THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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PERSONAL.

ALICE—WISTARIA, CAMOMILE, BUTTERCUP, Erier, Silverweed, Gorse, Cigar Plant. Interpret this through the Hieroglyphical Bouquet.

AT A FAIR THE OTHER EVENING I TOOK TWO chances in a pair of vases to be raffled for—one ticket for my friend, the other for myself. To my great delight my friend's ticket drew the prize, which I sold immediately for $50. I hope she will not deny me the pleasure of handing her the money. She knows where. BROWN GLOVES.

BENJAMIN (OR NICHOLAS) BENNETT, MACHINIST—Please call on GOEPP & STERNE, 35 Wall street.

C.—CANNOT BE THERE. LETTER FOR YOU AT 54. MAJOR.

DARLING SAUCE BOX—VERY HAPPY NOW THAT you have forgiven me. Do write. PEPPER BOX.

E. J. R. F.—YOUR FRIENDS ARE, OF COURSE, deeply concerned about you. Drop a line in confidence to A. J. W., before your mother hears anything.

INFORMATION WANTED—EMMA HELEN HORNBY late of Liverpool, spinster, died on the 15th day of May, 1870, intestate, and her mother, Jane Hornby, if living, is the sole next of kin and the only person entitled to the personal estate of the said Emma Helen Hornby. The said Jane Hornby was formerly the wife of Gerard Hornby, of Liverpool, painter and glazier, and left Liverpool, as is believed, in a ship called the New World, for New York, in the month of December, 1848, in company with one John Angus, and has not since been heard of. The said Jane Hornby is requested to communicate with Messrs. FRODSHAM & NICHOLSON, solicitors, 11 Harrington street, Liverpool, and any person giving information of the present place of abode of the said Jane Hornby, if living, or of the time and place of her death, if dead, shall receive $20 reward.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MR. FRIDOLIN HEINS, by his mother. Please call soon at 272 Broome street, New York.

IF THE PERSON WHO TOOK FROM A NORTH RIVER steamboat November 4 a Valise, with two coats strapped on top, will return the Account Book that was in it he will receive $500 and no questions asked. Address A. F. B., box 1,225 Post office.

IN PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY NOON LAST, MARKET street car to New York depot—Two young ladies, sisters; one took train with gentleman. Will the other send address to ADMIRER, box 265 Herald office?

JENKS & LEAVITT'S MINSTRELS—THE HALL YOU wish to engage in P., Westchester county, for the 14th and 15th of December cannot be had. Know of no other way of communicating with you.

JULIA HOWARD.—I HAVE NEWS OF IMPORTANCE for you. Address immediately at the House or Herald office. GEORGE.

MAY I EVER AGAIN IN THIS WORLD SEE THOSE beautiful, large black eyes of Friday morning? If yes, address BLACK EYES, box 101 Herald office.

MR. R. G. FAIRBANKS WILL HEAR OF SOMETHING of importance by sending his address to box 3,564 Post office, New York. Any person knowing his whereabouts will please communicate as above.

PAULINE—WILL YOU DINE WITH ME AT CHOP house, 98 Duane street, at 2 o'clock sharp this day? UNCLE DAN.

THOMAS MITCHELL, FORMERLY OF LONDON, ENGland, died in Philadelphia on the 8th inst. His father or other relatives will please communicate immediately, in person or by letter, with P. B. HULL, Kensington depot, Philadelphia, or GEO. F. MAYO, corner Park row and Ann street, basement, New York city.

WEST STREET CAR—GOT OFF AT JERSEY CITY ferry; bowed to gentleman on front platform. Please address R. J. MONTAGUE, Brooklyn Post office. Please state dress to avoid mistakes.

WILL THE YOUNG LADY WHO CAME BY THE 4 o'clock train from Carmansville, dressed in black velvet hat and feather, blue plush sacque and gloves, got out of stage at Twenty-third street and Fifth avenue, if not married, address BACHELOR, Herald office.

22D STREET AND SEVENTH AVENUE.—SORRY TO have been disappointed. Please address K., box 163 Herald office.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—A.—PERSONS WHO ARE INSURED IN GOOD life insurance companies, and who do not desire to surrender their policies by an absolute sale, can borrow the surrender value of their policies by applying at Insurance Agency, 57 Liberty street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS and Valises at the Great Family Shoe Emporium, 350 Bowery, corner of Bond street, selling 20 per cent below Broadway prices. W. D. BIGELOW. ROBERT IRWIN.

A.—OFFICIAL.—ALL PERSONS HAVING UNSETTLED claims for the night drawing of Missouri Lottery of December 8, will please present the same for payment at the office of J. E. BRENNAN, No. 3 Tryon row.

A.—A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
SIMMONS & CO.'S LOTTERIES.
ALABAMA—EXTRA CLASS NO. 707—DECEMBER 9, 1870.
12, 32, 62, 57, 59, 46, 98, 31, 64, 66, 71, 75.
PADUCAH—CLASS NO. 708—DECEMBER 9, 1870.
33, 46, 59, 74, 72, 4, 68, 44, 67, 56, 24, 37.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 6?3—DECEMBER 9, 1870.
58, 33, 85, 55, 43, 29, 21, 5, 23, 13, 78, 53.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 6?4—DECEMBER 9, 1870.
?, 85, 69, 59, 47, 31, 2, 33, 7, 53, 71, 52.
Information furnished and circulars sent in above and also Royal Havana Lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway, 153 Fulton street and No. 2 Park row.

CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE Bureau of the Receiver of Taxes, Court House, Park 32 Chambers street, Dec. 6, 1870.
TO TAXPAYERS.—Notice is hereby given that an additional one per cent will be added on the 15th inst. to all taxes unpaid previous to that day. On the 1st of January following interest at the rate of 12 per cent will be added, to be calculated from the 6th day of October, 1870, to the date of payment. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

CANDIES—CANDIES—CANDIES—RETAILED AT 20 cents per pound. D. ARNOULD, 16 and 17 Wooster street. A liberal reduction to fairs and festivals. Please send your orders for the holidays before the 20th.

EUREKA STEAM MACHINE CARVING WORKS, Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon street. Elaborate Walnut Mantels and Door Ornaments. Figure Carving our specialty.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE NO. 301 MOTT STREET, NEW YORK, Dec. 9, 1870.
At a meeting of the Board of Health of the Health Department of the City of New York, held at its office, 301 Mott street, on the 7th day of December, 1870, the following resolution was adopted:—
Resolved, That under the power conferred by law upon the Health Department, the following addition to section five of the Sanitary Code for the security of life and health in the City of New York be and the same is hereby adopted and declared to form a portion of the Sanitary Code:—
"The word 'Physician' shall also include any person who pursues the business of or acts as midwife, in the city of New York, and every such person shall at all times cause his or her name and residence and office to be registered in the office of the Register of Records and in a manner according to the regulations prescribed by this Board."
[L. S.] JOSEPH S. BOSWORTH, President.
EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY, SUPPLEMENTARY—DEtermined by the drawing of the Royal Havana Lottery. For information address LUTHY & CO., 340 Greenwich st.

MEMBERS OF ST. BRIDGET'S M. B. AND B. SOCIety are requested to attend to Article 15 of the Bylaws, to go to holy communion on Sunday morning at 10½ o'clock. By order of the President, F. DIXON. P. CLANCY, Secretary. DECEMBER 11, 1870.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—$100,000, gold; $32, currency; 75 Nassau street; information given; circulars sent free. BATES & CO., 174 Broadway, New York.

$32 CURRENCY.—ROYAL HAVANA AND KENtucky Lottery.—Prizes cashed and information given; circulars sent. JOSEPH BATES & CO., 11 Wall street. Box 4,264 Post office. Branch office, 447 Broome st.

$32 CURRENCY—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—Prizes cashed and information given; circulars sent. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., 10 Wall street. Post office Box 4,685.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS AND BIRDS FOR SALE.—Medicines for all diseases. Prepared food for mocking birds, at B. DOVEY'S, No. 3 Greene street, corner of Canal. N. B.—Ladies attended by Mrs. Dovey.

BIRDS AND ANIMALS.
CHARLES REICHE & BROTHER, 55 Chatham street, New York,
the well known importers of birds and animals, are receiving, every week, per ocean steamers, fresh supplies of German Canaries and other European Singing Birds, and are enabled to sell them at wholesale and retail lower than any other house in the city.

FRANCIS BUTLER, NO. 3 PECK SLIP, HAS ALL THE choice breeds of Dogs for sale and stock. Butler's infallible Mange Cure and Flea Exterminator, 75c. Imported Ferrets. Dogs boarded, trained, &c. Medicines for all the eases.

THE TURF.

FLEETWOOD PARK.—TROTTING SATURDAY, DEcember 10, 1870; purse and stake of $350; mile heats, three in five.
John Lovett names b. m. Sally Ross, to wagon.
John Martin names br. g. Johnny Reb, to wagon.
M. Bellonger names b. g. Hiram, to harness.
Trotting commences at 2 P. M.
By order of D. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AT BARKER & HAMLIN'S CITY AUCTION MART AND N. Y. TATTERSALLS, corner Broadway and Thirty-ninth street.
MAJOR CHAS. W. BARKER, AUCTIONEER.
Regular Auction Sales
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
GENTLEMEN'S PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENTS disposed of at public or private sale to the best advantage, and a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Horses, Carriages, Harness, and everything in the horse line, to suit the wants of all classes of purchasers, constantly on hand.
SUPERIOR STABLING for horses on sale.
OUTSIDE SALES SOLICITED and promptly attended to.
Liberal advances made on everything in the horse line.
A large driving ring in the Mart.
The only one in the city for showing
THE STYLE AND ACTION OF HORSES ON SALE.
Harness Taken on Storage.
CATALOGUE OF SALE THIS DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK.
DARK BAY STALLION, about 15 hands, 7 years old; is a fine, free driver; has trotted inside of three minutes; without vice or trick; lady can drive him; not afraid of cars; warranted kind in all harness and believed to be sound; sold for want of use.
One top and two no top EXPRESS WAGONS.
4-seat Rockaway, built by LAURENCE & CO.
DARK BAY COACH HORSE, about 16 hands, 8 years old, warranted kind in all harness; very free and stylish driver; afraid of nothing; a fine family or coupe horse; sold on account of losing his mate.
4-seat Sleigh, in good order, to pay storage.
2 English Tree hogskin Saddles.
1 English Pelham and 1 English Snaffle Bridle.
1 Square Box Business Wagon, to pay advances.
1 Harness, in good order, made by Gibson.
BAY HORSE, 15¾ hands, 8 years old, warranted kind in all harness; free and pleasant driver; good worker.
Top Wagon in fine order, built by Mooney.
SORREL HORSE, about 16 hands, 9 years old, free and pleasant driver, warranted sound and kind.
SEVERAL OTHER HORSES. Full description at sale.
LARGE CONSIGNMENT WOLF, Buffalo and Woollen Robes.
HARNESS, HALTERS, SURCINGLES, WHIPS, and a large variety of Horse Blankets and Suits.
PROFESSOR JARVIS' American Clipping Machine in operation at the Mart. Horses clipped in one hour.
SALES NEVER POSTPONED on account of weather.

AT ASTOR LIVERY STABLE, 23 WEST THIRTEENTH street, near Fifth avenue, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock A. M. Positive and peremptory sale of Trotting, Road and Family Stock, Wagons, Harness, &c.
Property of a private gentleman compelled to sell.
By JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.
Fast and fine chestnut Trotting Horse, 15½ high, 9 years old; fine, free and stylish driver; has no vices or tricks; fears nothing; is honest and rugged, and has great power of endurance; has record of 2:43 this last season; can beat 2:45 to road wagon, and is warranted sound and kind; is known as the Miller horse, and is an every day trotter. Mahogany bay Mare, 15¾ high, 7 years old; raised on Long Island; fine family animal, good stepper, gentle, open-gaited and fine traveller; fears nothing; is warranted sound and kind. Brown Horse, of Plough Boy stock and thoroughbred dam; a celebrated and superior trotter; easy and pleasant driver; has no faults or tricks; an all day traveller of great endurance; is warranted to trot in 2:40, and is warranted sound and kind. Fine and stylish Gray Messenger Horse, 15½ high, 8 years old; fine, free and stylish driver; is free from vice or tricks; can be driven by a lady; can trot in 2:50 any day with ease and style; warranted sound and kind and true in every way. Also Dusenbury top Wagon in prime order. Also set fine single Harness, Blankets, Whip, Robes, &c. Also two sets of very fine city made Harness, nearly new. The whole of this stock is worthy of attention and will be positively sold, and can be seen now. Particulars at sale.

A.—BREWSTER & CO., of Broome street,
FIFTH AVENUE, CORNER FOURTEENTH STREET, offer a few second hand Carriages low:—
One square front Coupe, light.
Two swelled front Coupes.
One Coupe Rockaway.
One Rockaway Coach (curtain quarter).
One ¾ Clarence, our own make, in excellent condition.
Also,
Several second hand Sleighs cheap; all in good order.

A.—BREWSTER, OF TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, A
Has now ready for inspection a complete and elegant assortment of seasonable work, including
Landaulets, Demi-Landaus, Clarences and the lightest Coupes in New York.

A.—BREWSTER, OF TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, A
Guarantees every Vehicle sold.

A.—BREWSTER, OF TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, A
Sells no Carriages except those manufactured on the premises.

A.—BREWSTER, OF TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, A
Sells every Vehicle at the lowest price at which a perfect article can be produced.

A GREAT OFFER.—JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell at their private Salesrooms, No. 58 Liberty street, to pay advances and storage, three first rate leather top Buggies, one elegant Park Phaeton, four light Depot Rockaways and 17 sets of first class single and double Harness, all regardless of cost.
Also $20,000 worth of fine English Kersey and other Blankets, Scotch Robes, &c. Also three light Portland Cutters, Sleighs. This is the greatest chance of the season to get bargains. 58 Liberty street, between Broadway and Nassau.

A.—JAMES JENKINS, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL, at public auction, this day, at 11 o'clock, at No. 1,401 Broadway, near Forty-first street, seven good work, road and family Horses; also Carriages and Wagons, of all descriptions; Albany and Portland Sleighs, Bells, single and double Harness, Blankets, Robes, Halters, Whips, Surcingles, &c. Sale positive. Also at private sale.

AUCTION SALE, THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK, OF two large bay Mares, one family Horse, new and second hand top and open Wagons, single and double Harness, Robes, Blankets, &c., by COLE & MURPHY, 379 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

A NEW TOP BUSINESS WAGON, SILVER MOUNTED Harness and good, serviceable Horse for sale very low, at SWEZEY'S cigar store, 103 Beekman street, corner Pearl street.

AN ELEGANT COUPE FOR SALE—COST $1,400, WILL be sold for $600. Apply to Dr. J. O. ABRAMS, 379 Sixth avenue.

A FINE PRIVATE LANDAU, BREWSTER & CO.'S make, of Broome street, $750; one Rockaway, $40, $75; Coach, $150; one Top Wagon, $40, $75; Road Wagon, $60; Express Wagons; also new Clarences and Coaches my own make; Harness, $12 up.
WM. H. GRAY, 20 and 22 Wooster street.

A.—HORSE BLANKETS, THE LARGEST ASSORTment in this city, at extremely low prices; also fine English Kersey Horse Suits on hand and made to order.
E. BARTLETT, 62 Warren street, corner College place.

A.—HAM'S POPULAR CLARENCES, COUPES, LANdaus, Landaulets, surpassing in make and style any other manufacturer; will exchange or sell less than fancy prices. HAM, Fourth street and Broadway.

A.—SLEIGHS, ROBES, BELLS, BLANKETS; SLEIGHS at $20 up; Rockaways, top and open Wagons, Express and Jagger Wagons; Harness from $12 up; Lap Robes, Blankets, &c., at the cheap stand, corner Hudson and Spring streets. LITTLE & TURNER.

A GOOD SET OF LIGHT WAGON HARNESS FOR sale cheap, the owner having no use for them; almost new. 860 West street, RANDALL.

AT GREAT BARGAINS.—COUPE ROCKAWAY, SIX seat Westchester, Top Buggy, Road Wagon, and large assortment seasonable family and light Carriages, at greatly reduced prices. CALVIN WITTY, 638 Broadway.

A HANDSOME BLACK HAMBLETONIAN ROAD Horse; stylish, fast and prompt; 15¾ hands, long tail; fully guaranteed by responsible owner, having no use for him; also circular front Coupe, crimson satin lined, in good order; Coupe Harness, Robes, &c.; sold cheap. Stable, Fourth avenue, near Seventy-third street.

AT 758 THIRD AVENUE.—TO LET, SOME VERY DEsirable brick and brown stone Houses, at $700, $1,200 and $1,500. JAMES ROWE.

AN ELEGANT SILK LINED COUPE ROCKAWAY, pole and shafts; entirely unsoiled, and but little used, by a lady; is very light; price, half value, $400. At No. 1 West Thirteenth street.

A FIRST CLASS TURNOUT; GENTLE, SOUND Horse, 6 years old; top Buggy, Harness, &c.; sold separate, or all for $600. Apply at stable 140 West Twenty-eighth street.

BEING SHORT OWNER WILL SELL LARGE DARK bay Horse; suitable for coupe or dog cart; is stylish, good roadster; also Portland Patent Jump Seat Wagon (best wagon made), Harness, Robes, &c. At LEADBETTER'S stables, Seventh avenue, near Forty-fifth street.

COUPE WANTED.—ANY GENTLEMAN HAVING A light Coupe, in good order, for sale cheap, may address HENRY, Herald office.

DEPOT WAGONS, WITH GLASS FRONTS, FOR WINter; complete assortment; seasonable Family Carriages, comprising Coupe Rockaways, Phaetons, six-seat Rockaways and variety light Carriages; low prices.
WITTY, 638 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A DOCTOR'S CARRIAGE, NEARLY NEW, cheap. 270 Grand street, basement.

FOR SALE—THREE-QUARTER CLARENCE, IN PERfect order. NICHOLAS, No 6 West Forty-fourth street.

FOR SALE—A BAY HORSE, 16 HANDS HIGH. INquire of J. M. EDGER, 365 West Nineteenth street.

FOR SALE—FINE PAIR HORSES, SOUND, KIND, young and very stylish. Apply at BOWEN'S stable, West Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—WELL BRED KENTUCKY MARE, BLOOD bay, 15¾ hands, six years, sound, kind, handsome and perfectly broken to harness and saddle. Apply to T. E. GORDON, No. 5 West Thirteenth street.

FOR SALE—ONE VALUABLE CANADIAN MARE, 7 years old, 15 hands; warranted in every respect; price $125. One fine Horse, little sore forward; several Horses and Dirt Carts. Contractors' stable, 84 New Chambers st.

FOR SALE—CHESTNUT HORSE, 16 HANDS HIGH, 6 years old; sound; works single and double; also Wagon and Harness, cheap. 122 Seventh avenue.

FOR SALE—HORSE, BUGGY AND HARNESS, FOR $150. Can be seen at 628 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A CURTAIN CARRIAGE, IN GOOD order; price $700. Apply at private stable 69 West Eleventh street, before 10 A. M.

FOR SALE—FOUR GOOD WORK HORSES; TO BE sold at a sacrifice for want of use; also bay Mare; can beat three minutes. Inquire in liquor store corner Columbia and Irving streets, South Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH BLACK HORSE 15 HANDS 3 inches high, 7 years old; warranted sound, kind and gentle; first rate carriage or saddle horse; price $600. Can be seen at DICKEL'S Riding Academy, corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-ninth street.

FOR SALE—A COUPE, HORSE AND HARNESS; BEEN used together and in good order; will sell cheap. Can be seen at HAYTHORN'S stables, No. 103 West Thirty-seventh street.

HORSES FOR SALE—TWO PAIRS, STYLISH drivers. Very desirable. Apply at 229 West street.

LANDAU—NEARLY NEW, HANGS ON FOUR "C" Springs; built by "Neuss, of Berlin;" a very handsome and stylish vehicle. Can be seen at private stable 121 West Seventeenth street. To be sold cheap.

ROCKAWAY WANTED—TWO SEATS; MUST BE light and in good order; no rickety concern. Parties having one to dispose of cheap will call on or address MACKEY, 90 Centre street.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGH BELLS, SWELL SIDE FAMILY Sleighs, light Cutters, Dexter Sleigh Bells, 300 Sleighs, 1,000 Straps; Bells all styles, at lowest market prices.
CALVIN WITTY, 638 Broadway.

SLEIGH BELLS.—1,000 STRAPS SLEIGH BELLS, OF every description, at very lowest market prices; great inducements to dealers; Sleighs, all styles; large assortment family Sleighs. WITTY, 638 Broadway.

500 SLEIGHS FROM $50 UP; PORTLAND, ALbanies, Ponies, six-seat; also Stivers' Sleighs, Robes, Bells, Blankets, 20 per cent lower than Broadway prices.
WM. H. GRAY, 20, 22, 24 and 26 Wooster street.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE PROTESTANT Episcopal Sunday School Association will be held in St. Chrysostom's Chapel, corner Thirty-ninth street and Seventh avenue, to-morrow evening, December 12, at 8 o'clock. Rev. J. P. Lundy, D. D., will read an essay on "Bible Teaching in the Sunday School." Subject for discussion—"Authority in the Sunday School—How May it Best be Maintained?" All are cordially invited.

A.—FEAST OF DEDICATION.—THE FIFTY-THIRD Street Baptist church will open their new house of worship, with appropriate memorial services, on Wednesday, December 14, at 3 P. M. Revs. E. T. Hiscox, Merrill, Richardson, A. J. F. Behrends, and R. S. McArthur, will each make addresses, and Rev. J. D. Fulton, of Boston, will preach in the evening, on "The World's Need of a Manly Christianity." On Thursday, 15th, at 2 P. M. and at 7:30, memorial meeting of the "Southern New York Baptist Association;" addresses by Revs. Thos. D. Anderson, Thos. Armitage and J. F. Elder. On Friday 16th, at 3:30 P. M. and at 7:30, addresses on the "Great Denominational Interests and Work of the Day." The secretaries of our national societies will speak in the afternoon, and the presidents of three of our universities and seminaries in the evening. Each day a collation and social entertainment, from 5 to 7 P. M.

AT APOLLO HALL, BROADWAY AND TWENTY-eighth street, Mrs. Cora L. V. Tappan will speak before the Society of Spiritualists, Sunday, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

A LECTURE FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR will be delivered by Rev. Father Hecker, pastor of St. Paul's church, Fifty-ninth street, in Holy Cross church, Forty-second street, Sunday evening, Dec. 11, at 8 o'clock. Subject—"The Nature of Our Communications with the Inhabitants of the Other World." Admission 50c.

BIBLE QUESTION.—OSCAR HUGO PREACHES TO-morrow morning in Seventeenth street Methodist Episcopal church, below Second avenue; and in the evening in Eighteenth street Methodist Episcopal church, near Eighth avenue.

BAPTIST CHURCH IN FIFTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR 7th av., Rev. Wm. H. Pendleton pastor.—Sunday, December 11, A. M. and evening, closing services of public worship in the lecture room. A reunion of all former members—Mount Olive and Bethseda—is cordially invited. The new church edifice will be ready for dedication on next Sunday. Let there be a general gathering to the memorial festivities during the intervening week. See other advertisement.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—SABBATH SERVICES will be held next Sabbath in Apollo Hall, corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth street. Preaching in the morning at 10½, by Rev. Dr. Cheever, on "The Gospel in the Book of Job." Seats free and all persons cordially invited.

CANAL STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 17 Greene street.—Services to-morrow, by Rev. David Mitchell, pastor, at 10½ A. M. Grand Musical Concert will be given in this church, on Thursday, 15th instant, at 8 o'clock. E. G. Jardine, Esq., of Messrs. Jardine & Son's, will preside at the organ, and be assisted by some of the best musical talent in the city. Admission 50c. each.

DR. I. I. HAYES, THE ARCTIC EXPLORER, AND Matthew Hale Smith, will address the Morning Star Sunday School, 130 West Twenty-fourth street, Sunday, at 2 P. M.

REV. E. D. G. PRIME, D. D., WILL DELIVER A DIScourse on "The Religious Prospects of the World," giving the results of personal observations and inquiry during his recent journey around the world, at Madison square Presbyterian church (Rev. Dr Adams'), on Sunday evening next, December 11, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. DR. WESCOTT WILL PREACH IN PLYMOUTH Baptist church, Fifty-first street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening—"God Gave this Country to Protestants."

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON, PASTOR OF THE New England Congregational church, corner Madison avenue and Forty-seventh street, will preach a discourse Sunday morning to young people. Subject, "Self Reliance, as Illustrated by the Eagle's Nest." Services in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Strangers and all are cordially invited.

REV. CHAS. F. LEE, FIFTH UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, Plimpton's building, Ninth street, near Third avenue. Sunday, December 11, 10½ A. M. Subject:—"Universalism in its Relations to Life." Seats free; public cordially invited.

SWEDENBORGIAN LECTURES AT STEINWAY Hall.—The lecture on Sunday evening, December 11, will be delivered by the Rev. Chauncey Giles. Subject—"The Resurrection of Man: What it is, when it takes place and how it is effected."

SWEDENBORGIAN LECTURE.—THE REV. J. C. AGER will lecture in the Church of the New Jerusalem, corner of Clark street and Monroe place, Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, Dec. 11, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—"Swedenborg's Doctrine of the Trinity, Real and Essential, but Not Personal." Morning services at 11 o'clock.

SUNDAY EVENING SERVICES FOR YOUNG MEN AT the Church of the Holy Communion, West Twentieth street, corner Sixth avenue. Rev. Samuel Cooke, D. D., rector of St. Bartholomew's church, will deliver the sermon on Sunday evening, December 11. Seats are all free. Hour of service 7½ o'clock. Young men are especially invited to attend these services.

THE REV. JOHN COTTON SMITH, OF THE ASCENsion church, will deliver the first annual sermon before the Young Men's Association of the South Reformed church, corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-first street, to-morrow, December 11, at 7½ P. M.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, SECOND AVEnue and Tenth street, Rev. J. R. Kendrick, D. D., Pastor—Services to-morrow morning and evening at the usual hour. Discourse in the evening before the Young Peoples' Union.

UNIVERSALISM.—REV. E. C. SWEETSER WILL preach to-morrow evening in the church corner of Bleecker and Downing streets one of a series of expository sermons upon "The Universalist Belief." Subject—"The Universalist Idea of the Devil."

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

A.
TOYS! TOYS!
and a
large variety of Fancy Goods and Bohemian Glasswares
for
Holiday Presents,
at
STRASBURGER, FRITZ & PFEIFFER'S,
394 Broadway, near Walker street.

C. HUMBERT, 9—Wooster street—9,
informs his customers that he has received from France his Fruits, Confectionery and his Boxes. He also notifies them that he has neither branch nor agency.
The only establishment is at No. 9 Wooster street, four doors from Canal.
His Confectionery is warranted pure.

MAGIC IN THE PARLOR.—GREATEST NOVELTIES in the world for presents. Conjuring Tricks from 50c. to $50. Splendid Boxes of Tricks from $10 to $125.
HARTZ'S Conjuring Repository, 743 Broadway.

TOYS AT RETAIL—MANY NEW GOODS, AT LESS than Broadway prices; Wax Dolls and Doll Heads, &c., at PARSELL'S Toy Bazaar, 26 John street, New York.

DENTISTRY

A.—LAUGHING GAS FOR THE EXTRACTION OF teeth.—$1 for the first tooth, 50 cents for each additional. Dr. A. J. COLBY, Dentist, 32 East Fourteenth street, west of Union square.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN—FOURTEEN years; benumbing application; gas administered; beautiful teeth, $1; rel, $10; Plumpers for hollow cheeks; sets repaired or purchased.
J. JAY VILLERS, 155 Grand street, near Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

A.—A.—SEVERAL LARGE AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON Bond and Mortgage, in sums to suit applicants, without bonus; First and Second Mortgages promptly cashed. PORTER BROTHERS, No. 5½ Pine street.

A.—MONEY TO LOAN, ON DESIRABLE REAL ESTATE. First and Second Mortgages promptly cashed.
WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

FOR SALE—TEN PER CENT CITY AND COUNTY Bonds, first class securities, below par; also Insurance Stocks, City Railroad Stocks and Bonds and an extensive variety of other Securities, paying good dividends and interest for profitable investment, all at low rates, for sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, 43 Pine street, New York.
N. B.—First class investments. Securities paying large rates of interest a specialty with this house for many years

FIFTY PER CENT DIVIDEND IS PAID ON ALL policies issued on the percentage plan, and a note taken for half the premium by the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford. Policies issued also on the all cash plan at lower rates than most other companies. Endowment on all the cash or half note plan. No extra charge for insuring the lives of women. No restriction on travel or location in United States or Europe. Assets $6,000,000. Persons desiring life insurance will find it to their interest to investigate the many advantages this company offers. Branch office, 153 Broadway. A. C. GOODMAN, Resident Director.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A SEAT IN NEW YORK STOCK Exchange. Address box 1,850 New York Post office.

MONEY REMITTANCES AND DRAFTS, in sums from £1 upwards, on all parts of
ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND, AT LOWEST RATES.
Exchange on all points, in sums to suit, for sale by HENRY CLEWS & CO., 32 Wall street.

NEW YORK, DEC. 8, 1870.
In addition to our established business of Brokerage in Gold, Foreign Exchange and Government Securities, we are now prepared to transact a Commission Business in all classes of Railroad Bonds and Stocks, State Bonds and Bank Shares in the New York Stock Exchange, where we are represented by Mr. C. A. Grymes.
CHAS. UNGER & CO., 46 Exchange place.

THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD STOCK.—TEN TO FIFTY Shares, paying quarterly dividends, for sale; one Bond and Mortgage on dock property in Newark. Apply at 302 Third avenue, paint store.

TRUST FUNDS TO LOAN, IN SUMS TO SUIT, of $250,000, and on vacant lots; and also to buy First and Second Mortgages.
R. WETZEL, 17 Nassau street, room No. 3.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
NEW YORK, Dec. 9, 1870.
In conformity with instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given to the holders of three per cent temporary loan certificates, issued under the Acts of March 2, 1867, and July 25, 1868, that all of such certificates bearing date October 15, 1867, of the denomination of $5,000, between the numbers two hundred and forty nine (249) and three hundred and fifty-six (356) inclusive, and of the denomination of $10,000, between the numbers one hundred and ninety-three (193) and three hundred and fifty-nine (359) inclusive, will be paid on presentation at this office, and that from and after the 31st of January, 1871, such certificates will cease to bear interest, and will be no longer available as a portion of the lawful money reserve of any National Banking Association.
THOS. HILLHOUSE, Assistant Treasurer United States.

WANTED—TWO BONDSMEN IN THE SUM OF $2,000 each. Apply for two days to H. C. HEBBARD, 77 Cedar street.

$75,000 TRUST MONEY TO BUY FIRST AND second mortgages on improved and unimproved property in New York and Brooklyn; no brokers answered. Address, with particulars, HONEST LOAN, Herald office.

$200,000 OF ILLINOIS REAL ESTATE MORTgages for sale, executed in sums of $1,000 to $10,000, drawing eight and ten per cent interest, payable in New York. The security is first class. Will be negotiated in amounts to suit parties wishing to invest. For particulars address box 796 Post office, Chicago, Ill.

$250,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, in sums to suit; good second mortgages purchased; money immediately; none but principals need apply. S. IRELAND, 201 Broadway.

$265,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage on real estate in this city, Brooklyn, or in Westchester county. Apply to JOHN F. CONREY, No. 62 Wall street.

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LOAN OFFICES.

AT WOLF BROTHERS', 559 BROADWAY, FORMERLY of Brooklyn.—Money liberally advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks; more particularly on Pianos; same bought and sold. Business strictly confidential.

AT FIRUSKI & WOLF'S, 896 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS, room No. 3, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets—Liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Pianos, Silks and Life Policies. Business strictly private.

AT J. A. JACKSON'S, NO. 5 AMITY STREET, NEAR Broadway—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Dry Goods and Personal Property of every description. Same bought and sold.

AT 735—ADVANCES TO ANY AMOUNT ON DIAmonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Camel's Hair Shawls, Valuables, &c. The same bought at their utmost value. J. H. BARRINGER, 735 Broadway, opposite Astor place.

BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON STREET (KNOX'S Building).—Business established 15 years.—NEWMAN LEOPOLD buys, sells or advances liberally on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Life Policies. Merchandise and other Securities negotiated for.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of merchandise. The same bought and sold. HAYMAN LEOPOLD, room No. 1.

265 SIXTH AVENUE, NEAR SEVENTEENTH street (business established 20 years).—Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, Laces, &c., or the same bought at the highest prices; separate office for ladies. A. MAYER.

913 BROADWAY, NEAR TWENTIETH STREET, UP stairs.—Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches Jewelry, Laces, Shawls, Pianos, &c. Same bought. Unredeemed Pledges for sale. A. C. HERTS.

DRY GOODS.

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, &C.
Black Thread and Guipure Laces, Round Point, Point Applique, Valenciennes and Embroidered Sets, Collars, Handkerchiefs, &c.
Millinery Goods, Buttons and Trimmings in great variety and newest designs.
G. RICHMOND & CO.,
No. 783 Broadway, between Ninth and Tenth streets.

UNRIVALLED HOLIDAY NOVELTIES.
House Coats,
Dressing Robes,
"Our Fritz,"
"Chancellor,"
"Monarch,"
Scarfs,
Stylish and fashionable,
an immense variety of
Hosiery,
Kid, Buckskin, Calfskin
and
Dogskin Gloves,
line and unlined.
Silk Suspenders,
?nial Handkerchiefs.
UNION ADAMS & CO.,
637 Broadway.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest and Southampton.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—
PEREIRE, Danre .... Saturday, Dec. 10
LAFAYETTE, Roussan .... Saturday, Dec. 24
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD (wine included), TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin........$140 | Second Cabin........$75
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Hereafter the steamers of this line will touch at Southampton, England, to land passengers and specie.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		"EXTRA" STEAMERS.	
INDIA	Sat., Dec. 10	IOWA	Wed., Dec. 21
COLUMBIA	Sat., Dec. 17	TYRIAN	Wed., Dec. 28
EUROPA	Sat., Dec. 24	BRITANNIA	Wed., Jan. 11
CALEDONIA	Sat., Dec 31	IOWA	Wed., Jan. 25
ANGLIA	Sat., Jan. 7	TYRIAN	Wed., Feb. 8
AUSTRALIA	Sat., Jan. 14	BRITANNIA	Wed., Feb. 22

and every Saturday and alternate Wednesday thereafter, from pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:—
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Every Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.
MANHATTAN .... Wednesday, Dec. 7
FRANCE .... Saturday, Dec. 10
Drafts payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, at current rates of exchange. Apply at THOMPSON'S Passage office, 73 Broadway, corner of Rector street.

THE HAMBURG AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S iron mail steamship SILESIA, Captain N. Trautmann, will sail on Tuesday, Dec. 13, 1870, at 2 P. M., for HAMBURG, taking passengers from New York to Hamburg.
First cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $25, gold, payable in United States gold.
The HAMMONIA will sail Dec. 27.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, N. Y.
C. B. RICHARDS & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, No. 6 Barclay street, N. Y.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY FOR BREMEN.
The steamship AMERICA, Captain R. Bussius, will sail on Saturday, December 10, from Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken.
To be followed by
The steamship WESER, Captain W. H. Wenke, on Saturday, December 17.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
First cabin $120
Second cabin 72
Steerage 35
For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, 68 Broad street.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
INMAN LINE OF ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF WASHINGTON........Saturday, Dec. 10, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE (via Halifax) Tuesday, Dec. 13, 9 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS........Saturday, Dec. 17, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON........Saturday, Dec. 24, 7 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin........$75, gold. Steerage........$30, currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway and Denmark at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York.

OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
NEW LINE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL.
The following magnificent Ocean steamers, the largest in the world, commence running in January next:—
OCEANIC........4,500 tons, 3,500 horse power.
ATLANTIC........4,500 tons, 3,500 horse power.
PACIFIC........4,500 tons, 3,500 horse power.
ARCTIC........4,500 tons, 3,500 horse power.
BALTIC........4,500 tons, 3,500 horse power.
ADRIATIC........4,500 tons, 3,500 horse power.
These new vessels have been specially designed for the Transatlantic trade and combine speed with safety and comfort. Rates as low as any first class line. For further particulars apply at the company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARrying the United States mails.
Sailing every Wednesday.
MINNESOTA, Freeman........December 14, at 10½ A. M.
IDAHO, Price........December 21, at 3 P. M.
From pier 46 North river.
Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid tickets, $33 currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, from pier 47 North river.
LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
FRANCE, Thompson......Saturday, December 10, at 4 P. M.
ITALY, Grogan........Saturday, December 17, at 12 M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown—Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32, currency.
For further particulars apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD LINE.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steamships.
Between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork harbor.

ABYSSINIA. Wedn'y, Dec. 14	PALMYRA. Thursday, Dec. 29
ALEPPO... Thursday Dec. 15	PARTHIA. Wednes'y, Jan. 4
BATAVIA. Wednes'y, Dec. 21	SAMARIA. Thursday, Jan. 5
TRIPOLI.. Thurs'ay, Dec. 22	ALGERIA. Wednes'y, Dec. 11
RUSSIA. Wednesday, Dec. 28	CALABRIA. Thurs'y, Dec. 12

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers not carrying steerage.
First cabin........$130, gold. Second cabin........$80, gold
First cabin to Paris........145, gold
By the Thursday steamers.
First cabin........$80, gold. Steerage........$30, currency
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Through Line to California and China.
Freight and passage greatly reduced.
Through rates, New York to San Francisco:—
First class, $125 to $170, Steerage, $50.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave pier 42 North river, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 4th and 20th of each month, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
December 20, HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain Gray, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Captain Farnsworth.
Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Jose, Guatemala.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco December 31, 1870, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go as fast and be received until 4 P. M. Monday, December 19.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Saturday, December 17, only.
All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information apply at the office, pier 42 North river.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

GRAND ORIENTAL TRIP.
INTERESTING TO TOURISTS AND OTHERS CONTEMPLATING AN ESCAPE FROM THE RIGORS OF A NORTHERN WINTER.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company will despatch, on the 22d of December, 1870, their splendid sidewheel steamer ARIZONA, Captain C. P. Seabury, for the following ports:—Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said and Suez Canal, Singapore and Hong Kong, there making connection with the company's steamers for the various ports of China, Japan and San Francisco.
For passage or further information apply at the office, pier 42 North river, New York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR THE DIAMOND FIELDS, CAPE OF GOOD Hope.—The fine fast sailing bark PEONY, now loading, will take freight and a limited number of second class passengers. For terms inquire of R. W. FORBES & CO., 14 South William street.

BERMUDA CHRISTMAS TRADE.
The attention of shippers is called to the alteration in the next sailing date made by permission of the government of Bermuda.
The steamship SAN FRANCISCO will be despatched to Hamilton, taking freight for St. Georges, from pier 21 North river, on Saturday, December 17, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight and passage apply to
WM. H. WEBB, 54 Exchange place.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—NEW YORK and Mexican Mail Steamship line, leaving pier 17 East river at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MERIDA, Captain Deaken........Monday, Dec. 19
CLEOPATRA, Captain Phillips........Thursday, Dec. 29
CITY OF MEXICO, Captain Timmerman..Saturday, Jan. 7
CLEOPATRA, Captain Phillips........Wednesay, Jan. 18
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.
CLEOPATRA goes to Havana only; takes no passengers.

TEXAS LINE OF GALVESTON STEAMERS—TOUCHing at Key West.
The A1 steamship GENERAL SEDGWICK, Captain Nichols, at pier 20 East river, will leave on Saturday, December 10, or sooner if full.
Through bills of lading given to Houston and to all points on the Galveston, Houston and Henderson, and B. B. R. and C. Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO. 153 Maiden lane.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
Old Line. Low freight.
The well known first class sidewheel steamship DE SOTO.
Thomas H. Morton, Commander,
will leave pier 36 North river, on Saturday, December 10, at 3 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile, Galveston, Lavacca, Indianola and all points on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, to be reshipped at New Orleans.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., 88 Liberty street.
Steamship LODONA will follow, from pier 20, East river, Saturday, December 17.
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
Atlantic Mail Steamship Company,
sailing regularly every Tuesday at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier No. 4 North river.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice (via Nassau)..December 13
MISSOURI, Captain J. B. Edwards........December 20
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. Adams (via Nassau)...Dec. 29
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.
From pier No. 12 North river, at 3 o'clock P. M.
MISSISSIPPI, on Saturday, Dec. 10.
Freight received daily. Through rates given for St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 40 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Steamship Line,
leaving pier No. 9 North river, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:—
ST. LOUIS, Whitehead........Saturday, December 10
Freights received daily. Through rates given for Galveston, Indianola, Mobile and St. Louis.
Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25. For passage or freight apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

FOR MOBILE DIRECT.—LOWEST RATES AND NO detention. The A1 steamship VICKSBURG, Captain Stead, will positively sail for Mobile, from pier 20 East river, Saturday, December 10. Insurance guaranteed.
H. J. Ingerson & Co., agents at Mobile.
Through bills of lading given to Montgomery, Selma and all points on the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad.
Apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane, or J. D. HURLBUT & SON, 84 South street.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER Line
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., the Florida Ports and the South and Southwest.
Tri-Weekly Line.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY
sailing from pier No. 5 North river, at 3 P. M.
The sidewheel steamship
CHAMPION, Captain R. W. Lockwood ... Saturday, Dec. 10
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest, and with steamers to Florida ports.
Insurance by this line one-half per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Bills of lading furnished and signed on the pier.
Local passenger and freight office, 30 Broadway.
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents, 30 Broadway.
The CHARLESTON will follow on Tuesday, December 13.
For through freight tariff or further information in reference to through freight apply to
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent, Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway (entrance on Thomas street).

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER Line for Charleston, S. C., the Florida Ports and the South and Southwest,
sailing from pier No. 5 North river at 3 P. M. every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
The first class sidewheel steamship
CHARLESTON, Captain James Berry,
will sail on Saturday, December 10.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued at lowest rates.
For local freight and passage apply to
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., 30 Broadway.
For through freight, tariff and rates apply to
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent, Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway, entrance in Thomas street.

VIRGINIA LINE STEAMSHIP GEORGE B. UPTON, Captain Roberts, for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, leaves pier 21 North river at 3 P. M. this day.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
Old Dominion Steamship Company.
Steamships of this line leave pier 37 North river, foot of Beach street.
For Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air line, the Seaboard Inland Air line, Petersburg and Weldon railroads, Chesapeake and Ohio railroads and Richmond and Danville railroads. Through passenger tickets and through bills of lading at reduced rates to all points South and Southwest.
Apply at office on pier 37, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President, 187 Greenwich street, corner of Dey.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

ALBANY AND TROY EVENING LINE.—GREAT REduction of fare—Daily, Saturdays excepted, from pier 41, between Spring and Charlton streets, at 6 o'clock; fare, deck, 50c.; cabin: $1, with state room, $1 50. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave as above, returning from Troy at 6 and Albany 8 P. M. Fare Sunday as heretofore.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON HOUSAtonic and Naugatuck Railroad, fare $1; steamers leave Catharine slip at 12 noon and 12 every night (Sundays excepted).

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe during the week ending Saturday, December 10, 1870, will close at this office on Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock M., and at all the stations as follows, viz.:—A and B, 11:10; C and D, 10:50; E and F, 10:20; G and H, 10:10. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

LOST AND FOUND.

A WHITE YAWL PICKED UP IN COW BAY, BADLY stove. For further information inquire of JESSIE LEWIS, Port Washington, L. I.

FOUND—ON THE STATEN ISLAND STEAMBOAT LAST summer, a Globe Lens. Apply at the ferry office, Whitehall.

LOST—THURSDAY EVENING, A POCKETBOOK, CONtaining commutation ticket Hackensack Railroad, money, &c. Return to New York Life Insurance Co. and be rewarded.

LOST—DECEMBER 8, IN 125TH STREET OR THIRD avenue car, dark green Pocketbook, containing postage stamps, visiting cards, small sum of money and other articles. Finder suitably rewarded by leaving at No. 9 East Twenty-second street.

LOST—ON THE EVENING OF THE 8TH, A BROCHE Shawl, centre colors green, red, blue and white, coming from the Club House to Thirty-fourth street. $20 will be given by returning to J. P. DODGE, McComb's Dam.

LOST—ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON, A WHITE AND black spotted Dog, one ear black; answering to the name of Spot. Any person returning the same to Judge CONNOLLY, 222 West Fiftieth street, will be amply rewarded.

REWARDS.

$5 REWARD TO THE FINDER OF A YELLOW Scotch Terrier Dog by returning him to 63 West Nineteenth street.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, A BUNCH OF SMALL KEYS, with tag marked G. B. SMITH, 191 West street, New York.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, IN THE VICINITY OF THE Coleman House, a Solitaire Diamond Ring, set in black enamel. Address box 2,951 Post office.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, near Thirty-fourth street and Third avenue, a white Setter, with red head and ears, white blaze on forehead and red saddle patch on the back; named Nellie. Above reward will be paid if returned to 205 East Thirty-fourth street, before 10 A. M. or after 4 P. M.

$2,000 REWARD WILL BE PAID UPON RETURN of articles taken from 49 West Thirty-fourth street, on the evening of the 6th inst., and no questions asked.

A LIBERAL REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE return of the Articles taken from 228 East Fifty-first street, on the evening of Monday, November 28, and no questions asked.

REWARD.—I WILL GIVE A BLACK AND TAN PUP and $5 to any person returning a black and tan Dog lost November 15; has a bare spot on his back, near the tail, short ears and long head. H. SIMMONS, 71 Murray street.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

FOR SALE—THE STEAM YACHT JAMES, NOW lying at the first landing, Staten Island. For particulars apply to THOMAS ROBINSON, Herald Ship News office, Whitehall slip, pier 1, East river, New York.

FOR SALE—IN GOOD ORDER, THE FOLLOWING Sails from a schooner yacht:—Mainsail, Foresail, Jib, Flying Jib, Jib Topsail, Hemp Maintopsail, Maintopmast Staysail. Can be seen at WILSON'S sail loft, corner South and Roosevelt streets.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A BARGE; SUITABLE FOR A hay barge or to lie at a bulkhead. For particulars apply to STEENGRAFE & CO., 239 South street.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED—SECOND HAND ENGINE, EITHER portable or stationary, from 10 to 20 horse power. Address CHARLES ZIELLEY, Fort Plain, N. Y.

EUROPE.

GUERLAIN, 15 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.
Ambrosial Cream for Shaving,
Fashionable Perfumes for the Handkerchief,
Eau Lustrale for the Hair.
Eau de Cologne (preparation speciale).

IN THE GOODS OF THE REV. DAVID POWER, OF Ballyduff, in the county of Waterford, Roman Catholic parish priest.—In Her Majesty's Court of Probate in Ireland. The Principal Registry.
Whereas on the 2d day of November last an application was made to said Court on behalf of Honora Dee, wife of James Dee, of Kilinagrange, in the county of Waterford, farmer, claiming to be a cousin german and one of the next of kin of said deceased, for a grant of letters of administration of the personal estate and effects of said David Power, who died on or about the 9th day of July, 1870, intestate and unmarried. And whereas it appeared by the affidavit of said Honora Dee, on which said motion was grounded, that Ellen Brien, otherwise Power, a sister of said deceased, had left Ireland for America about 25 years since to join her husband, and that neither she nor her said husband, nor any child or other lineal descendant of said Ellen had since been heard of, and that it was not known whether she or they or any of them were living or dead. And whereas the said Court was pleased to make no rule on said application, but reserved liberty for said applicant to renew same as she might be advised after the insertion of one advertisement thereof in the New York Herald. Now this is to give notice to all whom it may concern, that it is the intention of said Honora Dee, after the expiration of three calendar months from the date of the publication hereof, to renew said application to said Court for a grant of letters of administration of the estate and effects of said David Power, deceased.
JOHN HUNT,
Solicitor for said Honora Dee, No. 2 Beresford place, Dublin, and Dungarvan, county Waterford.
Dated this 23d day of November, 1870.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY AMERICAN AND ENGlish Watches, Jewelry and Silverware, Cuckoo and French Clocks, at FRANKFIELD'S old established stores, Sixth avenue, corner of Fourteenth street, and Eighth avenue, corner of Twenty-sixth street.

BOARDERS WANTED.

1.—AT 18 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—ELEGANT Back Parlor and Extension, for $55; Front Room, on second floor, $45; also a handsome Suit of Rooms, for single gentlemen, for $10 per week; opposite Delmonico's.

2 OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMOdated with Rooms and Board in a strictly private family, 223 Thirtieth street, between Second and Third avenues, about two blocks from Broadway.

2D FLOOR, SPACIOUS AND HANDSOMELY FURnished, with or without private table; also other Rooms, for families or gentlemen, with superior Board. 53 West Thirty-third street, near Fifth avenue. References.

3 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET, ONE DOOR FROM Fifth avenue.—A Parlor and Bedroom handsomely furnished; also single Rooms to let, with or without breakfast. References exchanged.

5TH AV., 21.—HALL ROOMS, WITH BOARD; REFERences exchanged.

5TH AVENUE, 76.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH Board; house newly furnished throughout and strictly first class; references given and required.

5TH AVENUE.—A FAMILY, HAVING RENTED A house on Fifth avenue, corner of Forty-first street, can offer a delightful Suit of furnished Rooms, with unexceptionable Board, to a family. The suit consists of entire third floor, of five rooms; can be rented together to one family, or divided to accommodate two small families. Also one large Room on fourth floor. Unquestionable references. Apply at No. 1 East Forty-first street, corner of Fifth avenue.

6 BLOCKS WEST OF BROADWAY, IN BLEECKER street.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, with excellent Board, suitable for families or single gentlemen. Terms moderate. Apply at 180 and 182 Bleecker street.

$6 FOR SINGLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD; ROOMS without, $2 50 to $3 per week; per night 50c.; Room and Board per day, $1 50, at Dupont House, 166 Hudson st.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—VERY DESIRABLE FURnished Rooms, with first class Board, for families and single persons, at 176 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway.

9 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—AN ENTIRE Second Floor to let, en suite or privately, with or without private table; also two single Rooms.

10 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, FIVE DOORS from Fifth avenue.—Two Rooms, front and back, together or separate, furnished, to let, with Board if desired; family small; references essential.

14TH STREET, 321, WEST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished Rooms, on second floor, en suite or separately, for families or gentlemen, with first class Board; terms moderate; references exchanged.

14 EAST NINTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY FURnished Rooms to let, with Board; house has changed hands and has been newly furnished; first class accommodations; references exchanged.

17 WAVERLEY PLACE.—NEWLY FURNISHED Rooms to let, with Board.

22 WAVERLEY PLACE.—FURNISHED ROOMS with Board.

32 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—NEWLY FURnished Rooms to let, singly or en suite, with or without Board, in a private family; single gentlemen preferred.

35 EAST NINTH STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY and University place.—Pleasant Rooms, with first class Board, fire, gas and good attendance, for a family or gentlemen; references exchanged.

36 EAST TWENTIETH STREET—AN ELEGANT suit of Rooms, with private table.

39 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished front and back Room for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; Board first class; terms reasonable. This house has lately changed hands.

39 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—VERY DEsirable Rooms, with first class Board; pleasantly located near Fifth Avenue Hotel; terms moderate; good reference required.

41 SOUTH WASHINGTON SQUARE (OLD NO. 124 West Fourth street), opposite Washington Parade Ground.—A few pleasant furnished Rooms with Board. Terms moderate. References.

42 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—A ROOM AND Bedroom on second floor, with first class Board, to a party of gentlemen or gentleman and wife; reference.

42 EAST THIRTIETH STREET.—A NICELY FURnished Room and hall Room to let, with Board. References exchanged.

42 NINTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH avenues.—Furnished Room, to let, with Board.

43 AND 45 LAFAYETTE PLACE.—GOOD ROOMS TO let, with Board; central and choice location.

44 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, WITH Board, several finely furnished Rooms, private table if desired; references exchanged.

45 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—ROOMS, LARGE and small, with first class Board; references exchanged.

45 GREENWICH AVENUE.—A PRIVATE FAMILY can accommodate a few gentlemen or a gentleman and wife with second story Rooms and Board; reference required.

47 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues.—Handsome suits of Rooms on first and second floors; table unexceptionable. References required.

48 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—HANDSOMEly furnished Rooms, with first class table.

48 WEST FOURTH STREET.—DESIRABLE PARTIES can procure first class Board, on reasonable terms. Second, third and fourth floors.

57 WEST THIRTY-NINTH STREET.—A SUIT OF handsomely furnished Rooms to rent; house and table first class.

61 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues.—A second story front and Rooms on third floor to rent; table unexceptionable; terms moderate; references exchanged.

64 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET. Rooms to let, with or without Board. Table first class and well supplied.

72 WEST FORTIETH STREET.—ELEGANTLY FURnished Apartments, with or without Board, for families and single gentlemen; Spanish, German and French spoken.

83 MACDOUGAL STREET.—NICELY FURNISHED, pleasant Rooms to let, with first class Board, to gentlemen only; home comforts and not boarding accommodations offered; terms reasonable; reference.

107 EAST TWELFTH STREET.—LARGE ROOMS TO let, with Board, in a small private family.

110 FOURTH AVENUE, NEAR TWELFTH STREET.—A handsome small Room, with first class Board, for a gentleman, at moderate charge.

113 EAST TWELFTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH AVenue, short block from Broadway.—A nicely furnished front Hall Room, with good Board; references required.

114 EAST NINETEENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH avenue.—First class Board; good table, with every home comfort; nicely furnished Rooms, single and connecting.

141 WEST TWENTIETH STREET.—A NICELY FURnished Second Floor to let, with Board, consisting of parlor and two or three bedrooms; separately or together. References exchanged.

147 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, BETWEEN Sixth and Seventh avenues.—Handsomely furnished Rooms to let, to gentlemen and their wives; Board for lady only.

201 SIXTH AVENUE.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms to let to a gentleman and wife; with or without Board for the lady; no other boarders.

232 EIGHTH AVENUE.—A SUIT OF NEATLY FURnished Rooms, convenient for light housekeeping or single gentlemen. Inquire in drug store.

224 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms to rent, with or without Board, for gentleman and wife and single gentlemen.

237 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—SECOND Floor, handsomely furnished, with hot and cold water, gas, &c., and first class Board, to respectable and permanent parties on moderate terms.

244 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—A FEW young men can be accommodated with good Board and pleasant Rooms; terms $6 per week.

245 EAST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET.—TWO REspectable young men can be accommodated with Board, $6 per week; private family.

262 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET.—GENTLEman and wife or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with good Board where the comforts of a home can be had.

312 EAST TWELFTH STREET, NEAR SECOND avenue.—Handsome Furnished Rooms, with or without Board, by a German family.

312 WEST 15TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—A FURNISHED room to let to one or two gentlemen, with or without Board; private family.

315 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—PLEASANT Rooms for gentlemen, low price, with first class Board; also an Extension Parlor, first floor, for man and wife or two gentlemen.

357 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET (LAMARTINE place).—A private family, with a few first class boarders, would accommodate gentleman and wife with Board; house first class; neighborhood unexceptionable; references exchanged.

A LADY CAN HAVE BOARD BEFORE AND DURING confinement, and infant adopted out, by Dr. and Madame WEST, 144 West Fortieth street, near Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS, POSSESSING ALL MODERN conveniences, to let, with or without Board; private table if required; highest reference exchanged. 48 West Fifteenth street.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J. Choice Rooms, handsomely furnished, at reduced rates; house heated by steam, lighted with gas and containing all modern conveniences; one hour from foot of Barclay street via Morris and Essex Railroad, and six minutes' walk from Montrose station.
C. HITZELBERGER, Proprietor.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A FIRST CLASS PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, WHO resides in the country, wants partial Board and Lodging where music lessons would be taken as equivalent. Address LINDEN, Herald office.

A YOUNG LADY, EMPLOYED THROUGH BUSINESS hours, wants Board in a private family, a Room to herself; location between Bleecker and Twentieth streets; terms must be reasonable. Address C. D., box 146 Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN—JOURNALIST BY PROFESSION—wants a Room, with or without Board, in a strictly private family; near Metropolitan Hotel preferred. Address, stating terms, TRENTON, Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BETWEEN NINTH AND THIRtieth streets, by two gentlemen; answers must state terms. Address A., box 585 Post office, New York.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, WHERE THERE ARE NO other boarders, two nicely furnished Rooms, one front, with full or partial Board, between Waverly place and Twenty-sixth street, Fourth and Sixth avenues; terms not to exceed $25 a week, including fire and gas. Address S., box 596 New York Post office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, PARLOR and Bedroom, second floor, with private first class breakfast. Address L. L., box 5,283 Post office, New York.

WANTED A ROOM AND FULL BOARD BY A MUSIcal professor of high standing (single gentleman) where part payment will be taken in his professional services. Address PIANOS, 17 Union square.

BROOKLYN BOARD.

52 (NEW NO.) CRANBERRY STREET, SECOND house from Plymouth church, five minutes' walk from Wall or Fulton street ferry.—To let, well furnished Rooms, with or without Board.

HOTELS.

ASTOR HOUSE.—ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN. Rooms, $1 and upwards.
C. N. STETSON'S SONS.

A SELECT FAMILY HOTEL—FIFTH AVENUE, TWENty-second street and Broadway—Madison Park Hotel.—Superior table and attendance at boarding house rates; references required.
J. W. WADSWORTH, Proprietor.

STUYVESANT HOUSE, 739 BROADWAY, SECOND door above Eighth street.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, single or in suits, by the day or week, at less than boarding house rates; Board if desired.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL, CORNER BROADWAY AND Twentieth street.—An elegant Suit of Rooms, also a few single Rooms, can be secured, with Board, at the above first class hotel.
W. H. FAIRCHILD, Proprietor.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A CORNER LOFT TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT Steam Power, at 10 Reade street, near Broadway; light on three sides; size 44x51; one story up. Also Office to let. Apply to JANES & KIRTLAND, 12 Reade street.

A FURNISHED OFFICE AND BEDROOM, RECENTLY occupied by a physician, can be obtained in a private family by applying at 251 37th st.

A NICE OFFICE OR DESK AND ROOM FOR GOODS or samples, floor or shelves; half price; $300, upwards; choice location. BROOKS, 95 Liberty street, or box 5,865 Post office.

A BROADWAY BASEMENT, ELEGANTLY FITTED UP and of good dimensions, at a low rent; under the Madison Park Hotel, corner of Twenty-second street. Inquire in hotel office.

STEAM POWER.—TO LET, LARGE AND SMALL Rooms, with or without power (wood workers allowed), at the Eureka Machine Carving Works, Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon street.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH ROOM, 75X100 FEET, and Rooms and Basement, 25x50 feet, well lighted; steady power. Apply to NORRIS & MILLER, 229 East Forty-first street.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH TWO BEAUTIFUL, light Rooms, 50x100 feet, at 320 East Forty eighth street, between First and Second avenues; also at 179 Hester street, corner of Mott.

STEAM POWER AND SPLENDID FLOORS, 108X70, TO let; best rooms in the city for manufacturing purposes. 218 West Twenty-sixth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

STEAM POWER, WITH SPLENDIDLY LIGHTED Floors, 25x30, 25x60 and 25x105, to let. Best power and finest rooms in the city. Apply to the engineer, Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Baxter street.

STORES TO LET—APARTMENTS TO LET. APPLY at Real Estate office, No. 82 St. Mark's place, Eighth street and First avenue.

STORE AND HOUSE TO LET—ELIGIBLE LOCATION, 358 Broome street, north side, near Mott street. Apply to CLARKE, 135 Elizabeth street.

TO LET—A LARGE OFFICE, 519 BROADWAY, ENtrance on Thomas street, on account of removal. Apply at the office.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN EAST EIGHteenth street, for winter or longer; 12 rooms; good order; immediate possession; $325 per month.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner Seventeenth st.

A BROWN STONE FURNISHED HOUSE IN TWELFTH street; also one in Thirteenth street; also furnished House and stable at Fort Washington to let.
G. LESPINASSE, 15 Pine street.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—WEST TWENTY-SIXTH street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Apply to JAMES C. QUINN, Court Room, corner Twenty-second street and Seventh avenue.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE FOUR STORY FURNISHED House, in University place, now filled with good paying boarders; rent low; immediate possession. Apply at the fancy store, 251 Grand street.

TO LET—A FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HIGH stoop House, furnished. Apply on the premises, 46 West Sixteenth street. Also the two story and attic brick House, furnished. Apply on the premises, 35 West Fourth street.

Unfurnished.

A RARE CHANCE—IN FORTY-NINTH STREET, NEAR Fifth avenue; to let, a 25-foot first class House; just frescoed; carpets, mirrors, gas fixtures, &c.; at a low rent.
R. E. BURNS, 529 Fifth avenue.

A THREE STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK HOUSE, 28 Perry street, to let, newly painted.
E. L. & B. T. BURNHAM, 609 Hudson street.

A SMALL THREE STORY, BASEMENT AND ATTIC brick House, 865 West Twentieth street, to let.
E. L. & B. T. BURNHAM, 609 Hudson street.

TO LET—THE BROWN STONE HOUSE NO. 146 EAST Fourteenth street, four floors, comprising 18 rooms; rent only $1,500. HENRY A. SMITH, 1,296 Broadway.

TO LET—A BROWN STONE THREE STORY AND basement House No. 227 East Forty-eighth street; rent $1,100; possession immediately. Apply to CHAS. H. PARSONS, 63 Maiden lane. Commission allowed to agents.

TO LET—THE TWO STORY AND ATTIC BRICK House 213 Lewis street will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to A. M. FANNING, 40 East Fourth street.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED, ON THIRTY-FIFTH street, a first class high stoop brown stone House, in superior condition. Immediate possession. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A LARGE, PLEASANT ROOM, NEAR FIFTH AVEnue, for $5 per week; also an elegantly furnished third story Suit. Address W. H. B., box 3,422 Post office.

A.—FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLY OR EN SUITE, to let, without board. Unexceptionable location; convenient to restaurants, stages, cars and theatres. 51 West Eleventh street. References exchanged.

A FURNISHED ROOM, FIRST FLOOR, FRONT, TO rent, to gentlemen; gas and bath. 50 East Thirteenth street, second door from Broadway.

AT 260 GRAND STREET—TO LET, TWO LARGE, airy Bedrooms, handsomely furnished, fire and gas; also two small Rooms; rent moderate. References exchanged.

A SUIT OF FRONT ROOMS, FURNISHED COMpletely for light housekeeping; also two large Rooms and hall Room, bath and gas; low rents. 59 Bleecker street, five houses from Broadway.

FURNISHED FRONT HALL ROOM TO LET—ON SECond floor, gas, &c.; very pleasant. Apply to dressmaker, No. 7 Great Jones street, near Broadway.

TO LET—TWO LODGING ROOMS; ONE FRONT, ONE back; well furnished; second floor, and Parlor Floor, front office, for doctor's use. These rooms will be low. 44 West Twenty-fourth street.

TO LET—PARTIALLY FURNISHED, TO A GENTLEman and wife, a nice Second Floor, in a pleasant neighborhood; rent $40. Inquire at 63 Morton st., near Hudson.

$5 AND $6 WEEKLY.—TWO HANDSOMELY FURnished Front Rooms for single gentlemen, in brown stone house; splendid location. 159 Forty-sixth street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

$6 50 WEEKLY.—LARGE FRONT ROOM, HANDsomely furnished, suitable for housekeeping; closets, bath, hot and cold water; gas included. Apply to owner, 416 West Thirty-third street.

13 BOND STREET, OPPOSITE GRAND CENTRAL HOtel.—Two Parlors, well furnished, also Suit of Rooms, to let to gentlemen only; house heated throughout and always comfortable; no meals.

14TH STREET (NO. 7, WEST.)—TO LET, WITHOUT board, neatly furnished front Parlors and Bedrooms, on second and third floors.

27 WEST FOURTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—Two furnished Rooms, with or without Board; restaurant attached.
Madam JANE REMORD.

36 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—A PRIVATE family have a handsomely furnished Second Floor, consisting of bedroom and parlor and bedroom, to let, en suite or singly, to gentlemen only, without board; or would serve breakfast in room if desired.

77 BANK STREET, NEAR BLEECKER.—FURNISHed Rooms to let.

144 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET.—THOSE wishing a quiet, comfortable home can obtain neatly furnished Rooms for light housekeeping.

224 EAST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—GENTEEL Apartments in a newly furnished English basement house; every convenience; family small; meals furnished in room if desired; good neighborhood. Apply as above.

491 BROOME STREET, THREE BLOCKS WEST OF Broadway.—Three nicely furnished Rooms for single men or families at $2 50 to $5 50 per week.

636 SEVENTH AVENUE, JUNCTION OF BROADway and Forty-fourth street.—Handsomely furnished Parlor Chamber; also small Room for gentleman, without board, in the new first class house.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A SUIT OR FLAT TO LET—IN THE NEW EUROpean House 78 West Forty-eighth street. Also a Third Floor, No. 721 Sixth avenue. Apply as above, or to JOHN H. TRENOR, 723 Sixth avenue.

TO LET—A FEW COMMODIOUS FLATS, OR COMplete suits of Rooms, in an elegant apartment; building under permanent care of a janitor. Inquire of CHARLES C. WAKELEY, No. 104 East Tenth street, New York.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF HOUSE 27 BOND street, consisting of parlors, extension and basement kitchen; all the modern improvements.

TO LET—SUITS OF APARTMENTS, ALL IMPROVEments, in new buildings, on Sixth avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets; Stores also to rent. Apply to the owner on premises.

TO LET—A SECOND AND THIRD FLOOR, SIX ROOMS on each Floor, use of kitchen, water and gas, to small families, without children. 239 East Thirty-first street.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A FINE PROPERTY, CONVENIENT TO CRYSTAL Palace grounds, Central and Mt. Morris Parks; sacrifice to cash customer; house extra build; splendid location, 118 East 116th street, near Fourth avenue. Apply to owner, 235 East 116th street.

AT A LOW PRICE, TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT—NO. 128 East 110th street, three story high stoop brown stone Dwelling, 18.9x40x100; also 314 East 122d street, three story high stoop brick Dwelling, same size; both rented till May.
EDGAR TUCKER, No. 9 Pine street.

A.—EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, BETWEEN Fourth and Madison avenues.—A three story high stoop brick, twenty-two feet wide; price $20,000.
POTTER BROTHERS, No. 5½ Pine street.

A.—THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN STONE, on East Forty-sixth street; size 16x50x100; replete with every convenience; price $15,500.
POTTER BROTHERS, No. 5½ Pine street.

FACTORY AND HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET—Four lots of Ground, two two story frame buildings, brick factory, 70x100, a chimney 145 feet high, two 40 horse power Boilers. Inquire of C. SCHWARTZ, 323 East Third street, before 10 A. M. and between 4 and 7 P. M.

FOR SALE—BELOW COST, THOSE FIRST CLASS Houses Nos. 334, 336 and 338 Madison avenue.

FOR SALE IN 116TH STREET—TWO VERY SUPERIOR built three story high stoop brown stone Houses; modern improvements; low price, and terms easy. Apply 424 East 116th street.

LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP.—TWO FINE LOTS ON SECond avenue, near Eighty-second street; level ground; no rock; fine building sites; terms easy.
ROBERT T. MEEKS, 80 Cedar street.

ST. MARK'S PLACE, NEAR COOPER INSTITUTE.—Four story brick House, 26x112, in thorough order, for sale low, by CHAS. VAN BENSCHOTEN, 78 Cedar street.

West Side.

A.—FORTY-SIXTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—A three story brown stone high stoop; size 20x50x100; price $25,000; terms easy.
POTTER BROTHERS, No. 5½ Pine street.

A CHEAP HOUSE ON WEST NINETEENTH STREET, three story and basement brick; size 20x40x70; newly painted and frescoed; neighborhood good; price $15,500.
POTTER BROTHERS, No. 5½ Pine street.

A FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY BROWN STONE House for sale, very reasonably, in Forty-fourth street, between Broadway and Sixth avenue. It is 26.4x50 feet, recently overhauled and in perfect order throughout; lot 100.5. Possession at once.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

A NEWLY BUILT, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED MEdium sized four story brown stone, 127 West Forty-fifth street, between Sixth avenue and Broadway; possession immediately. Apply to owner, on premises.

FOR SALE—BROWN STONE ENGLISH BASEMENT House, West Twenty-first street, near Fifth avenue.
STONE & LUSK, 948 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE HIGH STOOP THREE STORY BRICK House, 20x45x100, 354 West Thirty-first street, very low for cash.
A. J. ACKERMANN.

FOR SALE—A VERY ELIGIBLY LOCATED LOT, corner Boulevard, Eighth avenue and Fifty-ninth street. Particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine street.

4 STORY; FORTY-FOURTH STREET; $10,000; PAYing 13 per cent; two Lots on Thirty-ninth street; $3,000 less than value; five investments.
JAYNE & CO., 111 Broadway, room 86.

5TH AVENUE, BELOW THE PARK.—A DESIRABLE plot of 6 or 12 Lots for sale cheap; terms easy; also fine Plots and single Lots below and fronting the Park and adjacent streets; bargains. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

AT THE OLD NO. 738 (NEW NO. 850) THIRD AVEnue.—For sale, to let and exchange, frame, brick, and three and four story high stoop brown stone Houses, at almost all prices from $6,000 up to $50,000 and $75,000; some to exchange for good tenement property or good vacant lots. N. B.—Good bargains on Second, Third and Lexington avenues.
JAMES ROWE.

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BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, LOTS AND Buildings near the river, suitable for manufacturing purposes; also a Grist Mill and Machinery for manufacturing tobacco. Inquire at KELSEY'S Stores.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

A CHOICE FARM OF 100 ACRES—IN THE MOST healthy and beautiful part of Pennsylvania, four miles from large town; 75 acres under fine cultivation, 25 good woodland, splendid water, apple orchard, good 2½ story frame house, 7 rooms, large barn, corn cribs, hog house, &c.; one mile from churches, schools, store, Post office, &c.; only $4 200; terms, $1,200 cash, balance easy; possession immediate, or on April 1.
GEORGE WALKER, East Stroudsburg, Pa.

AT GREENWICH, CONN., VILLAGE RESIDENCES, Country Seats and Building Sites for sale; all prices; several desirable Shore Front properties. Address J. W. ATWATER, Coscob Bridge station, Conn.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, A FARM, GOOD HOUSE and Barn, in Oneida county; 50 acres, stock, crop, farming utensils; also Household Furniture; or would exchange for Lots in Brooklyn.
THOMAS BARWICK, 638 Third avenue.

A.—BY USING COLLEGE LAND SCRIP GOVERNment Lands bought at 88c. per acre.—Available by preemptors same as soldiers' warrants, in Michigan, Wisconsin, Nebraska and all States and Territories. See new law, sent to all free. 700,000 acres for sale, in lots to suit. Refer to F. P. JAMES & CO., 45 Wall street, and G. F. LEWIS, Cleveland, Ohio.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FARMS OF ALL DESCRIPtions, in Westchester, Jersey and Long Island, from $1,000 to $100,000; also Houses in first class locations at great bargains. We have also desirable Private Houses, Tenements, parts of Houses and Floors to rent. Property to exchange. FEITRETCH & REMSEN, 454 Third avenue.

CHEAP TRUCK FARM FOR SALE.—TEN ACRES warm, early land, nice plain cottage, young orchards, &c.; 15 rods from depot and village; 8 miles from Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; price $850, part cash, balance on time. Address TOWNER, Herald office.

FOR SALE—WEST NEW BRIGHTON—GENTEEL TWO story Cottage, three-eighths acre, plenty fruit, flowers, shrubbery; flagged walks from ferry; desirable residence; $5,200; terms easy.
DARRIN, 50 Broad street.

FOR SALE—A LARGE TRACT OF LAND ON THE Atlantic coast convenient to New York and Philadelphia, combining extraordinary advantages for a seaside resort; the best fishing, hunting and bathing in the West; the present owner will join liberally in all plans to improve.
NOTT & CO., 10 Pine street.

HOUSE TO LET—IN BAYONNE, N. J.—DWELLING House, twelve rooms with barn; about one acre of ground; five minutes' walk from churches and depot; terms reasonable. Apply to H. BURDETT, office Lehigh Coal Navigation Company, 80 Broadway.

PEACH FARM FOR SALE—324 ACRES, 1¼ MILE of a station on Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, Cecil county, Md.; fine large mansion and outbuildings; 75 acres in peach trees. Also two smaller Farms adjoining above.
H. D. M. HOWARD, Elkton, Md.

$20,000 FOR $15,000—FINE GOTHIC HOUSE, 12 rooms, water gas and heater; must be sold if at a sacrifice; three minutes from depot, Rahway, N. J. Address Col. J. A. MARTIN, box 74 Post office, Rahway.

$217,000 WORTH OF PHILADELPHIA AND Pennsylvania Property to exchange for merchandise. Address CONFIDENTIAL, Metropolitan Hotel.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—NEW TENEMENT, ALSO STORE PROperty in Brooklyn, for Lots, or Farm, or Country Seat. Only principals address D., box 200 Herald office, with full particulars.

EXCHANGE—FOR CITY HOUSE, A BEAUTIFUL RESIdence at Stamford, Conn., with five acres in fruit and lawn, including Furniture, Horses, Carriages, &c.
J. O. HOYT, 171 Broadway.

EXCHANGE.—FIRST CLASS COTTAGE AND STABLE, six lots in garden and yard, on line of horse cars, Brooklyn. Positively no agents answered. Address box 102 Herald office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—100 ACRES LAND, JUST south Peekskill, overlooking Hudson river; fine residences building around. Address H. B. CROSSETT, 383 West street, New York.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

REAL ESTATE.—WILL EXCHANGE A LOT OF CLOTHing, heavy Overcoats, Muskets, heavy Overcoating and superior Cloaking for Real Estate in or near this city. 103 Chambers street.

SEVERAL SMALL TRACTS OF FIRST CLASS FARMing land in Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois and Missouri, with cash, to exchange for available merchandise or property in or near New York, not heavily encumbered.
MARCUS H. LAING, 42 John street.

TO EXCHANGE—HOUSES IN THE CITY, BROOKLYN and country, together with merchandise, coal, iron, marble and gold and silver, certificate of stock, by WM. B. CONANT, 55 Pine street, successor to Tremain & Co.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—REAL ESTATE FOR STAple merchandise or New York or Brooklyn property. For particulars address Post office box 2,070.

FOR SALE.

A RETAIL FRUIT STORE FOR SALE—THREE years' lease from next May; good reasons for selling. Call between 3 and 5 o'clock P. M.
A. HORTNAGLE, 356 Fourth avenue.

A LARGE STOCK OF SECOND HAND SAFES, BEST makes and assorted sizes, for sale very cheap, at AMERICAN STEAM SAFE COMPANY, 300 Broadway.

A BREWERY FOR SALE.—200 BARRELS CAPACITY; sales prime; sales at present 60 barrels per day and increasing. Address BREWER, station F.

A RESTAURANT FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS. 19 William street.

A SEVENTH WARD OYSTER HOUSE FOR SALE.—A fine opportunity for a man with small capital; must be sold, as the owner is going to New Orleans to fulfil an engagement. Apply on premises, 74 Madison street, corner Catherine.

A CAMEL'S HAIR AND BLACK LACE SHAWL, DIAmond Earrings and Finger Ring, all of the finest quality, to be sold at a low price. Address T. J., Herald office.

A.—FOR SALE, CIGAR STORES, CORNER LIQUOR Stores, Oyster Saloons, Restaurants, Chop Houses, Billiard Saloons, corner Groceries, on Third, Sixth, Broadway and Ninth avenues. Bakeries, Confectionery, Hardware and House Furnishing Stores, Meat Market.
MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A GOOD RETAIL FAMILY GROCERY, WEST SIDE; splendid location; good Stock and Fixtures; a bargain this day, or will be sold at auction Monday.
CAMPBELL & CO., 350 Bowery.

AN ESTABLISHED, PAYING, FIFTH WARD CORNER Liquor Store, elegant fixtures; lease; cheap rent; good stock; price, cash, $1,500. CAMPBELL & CO., 350 Bowery.

BRUSH BUSINESS FOR SALE—ONE OF GOOD standing, having a good and increasing trade; sold on account of poor health; will be sold low. Address BRUSHES, Herald office.

CAVALRY SABRES.—SMALL LOT OF NEW SABRES for sale, low, to close out; in good order.
P. S. JUSTICE, 42 Cliff street, New York.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—WELL FITTED AND stocked, for $650; a bargain seldom to be met with. Apply to HALE, 61 Ann street, New York.

DRUG STORE.—THE ENTIRE FITTINGS, BOTTLES Stock, &c., for sale cheap. Apply at once to HALE, 61 Ann street, New York.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—FIRST CLASS AND WELL located in this city; part interest disposed of to the right party in preference to selling the whole business. Address D. A. C., Herald office.

FOR SALE—A SILK MILL AT HUDSON CITY, WITH Machinery, consisting of Winding Frames, Doublers, Cleaners, Spinning Mills, Spooling Machines, Winders, &c.; Belting, Shafting, Engine and Boiler, Dye House, Vats, Tubs, &c.; or Machinery will be sold at a bargain and Mill rented. It is at present in possession of a practical manufacturer, who has more orders for goods than his means will warrant and who would like to meet with some business party, with about $20,000, when a large and profitable business can be done with first class houses. Address W. D., 56 Lispenard street.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS CIGAR AND SAMPLE Room, doing an excellent business, at No. 2 West Fourth street, one door from Broadway; reasons for selling out, one partner going to leave the country; terms moderate.

FOR SALE—GOOD CHANCE FOR A YOUNG AMERIcan, a first class Grocery and Tea Store; cheap rent; best location in Brooklyn. Apply at VALENTINE, BERGEN & CO.'S, 15 Fulton street, and 511 Atlantic street, corner of Powers, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—COFFEE AND SPICE ESTABLISHMENT, Stock, Machinery and Fixtures, located at 45 Harrison street. Apply to S. S. BEARD, Assignee, 108 Front street.

FOR SALE—AT SAINT PETER, MINNESOTA, A FIRST class, new stock of Drugs and other Goods. Apply to M. SCHENCK, Merchants' Hotel, Cortlandt street, for particulars.

FOR SALE—A TURKISH CARPET, 37 FEET BY 24.6; price $350; also two Wiltons, 50 yards each, at WILLIAM H. HANKINSON'S Carpet Cleaning establishment, 15 East Twenty-seventh street.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED FLOUR AND Feed Store. Inquire, after 2 P. M., on the premises 414 Second avenue, near Twenty-fourth street.

FOR SALE—ONE OR TWO MILK ROUTES. CALL AT 101 Gold street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A VINEGAR FACTORY IN A CENTRAL location, having capacity of producing 600 to 700 gallons daily, in complete condition and now doing a good business; a very desirable opportunity for any party desiring a good business investment. Address for particulars box 3,613 Post office, New York.

FOR SALE—THE EAST SIDE BILLIARD AND Liquor Saloon 83 First avenue, corner Fifth street, now doing a good trade; the owner being engaged in other business will sell cheap. Apply in the saloon.

FOR SALE—A LARGE AND ELEGANT LADIES' Restaurant and Confectionery, on Broadway. Address L. R., Spring street Post office.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST FITTED UP, OLD established Liquor Stores on Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, the owner intends leaving the city. For particulars apply to M. J. CALLAGHAN, printing office, 63 Vesey street, New York.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, FIXTURES AND STOCK OF the Sample, Lunch and Oyster Saloon 110 West street, between the Central and Jersey City ferries. A good bargain.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS CIGAR STORE AND Sample Room, located on Broadway, between Metropolitan and Grand Central hotels. Agents not noticed. Price $2,000. Address W. E., Herald office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS CIGAR STORE ON Sixth avenue; must be sold to-day. No. 523 Sixth avenue, near Thirty-first street.

FOR SALE—GROCERY; NEW STOCK, FIXTURES, &c.; on best avenue in the city. A real bargain. Come and see owner at 71 Carmine street, 1 to 2 P. M.; $700. No agents.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FIRST CLASS CHOP HOUSE down town. Apply at 69 Gold street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FLORENCE SALOON, CORner of Broadway and Houston, lease, good will and fixtures. The premises includes four basements on Broadway and two whole houses on Houston street; to a party wishing to invest in business this is a rare opportunity, and must be sold, as the proprietor has other business, and cannot give it his personal attention. Apply on the premises.
GEORGE H. MITCHELL.

TO RECTIFIERS.—A RECTIFYING HOUSE ESTABlished in this city for nearly 20 years, now doing an active business and being about to retire therefrom, offer their Works, Buildings and Business for sale, or would exchange for improved real estate; location very desirable. Address box 4,110 Post office.

MACHINERY.

BOILERS FOR SALE—EXTRA BUILT; VERY ECONOmical on fuel. Also one Steelyard, fit to weigh any boiler. LESLIE Boiler Works, 40 Wayne street, Jersey City.

FOR SALE—A SECOND HAND FIVE HORSE POWER Ericsson Caloric Engine, Shafting and Pulleys, cheap. Apply at 94 Gold street.

HOADLEY'S PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.
Send for circulars.
J. C. HOADLEY & CO., 46 Cortlandt street.

SECOND HAND TWO HORSE POWER ROPER CALOric Engine cheap; warranted in good order. 49 Cortlandt street.

WANTED—A TWO-HORSE POWER ENGINE, A PUTnam Lathe; also a Drill, new or second hand, together or separate. Address, stating best terms, T. JUDD, box 2,932, Philadelphia.

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

SONOMA VALLEY WINE COMPANY, 31 BROADWAY, New York.—Pure Wine and Brandies, of the very best quality, by the case or gallon, at wholesale price, for this month only.

MEDICAL.

A 20 YEARS' PRUSSIAN HOSPITAL EXPERIENCE.—Dr. FRANKLIN, 161 Bleecker street, cures successfully private diseases inside 48 hours, without mercury.

A.—MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, guarantees relief to all female complaints. Pleasant rooms for nursing.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY without mercury; manhood and youthful vigor restored in 24 hours; office very private.
Dr. HARRISON, 179 Bleecker street.

A SPECIALTY.—NO FEE TILL CURED.—DR. R. COBBETT, member of New York University Medical College and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted as usual on private diseases. Office 20 Centre street, near Chambers.

A.—DR. H. D. GRINDLE (20 YEARS' PRECTICE) guarantees speedy relief to ladies in trouble, with or without medicine; rooms for nursing. Residence 120 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue.

A.—LADIES IN TROUBLE GUARANTEED IMMEDIate relief, sure and safe. Notice—No pay until perfectly cured. Dr. ASCHER, No. 3 Amity place, Laurens street. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

DR. LEWIS, AUTHOR OF MEDICAL COMPANION and Guide to Health offers restoration to the debilitated and diseased. Forty years' private practice. No. 7 Beach street, New York.

DR. COOPER, 14 DUANE STREET, CAN BE CONsulted on private diseases; 34 years' practice enables him to make perfect cures or no charges made.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—MADAME DUBOIS (25 years' practice) guarantees certain relief to married ladies; female restorative, $5; electricity applied. 154 East Twenty-eighth street, near Third avenue.

NO PAY UNTIL CURED.—DR. AND MME. WEST cure at one interview. Their French Pills never fail. Rooms provided before and during confinement. 144 West Fortieth street, near Broadway.

THE BRIDAL CHAMBER.
Essays for young men on great social evils and abuses, which interfere with marriage, with sure means of relief for the erring and unfortunate, diseased and debilitated. Sent free of charge, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

35 YEARS' OFFICE PRACTICE ENABLES DR. HARRISON, 179 Bleecker street, to cure all cutaneous and private diseases immediately. Office very private.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER
BY ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER,
late HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
(Established 1847.)
Salesrooms, 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets;
Leeds' Art Galleries, 817 and 819 Broadway.
Auction Notice.
Messrs. ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER will give their personal attention, as customary for the past 24 years, to sales of Household Furniture, at the residence of families declining housekeeping, and at their spacious salesrooms, 95 Chambers street, extending through to 77 Reade street; also to stocks of Merchandise at owners' stores, and Works of Art, Libraries, &c.,
at their galleries as above.
ALLEN B. MINER.
HENRY D. MINER.

ON THE EVENINGS—DECEMBER—1870, at 7½ o'clock, at the Leeds Art Gallery, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner of Twelfth street, SUPERB COLLECTION OF HIGH CLASS PAINTINGS, by order of Mr. A. D'HEUYVETTER, being HIS ENTIRE FALL IMPORTATIONS, comprising the latest works of EMINENT EUROPEAN ARTISTS, all just received and never before exhibited. Days of sale will be given hereafter.

ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at our Salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets, a large and fine assortment of Household Furniture, removed for convenience of sale, including Parlor, Dining Room, Library and Chamber Furniture, Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, gilt frame Mirrors, Centre Tables, mirror back Etageres, Easy Chairs, Lounges, Bookcases, Clocks and Bronzes, Vases, an invoice of valuable Books, Office Desks and Chairs, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Rockers, Side Chairs, Wardrobes, Mattresses, Pillows and Bolsters, Extension Tables, Dining Chairs, Buffets, Oil Paintings and Engravings, Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures, Fancy Goods, Cutlery, Glassware, Silver Plated Ware, China, &c., &c.
Also, at 12 o'clock, several rosewood 7 and 7¼ octave Pianos. All the above to be sold positively without reserve.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER,
Office and salesroom, 37 Nassau street,
opposite the Post office.
Furniture, Billiard Tables, Pianos, &c.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell at auction, on this day, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, a large assortment of Household Furniture, Parlor and Bedroom Sets, Dressing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Pier Mirrors, Carpets, Lounges, Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Pillows and Bolsters.
Also office Furniture, Standing and Sitting Desks, Office Stools, Arm Chairs, Matting, &c., &c.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and Salesroom, 37 Nassau street,
opposite the Post Office.
STEAM LAUNDRY, MACHINERY, &C.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell by auction,
WEDNESDAY, Dec 14, at 11 o'clock
(If not previously disposed of at private sale),
on the premises of
the Manhattan Steam Laundry,
No. 599 East Eighth street,
the Entire Machinery, Stock and Good Will
together with the Lease, 2½ years to run.
The above has been established the last
17 years.
and now employing 50 hands.

AUCTION NOTICE.—AUGUSTUS A. SCHULZ, AUCtioneer.—Magnificent Household Furniture, Paintings, Pianoforte, velvet Carpets, Silverware, rare Works of Art. Largest sale of the season. Chance for housekeepers and the trade. On this day (Saturday), at the elegant mansion 57 West Fifteenth street between Fifth and Sixth avenues, 10½ o'clock.
Drawing Rooms—Superb Suits, Pompadour style, covered French satin brocatel, richest description; Window Curtains; match Suit marqueterie, bois de rose Cabinets, Tables, Etageres, Encoignures; Bookcase, velvet, medallion Carpets; Clocks, Mirrors, lace Curtains; magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, celebrated maker; Stool, Cover; Canterbury, Ornaments, Paintings by eminent artists, rosewood, walnut Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Mattresses, Blankets, Counterpanes, Extension Table, Sideboard, Silverware, Glassware Linen, Chinaware; Furniture servants' apartments; Basement, Kitchen Furniture.

AUCTION NOTICE.—EDWIN NICHOLS, AUCTIONEER
Large and positive sale of
Magnificent Household Furniture, Pianoforte, Carpets,
This day (SATURDAY), December 10, commencing at 10½ o'clock,
Property of family leaving the city.
At their elegant residence, 12 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, between University place and Fifth avenue, consisting of Velvet, Brussels and Medallion Carpets; magnificent Parlor Suits, made to order, covered with the richest description satin brocatel and reps; elegant rosewood 7¼ octave Pianoforte, Stool and Cover; Cabinets, bois de rose; Jardinieres, Bronzes, Clocks, Paintings, Statuary, Mirrors, Curtains, Etageres, Bookcases, Centre and Side Etageres, Turkish and Oriental Chairs, Lounges, rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits; Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Bedding, Blankets, Sofas, Rockers, Chairs, Tables, Sideboards, Extension Table; Servants' and Kitchen Furniture. N. B.—Reliable men in attendance to cart or pack goods for purchasers.

AUCTION SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF SEVERAL EXECUtions to me directed, I will expose for sale, on Wednesday, December 14, at 11 A. M., at No. 45 Dey street, top floor, a large assortment of Gas Stoves and Office Fittings, Tools, Benches and other articles belonging to the business.
GEORGE J. SMITH, City Marshal.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER.
Salesroom 108 Liberty and 111 Cedar street.
Household and Cabinet Furniture,
Carpets, Mirrors, Bedding,
THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock.
WALDRON & COOKE will include in their auction sale this day second hand and new Furniture, Carpets, &c., &c., of every description, rosewood, walnut and mahogany Parlor Suits, oak, chestnut, enamelled rosewood, mahogany and walnut
CHAMBER SUITS,
Lounges, Easy, Turkish, Spanish and other Rockers, Paine's Parlor and other Bed Lounges and Sofas.
VELVET, BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS;
walnut and oak Library and Secretary Bookcases, Buffets, Hall Stands, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Centre Tables.
MATTRESSES, BLANKETS, COMFORTERS,
Bolsters, Pillows, Stoves and Ranges, Extension Tables, Paintings and Engravings, Toys, Dolls, Clock, Vases, Fancy Goods, all kinds; Kitchen Articles. The largest assortment of goods offered this fall.

AUCTION SALE.—WATCHES, JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS.
AARON CRISTALAR & CO., Auctioneers, will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, at No. 572 Third avenue, near Thirty eighth street, the entire Stock, consisting of a large assortment of Meerschaum and Briarwood Pipes, Pocketbooks, Fancy Goods, Canes, &c.; also
SILVER WATCHES, GOLD JEWELRY AND CHAINS;
also Counter, Show Cases and Store Fixtures, being the entire stock of a retailer declining business. By order of William A. Anderson.

AUCTION NOTICE—LARGE AND POSITIVE SALE.
J. D. PARKER & CO., Auctioneers, will sell
this day (SATURDAY), Dec. 10,
commencing at 10½ o'clock, all the elegant and costly Household Furniture contained in private residence 168 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue, viz:—Magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, made by city maker; four rich Parlor Suits, Lace Curtains, Paintings, Bronzes, Turkish Chairs, Centre Tables, Bookcase, Etageres, &c.; also Bedroom Suits in rosewood and walnut, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Spring, Hair and Feather Beds, Pillows, Lounges, Clocks, Blankets; also Dining Room Furniture, Buffet, Extension Table, Chairs, Plate, Cutlery, Urns, Tureens, Casters, Dinner and Tea Sets; also Basement and Kitchen Furniture; in all 600 lots of useful Household Furniture.
LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer.

A.—HOBBS, VILES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, SELL this day, at 1 o'clock, at 568 Second avenue, the entire Stock and Fixtures of a first class Confectionery, in lots.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—THE BALANCE OF THE EFfects of the New Lamp Chimney Company (bankrupt), including Lamp Goods, Office Furniture, Stoves, &c., will be sold at public auction at Wednesday, Dec. 14, at 11 A. M., at 34 Cliff street. JAMES KERR, Assignee.

AUCTION NOTICE.—THE GREAT SALE OF DAMaged Carpets still continues at 452 Canal street, the balance of 200 rolls of the manufacture of John Crossley & Sons, damaged on voyage of importation ex steamship Pennsylvania. Come and see.

BALTIMORE.
TRUSTEES' SALE
OF
BARNUM'S CITY HOTEL,
IN
BALTIMORE CITY.
By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Baltimore city, the undersigned, Trustees, will sell at public sale at the Exchange Salesroom, in Baltimore city, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of December, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., that long established and celebrated Hotel, widely known as
BARNUM'S CITY HOTEL,
facing Monument square of said city, with a front on Calvert street, extending from Fayette Bank lane, with a depth on Fayette street of 253¼ feet and on Bank lane of 181½ feet.
The IMPROVEMENTS are the extensive Hotel so widely known as BARNUM'S CITY HOTEL, with its large Restaurant, Stores and Barber Shop, fronting on Calvert street, Parlors, Offices, with modern conveniences, &c.
This Hotel, located in the heart of the city, being so celebrated and extensively known, a more detailed description is deemed unnecessary.
A plan of the property can be seen at the office of the Trustees, who will also show the property and give all information desired.
This property will be sold free of the stock debt, but subject to annual ground rents amounting to thirty-eight hundred and fifty (3,850) dollars, payable half yearly, reserved upon separate portions of the ground, of which rents the sum of thirty-four hundred and eighty (3,480) dollars is redeemable at pleasure, and the sum of three hundred and seventy (370) dollars is irredeemable.
Terms—One-fifth cash, balance in one, two, three and four years, with interest payable half yearly.
S. H. TAGGART, 48 Lexington street,
T. A. LINTHICUM, 41 North Charles street, Trustees.
F. W. BENNETT & CO., Auctioneers.
For further information apply to THOMAS S. ALEXANDER, 23 Pine street, New York.

BY M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER.
Marshal and mortgagee's sale of Household Furniture, this day, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms 73 Nassau street, consisting of rosewood, walnut and mahogany Parlor and Chamber Suits, nearly new; Library and Chamber Suits, curled Hair Mattresses, Beds and Bedding, Bookcases, Gas Chandeliers, China, Crockery and Glassware, French Mantel Clocks, together with Counters, Office Desks, Matting, Brussels and Tapestry Carpets, Stoves, &c. By order of
JOHN S. STEWART, Attorney of Mortgagee.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, AUCTIONEER—SALESROOM 521 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel Building.
THE GREAT SALE OF RARE, UNIQUE AND BEAUTIFUL JAPANESE GOODS.
The largest invoice ever imported will, by order of Messrs.
HEWLETT & TORRANCE, be offered
AT MATHEWS' AUCTION ROOMS,
521 BROADWAY, ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL BUILDING,
ON WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
December 14, 15, 16 and 17, at 11 o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.
ON EXHIBITION TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, DAY AND EVENING.

EXECUTRIX'S SALE,
AT PUBLIC OUTCRY,
By LAMAR & KING, Auctioneers,
On first TUESDAY in January next,
Before the Court House, in Savannah,
Those
TWO VALUABLE WHARF LOTS,
Known as O'Byrne's property, fronting on the river 316 feet and running back to Canal street 410 feet, No. 6 running to Indian street, about 700 feet.
WITH IMPROVEMENTS
On Lot No. 7, consisting of one Brick Building containing nine floors, now used as a United States Bonded Warehouse; also, a Brick Office.
MRS. MARGARET M. O'BYRNE,
Executrix.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
THIS DAY, Dec. 10,
at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 1 North William st., large assortment of Household Furniture, Parlor, Bedroom, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Oilcloth, Mirrors, Engravings, &c.; also, Marshal's sale, Gas Chandeliers, &c., consisting of Parlor Suits, in reps; Bureaus, Washstands, Beds and Bedding, Extension Dining Tables, Chairs, Stoves; also, to pay storage and expenses, one Park Phaeton, two light Wagons, two Sleighs, Harness, lot of Clothing, &c. Also, Marshal's sale, a lot of new Gas Chandeliers, Brackets, Burners, &c.
MATTHEW BIERNE, Marshal.

SALES AT AUCTION.

JACOB BOGART AUCTIONEER
Bankrupt sale of Boot and Shoe Manufactory.—By order of the assignee in bankruptcy I will sell on Monday, Dec. 12, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, 87 Broadway, Eastern District, Brooklyn, entrance on Sixth street, the entire large stock of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes and Gaiters, Gaiter Uppers, Cut Uppers, Soles, Leather and Findings, Machinery, Tools, Lasts, Fixtures, &c.
FELIX KAUFMAN, Assignee in Bankruptcy.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUtion to me, directed and delivered, I will expose for sale at public auction, this day, December 10, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., at 279 Third avenue, the effects of a Lager Beer Saloon.
JOHN H. HILLIER, Marshal.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, TRUSTEES OF THE Florida Railroad Company, hereby give notice that on the 15th day of December, 1870, at the Court House, in Fernandina, Florida, at 12 o'clock, the Lands belonging to their trust then remaining unsold will be disposed of at public auction for the benefit of the free land bonds still outstanding. The lands, amounting to 125,000 acres, more or less, will be valued by competent appraisers, and offered at such valuations, in order to effect an equitable distribution, the bondholders being allowed to bid above those prices for the choice. Bonds and coupons will be received in payment at par. Lands which may not be taken for bonds and coupons will then be sold for cash to the highest bidder, to prevent a further waste of the fund from tax levies and other expenses and in order that the trust may be finally closed.
JAMES T. SOUTTER, } Trustees.
JOHN MCRAE, }

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.
Clinton Hall Book Salesrooms and Art Galleries.—LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers. Tuesday, December 13, and following evenings, at 7½ o'clock, sale of a Private Library of Rare and Standard Works.
Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF BRAIDING MACHINERY—By AARON CRISTALAR & CO., Auctioneers, on Tuesday, December 13, at 11 o'clock A. M., at 528 Seventh avenue, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets, 400 Braiding Machines, 4 Glazing Machines, Winders, Doubler, Shafting and Belting. Can be seen every day from 9 to 10 A. M.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
Confectionery Store, Glass Cases, Counter, &c.
RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer, will sell this day (Saturday), at 11 o'clock, at 675 Sixth avenue, the contents of a Confectionery Store, consisting of Candies, Glass Jars, Marble Slabs, Copper Pans, Fixtures, &c.
CHAS. E. HATCH, Deputy. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—J. BOGART, AUCTIONEER.—THIS day, at 11 o'clock, at No. 1 North William street, 9 cases Satinets.
JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

THOMAS KEYWORTH, AUCTIONEER—WILL SELL this day, at 10 o'clock, at 408 Eighth avenue, a choice assortment of Household Furniture, from persons giving up housekeeping, comprising black walnut Parlor and Bedroom Suits, marble top Bureaus, Centre Tables, Spring Mattresses, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, &c., &c. N. B.—Persons furnishing will do well to attend this sale.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER—OFFICE NO. 5 City Hall place—Will sell this day, at 2 o'clock, at the corner of Duane and New Chambers street, under the old Shakspeare Hotel, one Counter and Back Bar; also Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures, &c., on account of former purchaser.

12 BOWERY.—I. S. WEINBERGER, AUCTIONEER, will sell Saturday, December 10, and Monday, December 12, at 10½ o'clock, 1,000 dozen of Toys, Dolls Clapping Dolls, &c.; Musical Toy Instruments and Mouth Harmonicas, Harlequins, &c. Also the following Monday 15 cases of Holiday Goods and Presents of every description, in lots to suit dealers only. Salesroom 12 Bowery, opposite the old place.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP UNDER THE LATE FIRM OF C. J. Oppenheim & Bros. having by limitation expired, and having been mutually dissolved, notice is hereby given that the business, as carried on by the said late firm, will be continued at the same place, 499 Broadway, by the newly formed firm of OPPENHEIM & COLLINS.
Dated Dec. 1, 1870.

THE FIRM OF ACKER & CO., DOING BUSINESS AT No. 105 Barclay street, New York, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.
The affairs of the firm will be settled by Henry C. Acker, who is alone authorized to use the firm name.
HENRY C. ACKER.
JAMES A. FRASER.
New York, Dec. 1, 1870.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A SPLENDID BUSINESS OFFERED.—CONSEQUENT upon family arrangements of partners a European firm which owns an establishment in the city of Mexico desires to dispose of the latter. This Mexican house has old and extensive connections; its fine stores are situated in the centre of business. A most liberal discount will be allowed on stocks, so as to insure a very handsome return to the purchaser of the concern. For full particulars address box 454 Post office, Havana, Island of Cuba.

A MERCHANT, WITH FIRST CLASS FOREIGN CONnections, and in receipt of consignments of chemicals, metals, &c., wishes to make arrangements with a first class house desirous of extending its business. Address X., box 207 Herald office.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED REAL ESTATE HOUSE OF repute has vacancies for special departments for competent men, with not less than $1,000 capital. Address REALTY, Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN ENGAGED IN THE REAL ESTATE business in Pennsylvania desires a reliable partner, as he has more than he can attend to; business well established; paying $10,000 per year. An active business man can have half interest for $2,000. Address Post office box 87, East Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pa.

AN OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED TO MEN OF ENERgy, with small capital, to secure certain sections of territory on my Burglar Alarm Lock, just patented; it costs but a trifle more than the ordinary lock, cannot be picked by burglars, and energetic men can make a fortune by introducing it. Call and examine it at room 19 National Hotel, Cortlandt street. J. HARRY THORP, Inventor.

A GOOD BUSINESS PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000 to $2,000, part cash, to extend a manufacturing business, thoroughly established and paying 18 per cent monthly. Factory, 99 South Fifth avenue (Laurens street).

ANY GENTLEMAN WANTING AN ESTABLISHED Coal business or another profitable cash business may buy such from a man who has more places than he can attend to; about $3,000 required. Apply at coal office 115 Macdougal street.

A COMPETENT PERSON DESIRING TO ENGAGE IN the real estate business, and having from $500 to $600 cash, can address ASSURANCE, Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

BUSINESS AND MANUFACTORY OF STAPLE ARTIcle for sale or exchange for real estate or merchandise; cause, death of partner; capable of great increase in city and country; value $6,000, and full investigation invited. Address D. H., box 182 Herald office.

DRUG STORE.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, WHOLE or part of a first class retail Drug Store in New York or Brooklyn. Address J. C. T., 54½ West Thirty-second street.

FOR SALE—AN INTEREST IN FIRST CLASS SILVER Mines, some of which are now paying largely.
H. MALCOM DWYER, Metropolitan Hotel.

PARTNER WANTED—ACTIVE OR SPECIAL, WITH $6,000, for which would be given one-third interest in Patent now in use in city and country for past six years and half profits of the business, which can be extended to a large amount. Full particulars given on application at 812 Broadway, third floor.

SPECIALTY.—I WANT A PARTNER, WITH A CASH capital of $5,000, to engage in manufacturing one of the most staple articles ever introduced; large cash orders already on hand; the profits will be equally divided and security given for the money. Apply at room 19 National Hotel, Cortlandt street.

WANTED—TO JOIN IN COPARTNERSHIP WITH A practical machinist, who has shop and tools for the manufacture of light machinery, by a successful inventor, who has an unlimited amount of profitable work, to be done immediately. Address M. S., box 212 Herald office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE PARTNER, WITH $3,000 TO $5,000 in an established cash business; staple article, in good demand and pays a good per cent; no limits to the extension of the business; only principals and those with No. 1 reference solicited. Address H. G., Herald office.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH A SMALL AMOUNT of capital, to extend a manufacturing business already established, manufacturing an article selling well and paying largely; can be thoroughly investigated. Those really meaning business address MANUFACTURER, box 163 Herald office.

WE CAN OFFER FIRST CLASS BUSINESS OPPORtunities, securing good incomes. Call and investigate.
WEHNER & LLOYD, 19 Broadway, first floor.

$2,500.—WANTED, A SILENT OR ACTIVE partner, to extend a legitimate and respectable business; sales exclusively for cash; profits large; but little competition. Address W., box 121 Herald office.

$4,000.—AN ACTIVE MAN WITH THE ABOVE amount to take the place of a retiring partner in an established business; knowledge of the business not necessary; must understand bookkeeping. Address CHEMICALS, Herald office.

$25,000.—UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY TO INVEST, as special or active partner, to meet requirements of an extended business, having no competition, in proprietary medicine; established trade; freehold security insuring fixed income. Principals address box 2,550 Post office.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

ONE OR TWO ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR LIGHT storage, in good order, including Croton; basement preferred. Address, stating rent and full particulars, or call at 29 Broadway, room 15.

PARLOR AND BEDROOM WANTED—IN PRIVATE family, New York or Brooklyn, by gentleman and wife; references. Address, stating terms, H., box 2,065 Post office.

ROOM WANTED—WITH POWER, CEILING FROM 11 to 15 feet high, size about from 25 by 50 feet, with gas and water. Address N. Y. S., Herald office.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.—THREE ROOMS and servant's room wanted, between Third and Fifth avenues and Twentieth and Thirtieth streets, for light housekeeping, in private family; references first class. Address, stating price, box 1,957 Boston, Mass.

WANTED—ABOUT JANUARY 1, BY A GENTLEMAN, wife and son, two partly or fully furnished Rooms in a desirable locality, adjacent to a good restaurant or hotel; house must be kept clean and neat and door bell attended to. References given and required. Address, with full particulars, L. M. K., Herald office.

WANTED—A HOUSE, OF 12 TO 15 ROOMS, FURnished or partly so, between Fourteenth and Thirty-fourth streets and Third and Seventh avenues; must be a respectable location; rent not to exceed $2,000 per year. Address HOUSE, Herald office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED COUPLE, WHO DESIRE literary associations, two clean, well arranged Living Rooms, or Sitting and Bedroom, or Alcove Room, with privilege of kitchen and dining room; location good; terms moderate. Address TEACHER, Park Avenue Hotel.

WANTED—A SUIT OF THREE OR FOUR ROOMS, fully furnished, in a first class neighborhood, for a family of adults. Address C. A. S., box 1,533 Post office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, TWO furnished Rooms for light housekeeping, between Twenty-sixth and Thirty-second streets and Sixth and Eighth avenues. Address R. JOYCE, station E.

WANTED TO LEASE—A FARM ON SHARES, ON LONG Island or New Jersey. Address L. N. HAYT, Fishkill, New York.

EYES AND EARS.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—BAUCH & GOUGELmann (formerly with Prof. Boissonneau, of Paris), makers and inserters of the improved Artificial Human Eye, 651 Broadway. N. B.—These Eyes are endorsed by the faculty.

FRANCE.

Extent of the German Victory Near Orleans.

Seventy-seven Cannons, Ten Thousand Prisoners and Four Gunboats Taken.

The Army of the Loire Again Advancing Towards Paris.

LATER NEWS FROM THE BESIEGED CITY.

Von Moltke Informs Trochu of De Paladines' Defeat.

A Defiant Reply Sent—War to the End.

DETAILS OF THE LAST SORTIE FROM PARIS.

KING WILLIAM'S DESPATCHES.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Another Report from King William—Seventy-seven Cannon, Four Gunboats and Ten Thousand Prisoners Captured—Successes of Manteuffel—Losses of the Mecklenburg Troops.

BERLIN, Dec. 7, 1870.

A despatch from King William to Queen Augusta confirms the report that ten thousand prisoners, seventy-seven cannon and four gunboats were captured at Orleans. The King adds:—"Von Tivesten has carried Gidy, Janvy and Prinis by storm, and Manteuffel occupied Rouen after victorious encounters. Goeden now holds the city. Eight heavy guns were found in the entrenchments."

LOSSES OF THE MECKLENBURG TROOPS.

A telegram from Schwerin dated December 7 states that a telegram from the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg states that the loss of the Mecklenburg troops in the battles from the 2d to the 4th of December was 3,200. The enemy lost 2,000 killed and 1,400 prisoners.

THE ARMY OF THE LOIRE.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Montargis Evacuated—The Army of the Loire Again Moving—Three Corps Formed of It—Prussians Repulsed at Belfort.

TOURS, Dec. 9, 1870.

Montargis, in the department of Loiret, has been evacuated by the Germans.

The Army of the Loire has again started on a forward movement.

CHANGES IN THE ARMY OF THE LOIRE.

The journals of Tours announce changes in the Army of the Loire, which is divided into three corps, under the command of Generals Bourbaki, Chauzay and Billet.

PRUSSIANS REPULSED AT BELFORT.

Advices have been received from the garrison of Belfort to the 6th. The siege was progressing vigorously. The Prussians had attempted to storm the place but were beaten off. One of their regiments was entirely cut to pieces in the attack.

AFFAIRS IN PARIS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Later from the Capital—Prussians Intrenching—Germans Captured—The Last Battle—Trochu Informed of De Paladine's Defeat—A Defiant Answer—Parisian Successes.

TOURS, Dec. 9, 1870.

Advices from Paris have been received by balloon to the 8th. The situation was satisfactory.

PRUSSIANS ENTRENCHING.

The Prussians were actively at work constructing defensive works in the rear of the lines from which the French recently drove them.

GERMAN PRISONERS.

A large number of prisoners had arrived at Paris. They were captured in the battles at the east and south of the city on the 2d.

THE LAST BATTLE.

The Prussians in their attack hurled over one hundred and twenty thousand men against General Ducrot. In spite of these immense numbers Ducrot held his ground and repulsed the enemy.

TROCHU INFORMED OF DE PALADINES' DEFEAT.

A despatch from Le Mans to-day says a balloon has arrived from Paris with news from the capital to the night of the 6th. No military operations of importance had occurred since the 3d. General Trochu had received a letter from General Von Moltke announcing the defeat of the Army of the Loire and offering safe conduct to such parties as might be designated to verify the news.

FRANCE STILL DEFIANT.

The offer was refused by the government, who at once issued a proclamation to the people of Paris giving information of the proposition of General Von Moltke and their reply thereto, and saying that "even if the statement were true they would still have the right to expect a great movement of the nation to their assistance, and will continue the conflict.

PARISIAN SUCCESSES.

Advices from reliable parties show that the recent successes of the Parisians were greater than have been supposed. When the balloon started firing was heard south of Paris.

THE BATTLE BETWEEN BRIE AND CHAMPIGNY.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Details of the Sortie of the 2d—Strength of the Saxons—Their General Position—Conformation of the Ground—A Heavy Cannonade—Germans Driven Out of Brie—Advance of the French—Appearance of Their Line—Counter Advance by the Saxons—The Contest—The Result.

LONDON, Dec. 7, 1870.

A coresspondent at the headquarters of Prince George of Saxony, at Champs, telegraphs yesterday as follows:—

THE LATE SORTIE—STRENGTH OF THE GERMANS.

The whole Saxon forces engaged in the recent operations numbered but 10,000 men. They occupied positions at Noisy Le Grand, Champs, Cournay, Villiars, and in their vicinity was a division of Würtemburgers, commanded by General Von Obernitz, a Prussian officer. The Würtembergers occupied positions at Ormesson, Chenevieres, and Soisson, and in their vicinity was a brigade of the Second corps. This force was made up of contributions from various other portions of the same corps, and was commanded by General Von Frinsecke, who had nominal direction of all the operations, supervised, however, as regarded the Saxons, by Prince George in person, whose heedlessness of danger must have sorely tried the nerves of his staff.

A COUNTER-OFFENSIVE MOVEMENT.

A contingent force supported the Wurtembergers; the Saxons had no backing but their own valor. In all, the German troops engaged and immediately supporting amounted to 22,000 men. This force, it seems, had been detailed for an offensive movement, and the programme was greatly complicated by the unexpected counter offensive movement of the French projected against Villiers, and with hopes of ultimately breaking through the cordon surrounding them. It thus happened that, as the Germans were pressing in to drive the French out of Brie and Champigny, the French were simultaneously pouring out to take Villiers.

SCENE OF THE BATTLE.

I rode into Champs, whither Prince George had moved his headquarters the previous evening, and found the battle raging fearfully over the broken country to the southwest of that village. It was in and around these villages, Brie, Villiers and Champigny, that the bloody drama was enacted the day before yesterday. When the curtain fell on that drama the Saxons stood fast in Villiers in spite of all the French troops and forts could do to dislodge them. Brie and Champigny, lying close under the guns of Fort Nogent, ann the strongly armed earthworks at Raisontrie, on the verge of the forest of Vincennes, overhanging St. Maur, remain in the hands of the French.

CONFORMATION OF THE GROUND.

On the road to Noissy the South banks of the Marne are low with a gradual rise furrowed by inconsiderable rectangular depressions on each. As one looks southward from Noissy he sees towards Brie a broad flat, offering a scope for military evolutions. From this plain toward Villiers there rises gradually a low but shaggy elevation, covered mostly with copsewood and vineyards. This elevation is not continuous to Villiers. There are occasional depressions, the debouchments of which cause trivial hollows which occur on the the road to Noissy. The general tendency is nevertheless upward, so that the table land, at the back of which lies Villiers, is higher than any ground between it and the plain. The ridge, therefore, although hampered by hedges and brushwood, would form no bad standpoint for maintaining resistance to any force which, having deployed on the plain, should attempt to carry it, if it were not swept by the direct fire from Fort Nogent, within easy range, and enfiladed by the longer range, but still effectively, of the batteries on Mount Avron.

THE FRENCH CANNONADE.

When I crossed the river it was past nine. Noisy was an eligible point from which to observe operations. Shells from Mount Avron were coming very thick. Now it was a shower of slates, as the shells crashed through the roof and lifted solid rafters as if they were laths; now a half side of a house went bodily as some huge projectile struck and crunched it. Brie divided with Noisy the attention of the French batteries, and Brie is more open.

THE GERMANS DRIVEN OUT OF BRIE.

The 107th regiment had made a dash into Brie out of Rosny early in the morning, and I wondered much how it fared with them. Hard enough, beyond doubt, but could they hold the place under such a ding-dong pelting? By ten o'clock the question was resolved. First, there came up a drove of French prisoners and red-breeched regulars towards Noisy, along the slight shelter afforded by the road; then the Saxon soldiers, with more prisoners, and, finally the bulk of the 107th in very open order, making the most of the few opportunities for cover. It was not a pleasant way to traverse. The forts fired heavily upon captors and captured alike, and more than one Frenchman was slain by missiles from the French weapons as the straggling columns came up. I learned that the 107th regiment in a rapid rush in the morning had surprised the occupants of Brie; some were asleep and others were drinking coffee. There was but trifling resources. Nearly 500 prisoners were taken, including eight officers. The reason for the relinquishment of Brie was that the terrible and persistent fire from the forts rendered it utterly untenable.

WORK FOR THE GERMANS.

What this advantage represented was simply that Brie gave them a footing (so to speak) on the Saxon main land, while Champigny formed a key to the peninsula of the Marne. The object of the day on the side of the Germans was to dislodge the French from Brie and Champigny. This task fell to the lot of the Saxons, Wurtemburger, and a brigade of the Second corps. The Saxons engaged consisted of the Second division of the Royal Saxon Army, under the command of General Von Nehrhoff.

A PATRIOTIC SERGEANT.

The prisoners looked sturdy fellows and anything but ill fed. They were hearty and good fighters to judge from their expressions. The sergeant bade me *bon jour* and told me cheerily if an one indulged in the anticipation of the speedy capture lation he was extremely out of his reckoning. "Food is plentiful," he said, with a laugh; "and the programme is sorties every day and in every direction." The prisoners were escorted back to Chelles, where, late in the day, I saw them penned up in a yard at the marie.

THE FRENCH COLUMNS IN SIGHT.

As the Prussians from Brie finished filing through Noisy an ominous sight met my eye in another direction as I peered through the loophole I had contrived there. On a gradual slope of the further bank of the Marne, under the wing of Fort Nogent and extending right and left along the Chamont Railway were dense columns of French infantry. How they came there I know not. It was as if the spectacle had sprung up by magic.

A HALT.

Now they stood fast closing up as the fronts of battalions halted. Then there was a slow movement forward till the head of the column disappeared out of sight between the village of Nogent and the river. Then there seemed to be a final halt of the dense masses. They stood, their bayonets glittering in the sun, as if the men had come out as spectators; but little by little there was a gradual trickling off down to the bight of the river. Between Nogent and Brie there was the railway bridge and lofty viaduct, but a gap in one of the arches rendered it useless.

A GENERAL ADVANCE.

Presently on the plain to the south of Brie became visible a knot of red breeches that grew denser and denser every moment. Simultaneously the whole sprang into life. From the farm buildings about Tremblay and from St. Maur and Joinsville poured out vast bodies. The French troops were deploying at double line, which seemed to extend from the right athwart to the neck of the loop. What happened at Champigny, I knew not from personal observation, but I have been informed that the Wurtemburgers after desperate fighting had driven the French out not long after eight, to be in turn subjected to a violent attack and partial expulsion. The tirailleurs dashed into the thickets lining the foot of the rise and scrambled through the vineyards.

HOW THE FRENCH CROSSED THE RIVER.

Troops behind them followed in serried column. Whence had they come? They had crossed during the night and occupied the loop. Their bridges must have been between Joinville and Nogent, and the nullification of Brie enabled them to use at a later hour another bridge somewhere between Brie and the railway viaduct.

MOVEMENT TOWARDS VILLIERS.

The Bois de Grace, lying in front of the Champs afforded a favorable cover for a detour into the rear of Villiers, which was evidently the point for which the French advance was intended. That force (I refer exclusively to the section which threatened Villiers) must have been at least 20,000 strong. How large was the force with which the Wustemburgers had to deal towards Champigny, I have no means of knowing. In these dense columns standing in support under Nogent, there could not have been less than 20,000 men, and in front of these were 20,000 of the left advance, with whom 10,000 Saxons had to cope, and not with them alone, but with those terrible projectiles, a storm of which incessantly dashed into the upper ground, where stands Villiers, and into the glades behind.

ASPECT OF THE FRENCH LINE.

The French skirmishers came up with as much regularity as if the day's work had been a peaceful parade. The deployment sprang up with immense rapidity and seeming discipline, but there appeared considerable looseness in formation and a total want of interval, and, indeed, in some places, an overlopping of battalions. Had there been nothing else to do by the Saxons but repulse an assault on Villiers, directed solely against it, the task would have been comparatively simple and not very bloody. Notwithstanding an artillery fire by the French threatening, as it did, to sweep to right, on overlapping Villiers, up to the space between that place and Noisy, and so get through upon Chaups, which could only serve as a position on which to lean the Saxon left.

COUNTER-ADVANCE BY THE SAXONS.

It became necessary to meet the French in open field. From behind Villiers several regiments came out to the right brow, under a shell fire. As the French came up there was general activity. The guns of the forts continued playing without interruption. So narrow was the margin that I question much whether a a shell or two did not find its billet in the French ranks. I stood by the 108th regiment. As it quitted the position in which it found some shelter two Lieutenants gaily shook hands with the hussar aide-de-camp, who had just ridden up with an order, as they passed him to go out into the battle. On went the regiments, in their dense columns of companies, shells now crashing into the ranks, and now exploding at intervals. A line was formed in the rear, files marching up in double, and in a twinkling less than fifty yards separated the combatants. First came a volley, then followed the venemous file firing. The French broke and gave ground only back to the next dip, to let the guns of the fort go to work again. The Saxons had to find what cover they could. When the regiment came back—they had not been gone twenty minutes—thirty-five out of forty-five officers had gone down. Neither of the blithe lieutenants was to the fore. Now came a lull in the musketry, as a few minutes before there had been a lulling of the cannonade. The Saxons could not get their artillery into action with advantage. The ground itself was unfavorable, while the fire from the forts must have speedily silenced by the field guns. Therefore, this great advantage was lost to them.

THE LAST FIGHTING.

All this took place before noon. After a little the artillery fire from the forts slackened considerably. The French infantry made no demonstration on the German left. However, about Champigny it was evident that hard fighting was going on. About one P. M. the French made another advance, having received considerable reinforcements. The Saxon infantry confronted them with the old result; but a different policy was this time to be adopted, it was plain, if they only escaped from the thunderbolts that fell in their way in getting into close quarters with the French infantry, unless, indeed, a retrograde movement was to be made, and that was not to be thought of. So, when the French fell back, the Saxons followed, as if they wantee to settle the question with bayonets. It was the old motto, *Forwarts, immer forwarts.* But the forwarts was very slow.

A DRAWN BATTLE.

What happened in the next hour I could only guess by the constant crackling of small arms. The forts confined themselves seemingly, for the most part, to firing into and over Champagny and Villiers. At length the French were slowly, but stubbornly, falling back across the north side of the neck, the Saxons pushing them hard, and the French ever and anon rallying. On the plain south of Brie there was a prolonged struggle; the Saxons were striving to get at and cut the pontoon bridge, but this was an impossibility, when Fort Nogent went to work again with devilish accuracy, of which the short range admitted.

The combatants parted about three o'clock, both sides falling back; but the fire from the fort continued for some little time longer, what shall I say of the result? Not much have the Saxons gained. Was there much to gain? The Wurtemburgers hold one end of Champigny. Brie stands empty and desolate. There were French in it this morning, and later there were Saxons. That is all.

But look at one bloody side of the picture. The number of dead I cannot ascertain. The number of German wounded is over 1,000. The French if they lost fewer in killed and wounded, lost a thousand prisoners. Had it been possible to hold Brie, the French advance would have been impossible. Its flanking fire would have prohibited the breasting of the slope towards Villiers. The French had mitrailleuses somewhere on the plain. At any rate, the day's work was a final failure of the French hopes. The German line stood everywhere unbroken, and Paris was no more free than before.

REPUBLICAN FRANCE.

Correspondence Relating to the Recognition of the French Republic.

The Policy of the United States—The Desire for Peace—Strict Neutrality—Mediation—Exempting Private Property from Seizure on the High Seas—Sealed Packages Refused—Precedents.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1870.

Accompanying the President's Message to Congress was a large mass of documents from the Department of State, including correspondence of United States Ministers in Europe on the Franco-German war, from which the following points are extracted. Acting Secretary of State, Davis, on September 6, telegraphed Minister Washburne at Paris as follows:—

If the provisional government has actual control and possession of power, and is acknowledged by the French people so as to be in point of fact the *de facto* government, of which you will be able to decide by the time this reaches you, you will not hesitate to recognize it.

On the same day Assistant Secretary Davis telegraped:—

It appearing by your last despatch that the new government is fully installed, and that Paris remains tranquil, you will recognize it as soon as the situation, in your judgment, shall justify it, and tender the congratulations of the President and people of the United States on the successful establishment of a republican government.

On the 7th of September Davis further telegraphed:—

Berthemy asks, under instructions from Favre, whether the public sentiment in America has changed since the change of government in France, adding, on his part, that until now the public press in this country has expressed strong sympathy with Germany. I replied:—"The government maintains a strict neutrality and will continue so to do. That its cannot wonder the people have little sympathy for a dynasty which countenanced giving aid to the rebels during our war, and tried to establish a monarchy on our southern borders. That, in my judgment, the feeling to which he alluded was not against France or the French people, of which he is as competent to judge as I; and that the disposition of this government is shown in the order of the President, already given, to recognize the new government."

Washburne, under date of Paris, 7th of September, informs Secretary Fish as follows:—

About two o'clock P. M. yesterday M. Jules Favre called upon me in person to thank my government, in the name of that of the national defence, as well as in his own behalf, for its prompt recognition of the republic and the tender of its felicitations. He again desired that I should transmit to the President and Cabinet at Washington the profound acknowledgments of the Government of National Defence. I then communicated the despatch of Mr. Davis in relation to his conversation with M. Berthemy, which I had just received. M. Favre smiled at the allusion to the attempt of the Emperor to found a monarchy on the southern borders, and replied that nothing could be more satisfactory than Mr. Davis' telegram. It was all he could desire. He then said he had answered my letter of the day before, and that it would be sent to me in the course of the afternoon. It was duly received, and I have the honor to send herewith a copy of it in the original French, together with a translation thereof.

On September 9 Secretary Fish telegraphed to Minister Washburne:—

The request of Favre to instruct you to join the other Powers in efforts for peace received. It is not the policy or the interest of the United States to act jointly with European Powers on European questions. I have instructed Bancroft to ascertain whether Germany desires the good offices of the United States, but not to tender them without the assurance that they will be accepted. The President strongly desires to see peace restored between the two great Powers now at war, with each of whom the United States has so many traditions of friendship.

Secretary Fish, in subsequent despatches to Washburne, compliments him on his prudent and discreet conduct, which has received the approbation of the President. On the 4th October Fish wrote Washburne:—

This government desires and intends to maintain a strict neutrality between the two Powers now unfortunately engaged in war. It desires also to extend to both the manifestation of its friendly feeling in every possible way, and will allow to the vessels of war of each Power equally the hospitality of its ports and harbors for all proper and friendly purposes.

Minister Motley wrote Secretary Fish, August 11, that on the 9th he sent a telegram in these words:—

It is an authentic fact that the French government telegraphed to London yesterday to know if General Lee is here or whether he is expected. The supposition is that a military command is to be offered him. I am not aware that General Lee is in London or that he is expected here. The fact, however, that the French government should show such anxiety to obtain military talent from so distant a quarter would seem to argue some want of confidence in the government of their armies.

Secretary Fish, on September 9, telegraphed to Minister Bancroft:—

Minister Washburne telegraphs that France requests the United States to join with other Powers in an effort for peace. It has been the uniform policy and is the true interest of the United States not to join the European Powers in any interference in European questions, yet the President strongly desires to see the war arrested and the blessings of peace restored. If Germany also desires to have the good offices of the United States interposed, the President will be glad to contribute all the aid in his power to secure the restoration of peace between the two Great Powers now at war, and with whom the United States has so many traditions of friendship. Ascertain if North Germany desires such offices, but without making the tender thereof unless assured they will be accepted."

On September 11 Minister Bancroft telegraphed Secretary Fish:—

No time now for America to intervene. Germany rejects all foreign interference. Every other Power holds backs. America would stand alone and be unable to accomplish anything. Our interest and dignity require us for the present to stand aloof.

On the 30th of September the Secretary of State wrote to Mr. Bancroft:—

The reasons which you present against American intervention between France and Germany are substantially among the considerations which determined the President in the course and policy indicated to you in the cable despatches from this office on the 9th inst., and in rejecting all idea of mediation, unless upon the joint request of both of the warring Powers. It continues to be the hope of the President, as it is the interest of the people of this country, that the unhappy war in which France and North Germany are engaged should find an early end. This government will not trespass any opinion as to the terms or conditions upon which a peace may or should be established between two governments equally sharing its friendship; but it is hoped that the prolongation of war may not find its cause either in extreme demands on one side or extreme sensitiveness on the other side. So far as you can consistently, and without my official interposition of advice or of counsel, it is hoped you will lose no proper opportunity to indicate the wishes and hopes of the President and of the American people as above represented, and to contribute what you may to the presentation of such terms of peace as befit the greatness and the power which North Germany has manifested, and as shall not be humiliating or derogatory to the pride of the great people who were our earliest and last ally.

On the 28th of October Fish wrote Bancroft as follows:—

SIR—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 6th instant, No. 147, in which, referring to my letter of the 22d of July last to Baron Gerolt, you state that Mr. Delbruck informs you that when the time shall come for negotiating a peace with France one of the conditions to be proposed and insisted on will be the recognition of the principle of exempting private property on the high seas from seizure. You inquire whether you will be authorized to propose, on your part, a recognition, in the pending treaty, relating to consulships and inheritances between the United States and the North German Union? In reply you are informed that you are authorized to obtain the recognition of the principle of the exemption of private property of citizens or subjects of either of the parties from capture on the high seas by either privateers or public vessels of the other.

On the 11th of November the Secretary sent the following to Mr. Bancroft:—

SIR—The refusal of the German authorities at the investment of Paris to allow the United States Minister there to send a messenger to London with a pouch with despatches from his legation, unless the contents of the pouch should be unsealed, must be regarded as an erroneous proceeding which cannot be acquesced in by the government. Blockade by both sea and land is a military measure for the reduction of an enemy's fortress by preventing the access of relief from without and by compelling the troops and inhabitants to surrender for want of supplies. When, however, the blockaded fortress happens to be the capital of a country, where the diplomatic representative of a neutral State resides, has the blockading force a right to cut him off from all intercourse by letter from the outer world, and even with his own government? No such right is either expressly recognized by public law or is even alluded to in any treaties on the subject. The right of a Legation, however, is fully acknowledged, and as incident to that right the privilege of sending and receiving messages. This privilege is acknowledged in unqualified terms. There is no exception or reservation looking to the possibility of a blockade of a capital by a hostile force. Although such blockades are not of frequent occurrence their liability to happen must have presented itself to the mind of the writers on public law; and if they had supposed that the right of sending messengers was merged in or was subordinate to the belligerent rights of the assailant, they certainly would have said so. Indeed, the rights of Legation, under such circumstances, must be regarded as paramount to any belligerent right. They ought not to be questioned or curtailed unless the attacking party has good reason to believe they will be abused, or unless some military necessity, which, upon proper statement, must be regarded as obvious, shall require the curtailment. The condition upon which the sending of messengers was offered was humiliating, and could not be accepted by any diplomatic agent with any self-respect. The correspondence between those officials and their governments is always more or less confidential, and it is unreasonable to suppose that its inspection by the blockading force should be permitted. Indeed, the requirement of such a condition must be regarded as tantamount to an imputation both upon the integrity of the Minister and the neutrality of his government. You will consequently remonstrate against the exercise of authority adverted to as being contrary to the paramount right of legislation which every independent nation ought to enjoy, and in which all are equally interested. Prussia has heretofore been a leading champion of rights of neutrals on the ocean, and she has even during the existence of this war made acknowledgments of her sacrifices to her faith and consistency in that respect. The course of her arms on land does not seem to warrant or require any enforcement of extreme belligerent claims in that quarter as against neutrals. Analogous privileges of legation were upon several occasions unsuccessfully asserted by this government during the late war between Brazil and her allies on one side and Paraguay on the other. Mr. Washburne, the United States Minister to Paraguay, applied for a permit to take him through the hostile lines to Asuncion, his destination. The application, though at first rejected, was ultimately granted. Application was subsequently made for leave for General McMahon, his successor, to pass the same lines, and for the vessel which carried him to bring back Mr. Washburne. This also, though at first refused, was ultimately granted. There is reason to believe the course taken by this government on these occasions was approved by other governments. It is probable that other governments would sanction the claims of the United States in this case.

HAMILTON FISH.

NAPOLEON.

Imperial Hopes at Wilhelmshohe.

Chances of a Restoration—A New Pamphlet—"1856 and 1866"—Bonaparte's Services to Prussia—England's Diplomacy Against Germany—How It was Neutralized from Paris—Royal Appeal from Berlin—Bismarck's Confidence in the Good Faith of the Tuileries—Visitors to the Prisoner.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Dec. 9, 1870.

A special telegram for the HERALD, dated at Wilhelmshöhe on the 5th inst., in the evening, reports as follows:—

A general impression has prevailed since last week in circles likely to be accurately informed on the subject that the chances of a restoration of the Emperor Napoleon to supreme power in France are steadily improving.

The argument used in favor of a restoration is the prospect of the near advent of most ruinous consequences in many of the most poverty-stricken sections of Germany in case of a much longer protraction of the war with France.

IMPERIAL MISSIVE FROM RUSSIA.

It was asserted yesterday that an autograph letter had arrived from the Emperor Alexander of Russia, addressed to Napoleon at Wilhelmshöhe. My informant, who is well posted on all matters appertaining to the affairs of the exiled dynasty, would not go beyond the point of starting. "Nobody knows exactly what may occur."

THE NEW PAMPHLET.

Having had an opportunity of looking over the sheets of the Emperor Napoleon's forthcoming pamphlet, on the subject of the relations of France to Germany, by the Marquis de Gricourt, who has been chosen by his Majesty as the author (supposed), I am enabled to telegraph a few extracts for the use of the HERALD:—

THE DIPLOMACY OF 1856—PRUSSIA'S OPPORTUNITY.

In the chapter headed "1856" I find:—"But it was not only England's and Russia's friendship which, by his sincere, open-hearted action, the Emperor had gained in 1856, but it was also the gratitude of Prussia through the readiness with which he complied with the wishes of her king. Only the belligerent Powers, Russia, England, France, Turkey and Piedmont, had been called to meet in the Paris Congress. The King of Prussia, who felt in his heart the very highest degree of emotion on the subject, was invited to join the conference by the exertions of the Emperor, and the peace of Europe was then secured. England opposed the admission of the representative of Prussia energetically. Prussia showed herself extremely nettled at the political course of the English Cabinet. This produced a Prussian ministerial felling of indignation, and during the entire campaign Prussia never concealed her sympathies for Russia.

The brother of the present King Frederick William the Fourth wrote at this epoch a letter to the Emperor Napoleon, in which was reflected the deep grief which he experienced at the exclusion of Prussia from the conference assemblage, an act which was received in Berlin as equal to an insult.

Confiding fully in the justice and friendship of Napoleon, he requested him to remove England's opposition, and added he would be happy and thank him for his admission to the congress, considering it as a service personally rendered, for which he would be always grateful.

IN 1866.

In 1866 the Prussian Ambassador in Paris, Count Von der Goltz, was commissioned to sound the intentions of the Emperor of France, and several conversations concerning the matter referred to took place between them.

In the beginning of 1866 the King of Prussia wrote with his own hand to Napoleon to tell him that, with a view to events then in preparation, he had instructed his ambassador to learn the Emperor's intentions and arrive at an understanding with him.

The Emperor Napoleon replied that the King could without difficulty foresee the results which were impending—an outbreak and conflict between the European Powers—but that both sovereigns of France and Prussia had calculated upon their reciprocal *bona fide* wish to preserve under all circumstances the most friendly relations.

The negotiations were continued nevertheless.

France declared her neutrality.

This neutrality was so favorable to Prussia that it permitted him to commence the campaign.

At that epoch the confidence which was felt in Berlin with regard to the kindly feeling of France was so strong that Count Bismarck remarked to Benedetti, the French Minister, "Our trust in the good faith of your government is so firm that we don't have a single soldier left on the bank of the Rhine."

IMPORTANT EVENTS AT HAND.

Important movements are, evidently, on the tapis here at Wilhelmshohe. "Distinguished guests," whose names are kept secret, are journeying backward and forward, to and fro, and some one or other of them is constantly closeted with the Emperor.

OBITUARY.

Rev. Dr. Welch.

A telegram from Albany reports that the venerable Rev. Dr. Welch died at his residence, near that city, Thursday night, aged seventy-six years. He had been nearly fifty years in the ministry, and for more than thirty years past a Baptist preacher in Albany. He was one of the best known and most eloquent clergymen in the Baptist denomination, and was universally esteemed. His funeral will take place from the First Baptist church in that city on Tuesday next, at eleven o'clock. Many of the most eminent clergymen of the denomination will be present.

RUSSIA.

Turkey Agitated but Vigilant Against a Sudden Assault.

War Preparations of the Sultan, Military and Naval.

Russia Working in the Field but Peaceful in Her Cabinet Assurances.

Austria Diplomatizing and Arming, yet Hopeful of a Congress.

France Accepts the Congress Unconditionally.

TURKEY VIGILANT.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Religious and Political Agitation—Naval and Military Preparations—Opinion of American Commanders—Reports of Russian Armaments—Russian Ministerial Assurances.

PERA, Dec. 6, 1870.

Ministerial councils are held nightly during the Feast of the Ramazan, by order of the Sultan.

Every preparation has been made in anticipation of serious contingencies which may be caused either by religious fanaticism or politics.

The Turkish fleet is kept under orders to be ready for immediate service, and a marine force for the use of torpedoes and new projectiles has been organized.

The American Generals Sheridan and Forsyth express themselves well satisfied with the efficiency of the Ottoman army.

From Odessa comes to-day reports of extensive war preparations by Russia.

At Kertch a formidable extension of earthworks has been undertaken and is already nearly completed.

A considerable number of Russian agents are very active among the Slavonic sympathizers of the Czar's empire.

The Greeks still hold aloof from the growing complications.

Very great diplomatic activity is observable today.

General Ignatieff, Russian Minister to the Porte, asserts, however, that there will be no rupture of the existing relations between Russia and Turkey.

General Ignatieff has persuaded Gortchakoff that Turkey was wholly prepared for war.

IN THE PROVINCES.

The public opinion of Servia in favor of Prussia at the beginning of the war is now turned to the side of the French republic.

Another Russian circular has been issued.

AUSTRIA'S POSITION.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

A Cabinet Crisis—The Russian Circular Read to Premier Von Beust—Hopes of a Peace Congress—National Preparation for War

LONDON, Dec. 7, 1870.

The Eastern budget to the 7th inst. has been received here. The ministerial crisis at Vienna continues, the result depending on the debates of the delegations.

The Russian reply to Austria was read by Minister Novikoff to Von Beust on Sunday. The note, with the verbal explanations of the Ambassador, promise a satisfactory basis for the conference.

WAR PREPARATIONS.

The Austrian Minister of War states that Austria has now in stock 900,000 rifles and 700,000 army uniforms, and that it will require from one to two months to place the army on a war footing.

CLOSER TO ENGLAND.

The Pesth *Lloyd* says that the present events are simply the fruit of plans made between Prince Gortchakoff and Bismarck at Ems last June, and that "the fate of Europe rests with Beust and Granville."

THE QUESTION OF THE DANUBE.

In addressing the delegations at Pesth, Premier Beust said that "Austria seeks a conference; but, while abandoning the neutralization of the Black Sea, the freedom of the mouths of the Danube must be secured before then."

REPUBLICAN FRANCE.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Congress Accepted Unconditionally.

LONDON, Dec. 7, 1870.

The French acceptance of the conference for the settlement of the Eastern question is unconditional.

MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.

The Result of a Quarrel On the Morro Castle—Cut On the Head with a Tumbler—Left to Die In a Boarding House—Escape of the Assailant.

The police of the Twenty-second precinct were last evening informed that a man was lying dangerously hurt at a boarding house at No. 95 Washington street. Inquiry elicited the fact that his name was John Cronan, and he was apparently twenty-eight years old. He stated when visited by the officers, that he was assistant cook on board the steamer Morro Castle, plying between Havana and this city. About a week ago, on the voyage to this city, he quarrelled with the chief cook, whose name he did not know, the latter being the aggressor. His assailant seized a tumbler and struck him a heavy blow on the head, inflicting a deep cut. When the vessel arrived in this city he was conveyed to the house, where he is now lying.

Dr. Shine was summoned, who, after examining the wound pronounced it mortal, and said the man had not long to live.

The name of the other cook could not be ascertained, as the steamer sailed for Havana on Saturday with the assailant on board.

At two o'clock this morning a HERALD reporter visited the dying man, at the boarding house, No. 95 Washington street. Two tall and very good looking Irish women admitted him saying, "the priest has just left. Passing through a long, narrow basement room a side room was entered, also long and narrow. It contained three beds. In two of these two men in each were sleeping, and in the third lay the dying man. He answered every question by monosyliable "Yes," and his mind was weak and wandering. To the questions of the priest he had returned only this answer. It was a wretched place in which to die, with half brutalized laborers lying about, and the staring, glazed eyes of the wounded man were brim full of this feeling. Yet the two women sisters gave a kindly cast to it all, and rendered the scene less gloomy than it might have been.

CITY POLITICS.

The Republican Primaries—"Going Back" on Horace.

In his paper yesterday Horace "begged leave" to urge the republicans to elect to their new General Committee "no person who holds any office or government position whatever." This was given in italics and double leaded, so that it could not be missed and must be impressive. The primary elections were held last night, and passed off very quietly; but it was evident that Horace's urging was of no avail, as almost every officeholder in the local parties who hold any offices, State, city or national, was elected to serve on the General Committee. Thus that party will have the same old crowd as its representative committee.

THE PAPACY.

Grand Demonstration by the Catholics in Buffalo.

A Protest Against the "Usurpation of Italy."

PIUS IX. FREE AND INDEPENDENT.

Impressive Scene in St. Joseph's Cathedral.

Speeches by Bishop Ryan and Others.

BUFFALO, Dec. 8, 1870.

It does not often happen that Buffalo has a chance to revel in the luxury of a big sensation, although she does try hard in many ways successfully to ape the whims and fantasies of the metropolis. To-day, however, whether it was to her taste or not, she had a sensation of the very biggest kind. I do not refer to the Board of Trade Convention, which opened its twaddle valves a day or two ago, and took particular pains on the occasion to stick upon the breast of each of its gaseous members a sickish blue or green badge which every good Fenian about the town took as a personal compliment to his individual self, but to the grand demonstration of sympathy with Pope Pius IX. by the Catholics of the city. New Yorkers last Sunday contented themselves with endorsing a protest against the invasion of the Papal territory, which was read for the purpose in each parish church; but this kind of thing was altogether too conventional to suit the enthusiastic impulses of the Buffalo Catholic heart. With this sympathy demonstration the clergy, it is said, had nothing whatever to do as far as setting the preliminary wheel in motion was concerned, and every arrangement about it was started, nursed and brought to full growth by the laity, unaided by aid from within the sanctuary. They certainly did their work well, for a more

IMPOSING DISPLAY

was never seen in this city—or, for that matter, in New York. I say imposing, not because the men were in dazzling uniforms, for they were not; or because each band of music was better dressed or more numerous than even that of the metropolitan Grafulla, or the banners that were borne in triumph at the head of each society were more costly or more attractive than have been seen in processions elsewhere in the State, but simply because of the immense number of persons in the line of march and the enthusiastic manner in which, despite all difficulties—aye, even low muttered threats of people whose bigotry got the better of their good sense—they publicly stood up and proclaimed their faith in "the right of the Pope to his own dominions." The weather was as unpropitious as could have been desired by the most ardent hater of "Papist shows." It had half rained, half snowed all the forenoon, and at two o'clock, the hour fixed for the procession to start, the streets were muddy as only Buffalo streets can be, and a cutting wind swept round the corners in a way that made the most

HOT-BLOODED SPECTATOR

seek for shelter within doors, every once in a while awaiting the word march to be given. The processionists were in no wise put out, however, and punctual to the minute the various divisions began to form in line on the square. Every one of the eight immense divisions was on hand, with banners and flags flapping in the wind, and the word march was about to be given when it was discovered that an important element of the procession was wanting—the French Catholics. What could the matter be? Did not Monsieur This-and-That tell Monsieur Somebody else only an hour before that they would be the first on the field? Yet they were nowhere to be seen. The marshals looked at one another for an explanation without becoming any the wiser for their looking, when of a sudden the cause of the whole thing was revealed. One of the German leaders—for be it known the greater bulk of the processionists were Germans—rode up, and, with face flushed with anger or disappointment, it was hard to tell which, cried out, "The Frenchmen will not march because the Germans are in the line." Oh, ho! that was it, was it? So off galloped a man on horseback, and then another and another. A parley was had. Some of the good-natured Germans, who unfortunately wore their society mottoes on scarfs representing

THE COLORS OF PRUSSIA,

talked German to the French, and the French talked French to the Germans. Gesticulation in the most improved style, beseeching that would have made even a Turco go down on his knees and promise to be civilized for the balance of his natural life; long phrases and short phrases, fierce words and soft words, with the name of the Pope intermingled every once in a while as a forcible reminder were the order of the hour; but it was all of no avail; the French could not walk in the same procession as the Germans. In fact, it was out of the question. They loved the Pope; they could die for the Pope; nay, they could live for the Pope, but go side by side for his sake with a Prussian, ugh! the thought was too much for good nature—of the French standard. So the French from their heart of hearts, as a body, prayed heartily for the temporal power, and, in curses that the French language no doubt made refined, yet all-reaching, consigned, from the same depths of ardent feeling, Victor Emmanuel to a place which, even in French, sounds harshly to pious ears. A few, a very few, of them gave no heed to the voice of the majority and joined the procession, but they evidently felt that they were not as comfortable as they might have been had they staid home altogether. It should not be understood, however, that this display of patriotic feeling on the part of the Frenchmen was made in a spirit either of insult or bravado. Far from it. They did not forget, even though they did not feel inclined to mingle in public with the Prussians, that it is as natural for every Frenchman to decline an honor with words of true politeness as it is for him to accept one with grace and good feeling. Strange to say, the Irish found no objection to their German associates. The Pope's cause was evidently to them something above the petty squabbles of mere earthly powers, and they, doubtless, believed that for Catholics on an occasion like the one they had assembled to do honor to, nationalities had no meaning.

THE PROCESSION.

The procession finally started, each division falling into line when its proper time came. The sidewalks all along the line of march were crowded with spectators, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed in many quarters where the Catholics were the most thickly congregated. There was evidently an under current of opposition to the idea upheld so publicly by the processionists, and which occasionally manifested itself here and there in the crowds in the comments made from time to time on the significance of the inscriptions on certain banners. One of them bore a likeness of Pius IX., and as it was turned toward the sidewalk by the violence of the breeze a loud voice shouted out, "There's the picture of the scoundrel he——." What else the fellow would have said was

CHOKED DOWN WITH HIS BREATH,

as if a strong hand had clinched him about the throat. There would have been a row as a sequence had it not been for the interference of the friends of both parties; but the man who had given utterance to the uncomplimentary remarks about Pope Pius at once left for a more congenial breathing spot, feeling, doubtless, that it was a good thing to be frank in what one says, but that it depends sometimes a great deal on the place one says it in. This was the only disturbance of any kind that took place along the line of march. The procession numbered fully 25,000 men, with no small boys thrown in, after Gothamite fashion, to swell the thing. The men had a hard time of it, for the mud in many of the streets was almost impassable; but they waded on cheerfully, the presence of the large crowds of their sympathizers on the sidewalks no doubt infusing a courage into their souls that the drizzling rain overhead and the wretched walking would have otherwise kept in abeyance. Flags were hung from many private houses in streets through which the men passed, and in a few instances appropriate mottoes on banners were displayed from front windows. At half-past four o'clock the procession reached the Cathedral—a stately pile, very much resembling Trinity church internally—and at once filed in by the middle and side entrances. A great gathering of women had assembled on the sidewalk and with their usual recklessness as to consequences when the doors were opened made a rush to get in; but the sacristan had had the foresight to put guards in the aisles, who, regardless of the pitiful appeals of the pious females to be allowed "even a wee bit of a corner," politely shoved them back to the side walk with the admonition "Only men allowed in to-day." And certainly if the vast edifice had not been reserved for men only there would have been but a poor chance for even an eighth of the processionists to have forced their way in. As it was in a very short time every seat and aisle was crowded while there yet remained outside a vast crowd who contented themselves by getting as near the high windows as possible to be within ear shot of the proceedings inside.

THE SCENE WITHIN THE CHURCH,

from the altar steps was certainly an imposing one. The gas jets gave but a faint glimmer of light, and as the capricious wind without, in its anxiety to get in and see what was going on, crept through crack and crevice, making the lights flicker and flame up betimes, the shadows of the pillar and arch and nave that moved to and fro, gave to the vast sea of upturned faces beneath an appearance quite startling. The absence of female dress colors and the uniformity of the black coats of the processionists, relieved by scarfs of red, white and blue, with a banner raised high in air here and there from some distant few, added to the weird solemnity of the scene. Indeed, everybody appeared so impressed by the surroundings that, as Bishop Ryan, with a large number of priests, came out into the sanctuary and took their seats, a silence of death reigned throughout the building, broken occasionally but by the low, shuffling sound of one of the banners that stood beside an open window. After everybody who could enter had got in and the doors were closed, Bishop Ryan came forward and said:—

BISHOP RYAN'S ADDRESS.

I will allow myself but a few minutes to state as briefly as possible the object of our gathering together in the Cathedral this evening. We will dispense with many of the formalities usual on an occasion of public assemblages, and I may mention at the beginning that I am well pleased to see here such numbers—though there was no pressure exerted, no outside attractions held forth, though, indeed, some of the public papers here asserted that we expected archbishops and bishops from other places. Let me say that we neither expected nor invited any. It is, as it were, a spontaneous

IMPULSE OF CATHOLIC HEARTS,

this gathering of men together on this occasion, and no matter what others assert, we tell you we are glad you followed your own taste and your own judgment rather than the judgment or the taste of others who may please to volunteer their opinions regarding matters and principles concerning you and which you alone are fitly prepared to judge. This is a quiet, peaceable Catholic demonstration, in order to express the views of the Catholics of Buffalo regarding a great event, to which we cannot be strangers; nor need it be insinuated to us that elsewhere incidents might occur that would need a record. We propose as peaceable and orderly citizens, meeting on our own ground, to express our opinion in regard to matters which concern ourselves, and we hope because we happen to be Catholics that we have not lost, by that fact, any of our rights as independent citizens of a free and beloved country, for then will they be rebuked who assert that we should be excluded from walking in public procession through the streets. As I said in the beginning, I will now allow myself only to state the object of this meeting, reserving further remarks I have to make for the close. I need no apology for this gathering or for allowing you to assemble within the sacred precincts of the holy temple of God. We have, it is true, removed the blessed sacrament from the altar, for we wished, as it were, to give a little more freedom to-night to the proceedings which are to take place; still, the cause which draws you together is a holy one, and

A HOLY PLACE BEFITS THE CAUSE.

If we had had a more central hall we would have wished you to have assembled there; but in coming here for the purpose you do we deem it no desecration. The object of your assembling to-night is to give expression to the sentiment of the Catholic people—for this is not a clerical demonstration, but a demonstration of the people—at the violation of the sacred rights of the Pope, the usurpation of the territory which belongs to the Church, by the King of Italy, and as to the outrages and wrongs perpetrated against our common father, the Pope. The gentlemen who will speak to you will express their own sentiments.

The Bishop then appointed as a committee to draw up resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting fourteen gentlemen, one from each parish in the city.

A LAYMAN'S VIEWS.

When the committee had retired for consultation Mr. Hartnell, one of the audience, mounted the rostrum and addressed the gathering. He said that at this time, when the eyes of nations were fixed upon Rome, it was eminently fit that the Catholics of Buffalo should come together and give an emphatic expression of their sentiments of love and devotion to the Sovereign Pontiff and of their deep sympathy with him in his troubles. Pius IX. was the sovereign of two hundred millions of Catholics, yet he was a prisoner in his own palace. As sovereign prince his dominion had been wrested from him and he himself taken captive, and only under the shallow pretext that the

PUBLIC OPINION OF THE ITALIAN NATION

demanded that Rome should be the capital of united Italy. What was this "public opinion?" It was the opinion fomented by Mazzini and his infamous coworkers—an opinion which Rome of Peter and his successors would yet override. What title had the Italian king to Rome? Simply the claim of a nation that could not count as many years of existence as the sovereignty of the Pope in Rome could count centuries. How gladly the cry now went up from thousands of bigots "The Papacy is dead" every man knew who read the papers. They piously rolled the whites of their eyes and held up their hypocritical hands to heaven, thanking it, forsooth, because it had put an end to the reign of the "scarlet woman." Yet how often during eighteen centuries had not this same cry of exultation from the narrow-minded enemies of the Church gone up around it when, to human belief, it seemed tottering to its fall! The enemies of the Papacy had been given many an occasion to yell with delight over its "final death," yet no one ever lived to see its burial. The barbarians conquered Europe, and when they came in contact with the Papacy they were converted and made its children. It went through the strifes of the Middle Ages, outlived nations and thrived vigorously while thrones were overturned, dynasties were uprooted and races of men were blotted from the face of the earth. What the Papacy had done in the past it could and would do again. Let the Pope be dragged into captivity—it would be only a repetition of the trials and sufferings of his predecessors, for the victory would come in the end. The cause of the Pope was the cause of God, and it could not but prevail forever. Did not the present Pope in 1848 utter the words, "To-morrow I will go to the catacombs if the interests if the interests of God require it." Sooner or later the avenging hand of God would be laid heavily upon the good old man's persecutors, for the most superficial reader of history could not deny the fact that every prince or king that ever dared to

LAY SACRILEGIOUS HANDS ON THE PONTIFF

had been in some way or other terribly punished by God for his offence. The condition of Europe at the present time had prepared the Italian nation for the outrage they had committed. No fixed principles ruled there now; nothing but "modern ideas," which meant cunning, deceit and treachery. Might there now was the same thing as right. Civil society, by reason of this fact, was now reeling on the brink of a precipice over which it might stumble any moment. When the state of society, following its present natural downward course, would heed its legitimate effects in disorder and social chaos, then, as of old, nations would be found clinging about the Papacy for safety, for the Rome of the Cæsars destroyed nations, while the Rome of the Pontiffs ever recognized and propped them up in hours of danger. The charge that the Papacy was opposed to progress was false. It was always in favor of real progress, but it was not in favor of that progress of the age which leads to a godless barbarism. The Church of Christ is not of this world, but it is on this world. The Pope was God's vicar, his representative on earth, and whoever interfered with him in his rights

INTERFERED WITH GOD.

The temporal power was essential to the independence of the Pope. The speaker then went on to argue why the Pope, as the spiritual head of the Church, should be the subject of no earthly king, and closed by calling the world to witness that at no time in the history of the Church were the Catholics of the world so devoted to the Pontiff as they are at present.

Mr. WAKEMAN then delivered an address in German, after which

Mr. JOHN MCMANUS came forward. After alluding to the festival of the Immaculate Conception celebrated that day he denounced the forcible occupation of Rome as an act which called for the execration of the entire civilized world. There was no excuse for it whatever on any principle of justice. The Pope's government was one of justice and mercy and he himself was a sovereign to whom the lowliest subject could go with his grievances. The people in his dominions had few burdens to bear, and what they had were light; prosperity under his rule was general and he was beloved by his people. Yet he had been shorn of his power, despoiled of his possessions and made a prisoner in his own palace. The government of Florence had been recreant to every sentiment of honor and right. Taking advantage of the difficulties of France it had broken its solemn pledges, and like a thief taken possession of what did not belong to it. Yet while this injustice was being done, while an infidel press howled with delight and Christian nations looked on without an emotion, one of the great Powers of Europe announces that she will no longer be bound by a certain treaty, although she was one of the contracting parties. Instantly all the continental Powers are in

A BLAZE OF INDIGNATION.

and the members of the press, who sang pæans of glory at the "downfall of Rome," became horrified at the situation and profoundly impressed with the sacredness of treaties. Quickly Cabinets get together, consultations are held, emissaries flit from nation to nation, and all Europe gets ready for war! And what for? Because the Treaty of 1856 had been threatened with violation. What principle of justice could Russia violate in breaking that treaty that Victor Emmanuel could not in breaking a treaty with France, powerless to enforce it. What principle was it, Catholics would like to know, which was saved in one treaty and not in another? It was not, then, because of the crimes of the Papal government—for it had committed none—that this government of the Holy Father was despoiled, but because it was the government of a priest. The exultation of bigots proved this; the silent shake of the head of the fair-minded Protestant when spoken to about it showed it to be a fact. Some people denied the Pope was not free at present to do as he willed as a spiritual head of the Church. Yet what could be the meaning of the fact that his letters were taken from the Post Office and read; that persons leaving him after a visit were searched, and that his private palace, his books and papers, had been seized. It couldn't mean liberty. Could anybody after this doubt that the temporal power was indispensable to the Pope's independence? Firmly convinced of this truth, the Catholics of Buffalo had come together to protest with all the energy of their souls against the acts of sacrilege by which he had been despoiled of his rights. Catholics should not be discouraged by the clouds that hovered over the Church. The end was not yet. Though wrong seemed to triumph over justice it would be but for a time. It was all for our own good. The Pope would again be made free, not by force, but by God, who rules the world.

Mr. JAMES MOONEY, of the Committee on Resolutions, appeared at the close of Mr. McManus' remarks, and read the following preamble and resolutions:—

MOST HOLY FATHER—Your children in the diocese of Buffalo, in the United States of America, although far removed in distance from the Eternal City, are nevertheless near in love and veneration for their well beloved father. As the cruel persecution of our Saviour cast a gloom of sorrow over his followers and drew closer the bonds of love and sympathy, so also do the hearts of your children become filled with grief and sorrow at seeing you in captivity. Our love and veneration for our holy Church knows no bounds in the willingness we submit to her decrees and teachings, for in her we recognize the will of God. When the Church is in grief we are in grief; when the rights of the Church are denied or invaded we cannot, if we are true to ourselves, remain idle spectators. They are our rights; they are yours, most Holy Father. They are the rights of God himself, and we characterize as a sacrilegious violation of divine right the outrage done to the Pontifical throne. Vouchsafe, most Holy Father, to accept, as a consolation in this the hour of your sorrow and captivity, the respectful homage of our faith and filial love, and in the spirit of faithful children you will find this feeble, but earnest, protest which we, your children, assembled within the sacred walls of our Cathedral, and being mindful of the blessings conferred upon us by the Allwise Ruler of the universe, in being citizens of a country of absolute religious freedom, whose constitution and laws recognize the liberty which the Church has enjoyed as an inalienable right from Almighty God, and while thus assembled we are reminded of violations of religious freedom and rights of conscience which have been perpetrated in the desecrated name of liberty in the invasion of the rights of the Church in the person of its head through the forcible occupation of Rome by the King of Italy; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we here make an avowal of the most sincere homage and obedience to the See of Peter, of filial affection and spiritual allegiance and devotion to you, most Holy Father, as the legitimate successor of the Prince of the Apostles and Vicar of Christ upon earth, and sympathy in the afflictions and outrages to which your august person and the Church are at present subjected.

Resolved, That we repudiate and condemn the lawless injustice perpetrated in the malicious and wanton invasion of your legitimate dominion, and that we solemnly denounce and condemn the sacrilegious violence by force of arms which has brought under captivity your sacred person.

Resolved, That we protest against the invasion of the liberty of the Church and subjecting to captivity its recognized head both as an outrage against the sacred prerogatives of your Holiness as Supreme Pontiff and as a violation of a right which we as Catholics possess of being governed by a chief completely exempted from and independent of all civil power.

Resolved, That we promise continued faithfulness, obedience and homage to the see of Peter, and that we still recognize, and shall continue to recognize, you as the lawful king of Rome, and that we pledge our hearty co-operation in any movement of the Catholic world that has for its object the maintenance and integrity of your sovereignty.

THE BISHOP AGAIN.

Bishop RYAN then arose and said:—Having already occupied your attention so long, I do not wish to trespass on your time, for if I did so I fear I might mar the effect of the beautiful, touching and eloquent words you have already heard. Still, as we are making a protest not so much against a particular fact as against a false, immoral and demoralizing principle, which we hear uttered, preached and freely expressed, it is well for us to understand that as Catholics we recognize no right in any people to throw off their allegiance to their sovereign save under certain conditions, one of which is tyranny or oppression of the people; and certainly no intelligent man believes that the government of the Holy Father was either tyrannous or oppressive. He neither destroyed vested rights nor made conquest by the sword; and I leave you to judge of what kind are the title deeds of Victor Emmanuel to the dominions he has usurped—dominions to rule over which Pope Pius the Ninth over twenty-four years ago was selected lawfully, regularly, as had been selected the line of Pontiff-Kings which came down to us for upwards of eighteen centuries. Long have

THE ENEMIES OF THE CHURCH

been plotting against the temporal power of the Church in order to destroy the spiritual power. They have apparently succeeded. They have at last occupied Rome, and under the pretence of protecting the Holy Father and to relieve him from the presence of what they called "hireling foreign soldiers." Never were calumnies baser or pretences falser, and here, before you and the whole world, fearing no contradiction and appealing to the experience of thousands from every country of Europe, I declare that there could not be found on the face of the earth a better governed country, with a more peaceful, tranquil and quiet people. Only let me ask you to go to the grand plaza of the grandest temple of the world on Easter Sunday, where you will see fifty thousand or sixty thousand people in a dense mass before the Prince of Peace as he raises his hands in blessing over them; or on the night of the same day find your way to the same grand square, which you will find actually crammed to behold the illumination of the dome of St. Peter's; or go the next night to the plaza Del Popolo, and if you can, tread your way through the densely crowded streets; or on another night to witness the grand illumination on the occasion of the anniversary of the day in which the Sovereign Pontiff was crowned. Go into these vast crowds, I say, on these grand occasions, and I assert you will not find such order in any city of the world—no wrangling,

NO CURSES, NO BLASPHEMOUS WORD,

no rowdyism. There you will find the plebeian and the prince, the priest and the monk, the bishop and the cardinal, the gentleman and the common workman all commingling in beautiful harmony. Such a scene could not be witnessed in any other place in the world, and this fact of itself, I think, is a sufficient refutation of the assertion that the Romans were a downtrodden, helpless people under the bondage of priestly rulers. Well, then, how explain, say you, the welcome which the invading army received on entering Rome? On Monday, the 20th of September, the heavy siege guns of Victor Emmanuel's army battered against the old walls of Rome. For five consecutive hours they poured their deadly fire against them, and finally opened breaches through which passed sixty thousand to seventy thousand of an army, with a vile, repulsive rabble, estimated from ten thousand to twenty thousand, in the wake, and under the protection of that same invading army, to desecrate that soil consecrated by so many holy titles. The prison doors were thrown open and the convicts were let loose. I will not deny that there were not to be found among the Roman people a few who felt that they would be benefitted by the city's becoming the capital of united Italy; that there were in the community men mean and venal enough to be bought for a consideration to shout vivas as the army marched in; that their cries of welcome might be exaggerated by the press, entirely

DEVOTED TO THE PARTY,

into a sort of popular welcome to the invaders; but, I say, even if they were welcomed by the people, it was unlawful. Rome did not belong to that rabble, neither did it belong to the Piedmontese, or to the Neapolitans. If you were in Rome at the time those men entered it you would have seen the banners of all nations floating over them as a protection against the invading army and you would have found on going into the institutions of learning that they belonged to the world. The flag of our own beloved country floated over the residence where I was and spared me from many intrusions and nocturnal visits to which others were subjected who, less fortunate than myself, had not the same guarantee against outrage and insults. Rome, I repeat, belongs to the Catholic world, and as a true great man who is a great man still, M. Thiers said on a certain occasion in the French Legislative Chamber, in 1849, "Ages have assigned that territory to the Popes, and all generations have combined to maintain it." The Pope can be free only as sovereign prince. The greatest statesmen, the greatest minds in Europe, in language strong and unmistakable, have again and declared that for the Pope there was no freedom whatever save in absolute sovereignty. Who, let me ask, has a right to divest him of that right? We, my friends, Catholics, can use all the legitimate means in our power to

AFFECT PUBLIC OPINION

on this great matter, and we would gladly see among us those who differ from us in faith, for we have not come here to-day solely to pray. Prayer, I know, is our strength; but we have the right to use other means.

The Bishop then closed by announcing that copies of the resolutions would be sent to all the parishes to be signed, and that subscriptions would be taken up for the Pope, that the Italian King might not have it to say that he had offered a "gilded chalice" to the Holy Father's lips by contributing to his support—a support which he had never accepted, and never would.

This ended the ceremonies of the day. The vast crowd of men filed slowly into the street and endeavored to find their respective bands (for it was now quite dark), and an hour afterwards the sound of music had entirely ceased and the demonstration of the Catholics of Buffalo had come to an end.

THE POPE'S TEMPORAL POWER.

Lecture of Archbishop Spalding Last Night.

Why the Sovereign Pontiff Should Be an Independent Prince—Review of the Growth of the Pope's Temporal Power—The Sins of the Napoleons and Their Punishment.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9, 1870.

Archbishop Spalding, of Baltimore, lectured this evening at the Academy of Music, before a crowded audience, on the "Temporal Power of the Pope." Having been introduced, he spoke as follows:—

Let us begin by having a clear understanding of what is meant by the temporal power of the Pope. By this term we mean simply and only that visible head and supreme pastor and teacher of the whole Church. It is proper that he should not be a subject of any other government, but should be independent of all others, and should have a small territory set apart for him, where he may reside free and unmolested, over which he may rule as sovereign, and from which he may, without let or hindrance, carry on the spiritual government of the Church, scattered over all nations and embracing all peoples. To employ an illustration familiar to all of us Americans, we mean that in the great United States of Christendom, as in these United States of America, there should be a small, independent territory set apart as the seat of the general government—a sacred District of Columbia—independent of all State influence and control, where the visible executive head, with all the other branches and departments of the spiritual government, may freely conduct the general business of Christendom for the common good. And, in fact, this very feature of our own government seems to have been borrowed by our own wise and sagacious forefathers from one precisely analogous in the Catholic Church, dating back about eleven centuries.

The Archbishop then entered upon an exhaustive historical review of the origin and gradual growth of the temporal power, showing that it virtually dated back to the days of Constantine, immediately after the Church had triumphed over the persecutions of the Pagan ages, and tracing it forward through mediæval times to the present day. The Popes had he claimed, alone rescued the Italian people from slavery of the most debasing character, and he quoted Gibbon, the skeptic, in support of the statement. He then proceeded to discuss as follows the utility, importance and necessity of maintaining the temporal power of the Pope in future, as visible head of the Church, embracing two hundred millions of Christians, scattered over all nations of the earth, and all of them looking up to him for spiritual direction and guidance. The Pope must necessarily be free and independent in his action and unrestricted in his communication with his spiritual children throughout Christendom. Now, the experience of ages has proved, what a very brief reflection of the very nature of things would lead us to believe, that the Pope cannot be free and independent in discharging his high spiritual office, world-wide in its extent, while he is the subject of any particular local government. Even if he were not placed in positive durance, as has been and would generally be the case, his action would be variously hampered and impeded by his condition as a subject. He would be expected to favor his own government, and would be severely punished if he dared in anything oppose its measures. His actions would be jealously watched, his correspondence with the outside world be examined and intercepted, the Catholics of other governments would be filled with mistrust, especially in case of his own government being in a state of war with any other. It would be impossible for him to preserve that even-handed and paternal impartiality, as among different nations and governments, which is an effectual adjunct of his high office. He could not take, for example, the noble stand which Pius VII. took when urged by the first Napoleon to join his projected Continental League, and at least virtually to declare war against England. He replied that the common father of Christians could not declare war against any of his children. Rome is nothing without the Popes; it is everything with them. The whole world goes to Rome to see the Pope and to witness the grand solemnities which cluster around him. The Pope away or in prison, Rome retires into its ancient isolation and monumental solitude. It becomes the city of the dead rather than of the living—of the past rather than the present. Its grand music is hushed, and the sublime *miserere* no longer is heard. It becomes a city of tombs, and seems to have been stricken with an interdict. The Romans have already suspected this, and they will yet find it out still more to their cost. Catholics will not visit Rome while the Pope is in durance or in exile. The great pecuniary resource of the city will be thus dried up, and all will see and feel the striking difference between real and false liberty. Even at present those who have liberated Rome take special care to curb or suppress the freedom of the press while openly encouraging its utmost licentiousness.

This whole question of the temporal power was fully discussed, chiefly from a political standpoint, in the great European Congress of Vienna, in 1815, and it was speedily resolved by the great Powers then assembled that the restoration of the Pontiff to his territory, of which he had been despoiled, was a political necessity, and that there could be no solid European peace without this necessary measure. Protestant England and Prussia and schismatical Russia cheerfully united with Catholic Austria and France in this conclusion. I know it is said by men more plausible than solid that the Roman people have a right to select and change rulers at will, like all others. To this I answer, first, that the late change was clearly made, not by the Roman people themselves, nor on their demand, but by a foreign Power, and by overwhelming force of arm. The Romans were simply forced by bayonets to accept one ruler for another, and the *plebiscite*, or popular vote, which followed this violent revolution, was manifestly a farce and a sham, enacted under the influence of their new masters, at the head of their victorious battalions. Every observer of recent events in France and Italy is well aware of the manner in which these *plebiscites* have been managed. They deceive no one except those who wish to be deceived. I answer, secondly, that, even if they really willed it—which they did not—the Roman people had no more right to vote away a territory which clearly belongs to the Catholic Church, as the consecrated residence of its chief, to all the united States of Christendom, than have the people of the District of Columbia to vote away to one or more of the States a territory belonging to the whole United States of America as the seat of their general government. In both cases the soil is necessarily neutral ground and property of all, and it cannot manifestly be alienated without common consent. Supposing the barbarous inhabitants on the borders of the Isthmus of Suez should attempt to vote away that great international canal, or assume to themselves the right to administer its commerce for their own advantage, would England, would France, would any nation of Christendom, submit to the outrage? Private convenience and local claims must yield to public good and to vested right. I know it is not an article of faith that the Pope must absolutely and of necessity be endowed with a certain definite sovereign civil power, and that God might so dispose of events as to enable him to exercise without it the primacy divinely entrusted to him; but this power is at least relatively necessary, and God's providence has already for eleven hundred years ordained this power as the means by which his earthly Vicar might freely govern the whole flock of sheep and lambs committed to his charge; and under this time-honored disposition of His all-wise providence we maintain the necessity of the temporal power under existing circumstances. The example of the first ages of the Church, when the Pope was a temporal sovereign, cannot be reasonably pleaded against this conclusion, for, as I already took occasion to remark, those were abnormal ages of persecution and of fearful struggle, intended to show forth the divine character and energy of the Church in its infancy. The state of things was not meant to be continued when the Church had once secured a firm foothold in the whole world—when the child had matured into the man and the Church had become extensive with the world. Then other provisions were made by Divine Providence to meet the altered circumstances, and this new state of things has continued uninterruptedly for eleven centuries, and we have no doubt but it will continue to the end of the world. A condition of things in which every Pontiff was doomed to martyrdom by a hostile sovereignty was surely not destined to continue to the end of time. Christ Himself, the Divine Founder and great invisible Head of the Church, suffered martyrdom, but Christ rose, again to die no more. His Church, which is His spouse without spot or wrinkle, was assimilated to Him in martyrdom, but was destined to share also with Him the glory of resurrection. She was to be one with Him in joy as in sorrow. During the period of its continuance of the temporal power of the Popes has been assailed time and again; but it has always come out of the fiery ordeal brighter and stronger than ever. Some forty-five Popes have been imprisoned and drawn from their sees, but either they or their successors invariably returned thereto. The forty-sixth is now virtually a prisoner in his own palace, and if there be any truth in principle or virtue in precedent we may fairly conclude that the forty-sixth—the venerable, amiable, saintly and beloved Pius IX—will be again rescued from durance and restored, not only to his see, but to all the possessions which his predecessors have held for so many ages. Even Napoleon, though he made the Pope a prisoner and dragged him into France, knew well that he was committing a grievous sin, as his words in a former part of his career abundantly testify, and no sooner had he departed from the promptings of his own conscience than his light began to fade and disasters began to thicken around his hitherto victorious career. Moscow, Leipsic, Waterloo and St. Helena, were the burning commentary written by the finger of God on his downward course after he abandoned these principles. His son, whom he made king of Rome after he had dethroned the Pope, never came to this or any other throne, and he died at an early age. His nephew, Napoleon III., after having been at first apparently deeply affected by the sad fate of his uncle, and instinctively impressed with what had been its prime cause, like him soon forgot the impressive lesson, and after having, ten years ago, basely connived at the robbery of the Pope, finally consummated his guilt by abandoning him into the hands of his enemies. After the first act of treachery came the Mexican expedition and the German war, ending with Sadowa. Then came Sedan. Why will not men profit by the lessons of history? Why will not the rulers of the earth at length learn wisdom?

In conclusion, I can say a single word on the great Vatican Council chiefly in its connection with the temporal power of the Pope. As a temporal sovereign, having a home to offer to his brother bishops throughout the world, the Pontiff invited them to meet him in Rome. It was the children meeting in their father's house—a family meeting, but at the same time the great Congress of Christendom, the General Assizes of the Church. They met in peace and in joy. They conducted their deliberations in freedom and without molestation. Soon, however, the storm came which was to drive them violently back to their distant homes and place their father and leader in prison in his own house. Without a declaration of war, without any decent pretence even for the high handed robbery and sacrilege, the modern descendants of the Mediæval Lombard and the inheritors of their treachery, if not of their fierce valor, availing themselves of the embarrassment of their ancient ally, France, to whom they owed all they had, and pounced down upon Rome, assailed in overwhelming force a venerable, but feeble old man, robbed him of all he held in trust for all Christendom and then triumphantly threw their guards around the only palace they vouchsafed to leave him. This is the whole story in a few words. Of course the continuance of the Vatican Council became henceforth, for the time at least, a simple impossibility, and it was suspended; but only for a time. God will soon arise up and judge His own cause. When this time will come let his enemies tremble. "Why have the nations raged and the peoples devised vain things? Why have the kings risen up and the princes convened together against the Lord and His anointed? He who dwells in the heavens shall deride them, and the Lord shall laugh them to scorn."

ENGLAND'S ALARM.

The Eastern War Excitement in Great Britain.

Counting the Allies—The Foes of the Nation—Outside and Internal Dangers—Minister Motley's Recall—The Alabama Claims—American Influence on the National Destiny—The Army and Power of Defence—Popular Opinion of the Gladstone Premiership.

LONDON, Nov. 25, 1870.

Long before this you will have learned that the great Franco-Prussian war is no longer the predominant, the one absorbing topic in England, or indeed on the European Continent, if we except the two countries actively engaged; and even they, you may rest assured, are far from ignoring the new question which within a day or two has arisen to divert men's minds from a war which they were tiring of and anxiously wishing might end.

To one of the belligerents, to France, this new, absorbing complication—it is needless to say I refer to the Russian manifesto anent the treaties of 1856—comes as the one great hopeful feature of the present campaign. It is not saying too much that Frenchmen generally, and French statesmen and members of the French government particularly, welcome Gortchakoff's note with even greater warmth than they have bestowed on their first military success against the Germans.

AT HOME.

It is not this feature, however, which I intend analyzing. My thoughts, like those of every Englishman, are turned to England's state and readiness for offence and defence; to the probable attitude of the English Ministry, to the alliances England may hope for and expect, and to the adversaries she may find arrayed against her. On some of these questions you will be better informed when you receive this letter than I can be while writing it; but on the subject of England's army and navy, with regard to the probable steps for increasing the former and preparing the latter for sea, I believe I can give information that will be new, even when it reaches you, as there are matters which, important though they be, are not often dealt with by telegraph.

As I have said, the one subject which has occupied men's minds to the almost complete exclusion of all others, since last Wednesday, has been the Russian note and the possibility of a renewal of the conflict imperfectly ended fourteen years ago. The snake was "scotched," not killed, and that party which, in 1856, in England, expressed its dissatisfaction at the terms granted to Russia, and loudly declared that the war was too hastily concluded and the peace a patched up one, make good use of the proverb just quoted, and triumph in the realization of their prophecy. Again, I repeat, it is the topic of the hour. Versailles, Orleans, Paris, Bazaine, Von der Tann and Gambetta no longer monopolize every corner of our papers, every line of our news posters. From Vienna, Berlin, Florence, Constantinople to London, and from each of those cities to each of the others, messages of explanation, of confirmation, of addition and of denial, flash all day, all night long; but no longer about France and Frenchmen, Prussia or Bismarck. Gortchakoff now is the monarch of the hour. In this statement there is no exaggeration. Until four days, even three days ago, "the war" occupied the most prominent position in every part of our newspapers, as it did everywhere the attention of the public. Now the telegraphic summary is headed "Treaty of 1856," "Russia," &c. The first "leader" of every journal is devoted to that subject. However, all this is but a repetition of what I have already said—that Russia and her new claims have monopolized the position hitherto accorded to the great war.

PUBLIC OPINION.

The English press, almost without an exception, is in favor of a steady refusal to listen to the Russian demands, and prefers war to the knife to the loss of prestige. England would undoubtedly suffer were she to submit patiently to the Russian request, certainly while couched in its present form. All papers do not agree as to their grounds for opposing these claims, though most of them do it on the grounds of the immorality and want of political faith shown by Russian statesmen in repudiating a treaty not half a generation old, and especially at the moment chosen for so doing. Two letters in this day's London *Times* will do much mischief, I fear. One is written by Mr. Anthony Froude, the historian, the other by John S. Mill, two well known, highly estimable and intellectual men. People away from London might by these letters be inclined to think England far from belligerently inclined, and rather desirous of settling the question quietly and amicably in the peace-at-any-price style. This I am sure is not the case. Could responsible Englishmen over the whole kingdom be polled on this question I am satisfied that an overpowering majority would be in favor of resisting Russia to the bitter end, and by every fair, or, if necessary, foul means. Indeed, the extraordinary unanimity which prevails on this subect is very striking. There are very few questions, indeed, which in England will bring together majorities so enormous as quite to swamp the minority and drown its feeble cry beyond hope of hearing. Parliamentary government and many other things, and lately reform and union leagues, have so inclined men for discussion and opposition that, as I say, few are the questions which in England—I mean Great Britain—do not find a pretty fair number of exponents on both sides. Of course there are majorities and minorities; there never will be an exact division; but on all and every subject, on every proposal, bill or resolution there is a respectable minority; strong, large and loud enough to make itself heard. On this question I maintain there is not, and, considering the short time it has been on the *tapis*, it is doubly extraordinary; and Messrs. Froude and Mill's letters are mischievous and not founded on facts when stating that a large number of Englishmen desire a calm, dispassionate discussion of the Russian proposals. On the contrary, no one will hear of a discussion of it. It is not a subject to be discussed. It might have been had Russia stated she found the provisions of the treaty too irksome to bear under the altered circumstances of the present day. Had she, addressing the other signatories of the treaty, asked for its revision, this would assuredly have been granted her. But when she coolly states she cannot abide by its restrictions and intends to set parts of it aside, assuredly no one can discuss the question with her.

This I maintain to be the general sentiment, and in this particular it singularly differs from the many-sided opinions prevalent before the breaking out of the Crimean war. Men's minds may change; but up to the present there is great unanimity.

NATIONAL ALLIES AND THE NATION'S FOES.

I must now turn to other phases of the great topic. Naturally all are anxious to learn what Prussia's or rather Bismarck's intentions may be. Is there, as some maintain, a secret understanding between Russia and Prussia? If so, the moment chosen is very inauspicious for the latter, who already has her hands full; or, on the contrary, has Russia chosen this moment when her neighbor and perhaps rival is too busy to protest and resist? To settle this very momentous question Mr. Oddo Russell, late Minister to Rome, has been sent to Versailles to discover.

But this matter, important as it is, still cannot be called the uppermost thought in Englishmen's minds. Certainly to be pitted against Russia, a Power five times as strong as she was when, some few years ago, backed by France, the great European Power, England found herself almost matched, is a serious thing.

LOOKING TO AMERICA.

To be obliged to fight with such allies as we can get—the Russia of to-day, plus Prussia and her victorious army—sounds rather appalling; but there is still, looming in the back ground, a doubt which appears still more threatening. Men remember the *entente* that has existed between Russia and America for the past ten or more years, and now ask themselves what will be the attitude of the great men at Washington. I fancy it is generally feared that even if at the very outbreak of hostilities America does not demand a prompt, immediate and favorable settlement of the Aabama and other questions, and thus bring on enmity and hostility—even, I say, if this do not happen, it is feared that such a cloud of privateers will be formed in American ports as entirely to neutralize, if not destroy, British commerce, and ultimately lead to a quarrel with the great West. That this consideration will play an immense, preponderating part in the councils of the nation is certain. Perhaps I am not going too far in saying that great confidence of success, almost a certainty of it, would be felt if allowed to settle our quarrel with Russia and her allies on the European Continent; but when it is remembered that America, who has so long waited her opportunity, may strike in, a certain doubt creeps over the calculations, hopes and prophecies.

Here I must mention that the message recalling Mr. Motley and ordering him to leave the Embassy in charge of the Secretary, which message was known here a week ago, is connected here with this Russian business. It is said, with what truth you will know, that the American government, informed before the rest of the world of Russia's intentions, informed Mr. Motley of what was impending, and desired him at the right moment, that is a day after the receipt in London of Gortchakoff's note, to press the Alabama claims for settlement. That Mr. Motley, possessing strange scruples, declined to be made the intermediary of such a request at such a moment, and was peremptorily recalled. It is, I suppose, known in New York that a telegram reached London only a few days ago stating that Mr. Motley had been recalled in the manner I have stated.

All this I doubt. But it is nevertheless a matter of general conversation here, and the persons who believe that America will not lose the opportunity are few in number. It has always been understood in England that, as a pendant to the Monroe doctrine, which precludes the establishment of monarchical principles with foreign assistance on the American Continent, or, at least, the Northern half of it, the government of the United States intended strictly to follow a policy on non-intervention in European conflicts. But it is also remembered that something very like a threat to bide their time has been enunciated by the American people when they found England refused to settle the Alabama claims according to American wishes. And although no American government has expressly said so, in so many words, it is here firmly believed that should the opportunity for retaliation arise, and the English nation still refuse to entertain the American idea of the Alabama claims, retaliation on a very large scale may, nay, will be, inaugurated. It is believed that even should the present American government decline to use the opportunity, it would be forced to do so by the unanimous voice of the country. Now, it is not too much to say that the English people will not listen to such claims urged at such a time and in such a manner. An attempt at compulsion would only strengthen their present disinclination for a settlement.

THE LOGIC OF FACTS.

The reasoning that follows is clear:—A war with Russia gives the American nation the opportunity it has patiently waited for—they press their claims; claims are rejected, and war with Russia becomes war with America also; than which I can imagine no more serious threatening for the future or dangerous combination. It is thought in England that the British nation no longer exercises the influence it used to do, and still should do; in fact, that a serious loss of prestige has followed England's late policy. To knock under to Gortchakoff's imperious manifesto would entail an immense loss of prestige. To agree to terms with America which were rejected when peace seemed assured, now that we are threatened, would be a still greater loss of prestige, and, though the nation is not very belligerently inclined, no ministry could stand twenty-four hours who proposed to submit the country to this abasement. Gladstone's Ministry, which has been steadily going out of favor of late, could stand least of all. Hence I think that unless Russia withdraws her claims and apologizes, than which nothing can be more improbable, England will ere long find herself involved in a more gigantic war than she has yet had to sustain.

FRIENDS.

With regard to England's probable alliances, should matters take a turn necessitating the contraction of alliances, you will be far better informed than I can be. I shall merely observe that it is generally supposed Austria and Turkey, and perhaps Italy—but the latter very doubtful—may join together; that the Viceroy of Egypt may lend his fleet, and that Belgium, even being subsidied and guaranteed all expenses, may add a powerful contingent.

THE POWER FOR WAR.

Next to the question of war or peace the topic of universal interest here is England's want of readiness, materially speaking, for immediate hostilities, and the steps that she must necessarily take to place the country itself in anything like a position for successful defence; to provide for an effective military force to fight out of the country, and the position and amount of her navy actually prepared for instant action.

I propose briefly here to give an account of England's exact military strength, the steps that must be taken to create an offensive force, and those necessary for providing against an attempt at invasion.

At home, actually ready for active service, the English army does not number 80,000 men, and it can be thus divided—51,000 infantry, including the brigade of Guards, the reserve forces liable to foreign service and the regiments of the line. The cavalry numbers about 11,800 men, but has certainly not more than 8,000 horses, and while there are about 13,000 or less artillery men the horses do not amount to 7,000 in the aggregate. The engineers and army service corps go to make up the 80,000 I have given as the total strength. As at present constituted the militia at a stress could furnish under 95,000 men (the latest figures given three months ago mention 93,800), all of whom are liable to active foreign service, but are improperly equipped, and do not possess a hospital corps, or service of supply and transport equal to the emergencies of 30,000 troops.

The volunteers imperfectly organized and badly officered do not now number 175,000, although five years ago nearly 400,000 were enrolled "on paper." It would be difficult to make an effective force of them under two months, as the simple material, clothing, ammunition and arms could not be provided in less time.

There is every possibility, every probability, in fact that in the case of the breaking out of hostilities some measure of compulsory service will be passed, including all men between certain ages, say between twenty and thirty or thirty-five years, with permission to buy off liability to serve for a certain fixed sum. This would not be a permanent measure, only a temporary one to meet the necessities of the moment, while steps were taken to overthrow the old system of recruiting by bounty and creating something analogous to the Prussian system. Up to the present moment nothing has been done, and the system of reductions inaugurated by Mr. Cardwell at the War Office is daily lessening the country's power of resistance. Very vigorous measures indeed will have to be taken to place England in anything like a proper state of defence. For the present her army is totally unfit for offence. The navy is the only power she can use to that end.

THE CABINET.

It is much feared that the men at the helm just now are not at all the men for vigorous measures. It will astonish no one to see the complications brought about by the Russian business cause the overthrow of the Ministry. That they may be followed by more active and efficient leaders is the hope of many influential persons of all classes.

The country is tiring of the Gladstone ministry. Granville is the only efficient man of the lot.

NEW YORK CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building, corner of Ann street:—

	1869.	1870.		1869.	1870.
3 A. M.	36	41	3 P. M.	36	48
6 A. M.	37	40	6 P. M.	36	42
9 A. M.	35	42	9 P. M.	35	40
12 M.	37	50	12 P. M.	34	39

Average temperature yesterday 42¾

Average temperature for corresponding date last year 35¾

County Clerk, Mr. Charles E. Loew, administered the oath of office yesterday to Sheriff elect Matthew T. Brennan, and Coroners Patrick H. Keenan, Nelson W. Young and Gershon N. Herrman.

Yesterday Superintendent Kelso detailed picked men from the police force and assigned them to stationary posts at the doors of four notorious abortion establishments. It is the intention of the Superintendent to station an officer at the door of every place of a similar character in the city, and, if possible, break up the business in which so many are engaged.

The remains of an unknown woman, about seventy years of age, were found in Fifty-ninth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, by officer Anderson, of the Nineteenth precinct. She wore a black apron and dress, brown calico sack and black woollen hood, laced boots and cotton stockings. The body was removed to the Morgue and Coroner Schirmer notified.

In the Tombs Police Court yesterday the following named conductors of the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad were held in $300 bail each to answer on a charge of embezzling fares:—Timothy Fitzpatrick, John H. Reilly, Dennis F. Murphy, William Smith and Francis McKenna. Some days since eleven others of the conductors on this road were held in bail to answer on a similar charge, but as yet nothing has transpired in regard to the complaints.

The First Ward School Association will meet again this evening, at half-past seven o'clock, for the purpose of completing their organization. The committee to visit Mr. Foulke, the former principal of the school, waited on him on Thursday evening, and obtained from him permission to use his name in the title of the organization. Mr. Foulke received the committee graciously, as is his wont, and freely granted the permission sought. The meeting this evening is expected to be quite large, and the association, when perfected, will be as strong in numbers, as influential, as truly representative of the growth of the metropolis as any similar organization in existence.

According to the report of Fitzgerald Tisdall, Jr., director of the free night classes of Cooper Union, for November, there have been 208 new admissions, 22 to the School of Science and 186 to the School of Art. The average attendance in the School of Science has been 311; in the School of Art, 657, making a total of 968. Average attendance in the School of Telegraphy, 31, and average audiences in the School of Science 574, making a grand total of 1,573. The whole number of persons instructed in the school is 1,754. The decrease in attendance has been all in the elementary classes of algebra and natural philosophy; but of the remaining classes eleven show an actual increase of attendance. As a rule, the conduct of the students, as also their progress, is very good.

AN IMMIGRANT COMMITS SUICIDE.

Among the passengers on the emigrant train at the depot of the New Jersey Railroad, in Jersey City, last evening, was a man whose name it is believed was William Brennan. He had in his possession a through railroad ticket to California. About eight o'clock he deliberately walked out on the platform, and, drawing out a pistol, shot himself through the head. Death was instantaneous. The body was taken in charge by Coroner Wandle, who will hold an inquest. There was no person with the unfortunate man to give any statement as to the causes which led to the suicide.

CONGRESS.

Senator Sumner Stirring Up the St. Domingo Negotiations.

Inquiry Into Federal Interference with State Affairs.

Bill to Regulate Rank in the Navy.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Third Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1870.

ST. DOMINGO TREATY NEGOTIATIONS.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., submitted the following:—

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate, if in his opinion not incompatible with the public interest, copies of all papers and correspondence relating to the proposed annexation of the Dominican portion of the island of St. Domingo, or the purchase of any part thereof, including the original and all subsequent instructions to any agent or consul of the United States, with the correspondence of such agent or consul; also any protocol or convention signed by such agent or consul; also an account of the debt and liabilities of the Dominican government, especially its obligations to the neighboring republic of Hayti; also the provisions of the existing constitution of Dominica, so far as the same relates to the sale or transfer of the national domain; also any treaty with Hayti or France by which Dominica is affected; also any communication from the neighboring republic of Hayti, or from our Minister there, relating to the proposed annexation; also instructions to the commander of our naval squadron in the waters of the island since the commencement of the late negotiations, with the reports and correspondence of such commander; also any information tending to show what European Power, if any, proposes to acquire jurisdiction of any part of the island, and, if so, what part; also any information with regard to the position of President Baez, under whom the treaty of annexation was negotiated, and the extent to which he has been maintained in power by the presence of United States vessels of war; also any information with regard to the sentiments of the people of Dominica and the reported pendency of civil war; also any information with regard to any claim of jurisdiction by the republic of Hayti over the territory of Dominica.

Upon the suggestion of Mr. CONKLING, (rep.) of N. Y., the resolution was laid over temporarily.

Mr. SUMNER asked that it might be printed, which was so ordered.

RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED.

Additional resolutions were offered—

By Mr. EDMUNDS, (rep.) of Vt.—Instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire and report whether the railroad companies which have received aid in bonds of the United States are lawfully bound to reimburse to the United States all the interest paid on such bonds before the maturity of the principal thereof; and if so, what legislation, if any, is necessary to compel such reimbursement. Adopted.

By Mr. COLE, (rep.) of Cal.—Proposing an inquiry by the Committee on Public Buildings with a view to the erection of buildings for government offices on the Custom House block in San Francisco. Adopted.

Mr. CASSERLY, (dem.) of Cal., submitted the following:—

Resolved, That the President of the United States be and is hereby requested to transmit to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interests, the following information:—

First—When and where, since March 4, 1869, the army or navy of the United States, or any portion thereof, has been employed to aid the civil power, State or federal, either by enforcing the revenue laws or assisting in any manner at State or federal elections or contests arising out of the same, or preserving the public peace, except in what are known as Indian disturbances, or in any way whatever other than in the guarding and preservation of forts, posts and places and property of the United States.

Second—On whose request, advice or representation, either verbal or written, the army or navy was thus employed, in each case, together with copies of all letters, despatches or papers from government officers or civilians which are in the possession of the Executive or any of its departments or bureaus, advising, asking or justifying such employment.

Third—Complete copies of all orders, despatches, requisitions or reports made in each case, either by the President, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, or any military or naval officer, together with a statement of what were the dispositions in detail made of the army and navy in each case, and what orders were issued for such dispositions and for the arming and other preparation of said army and navy, with copies of all reports made of what took place under the aforesaid orders and despatches requiring information respecting the same.

Fourth—An estimate in each case of what was or will be the probable cost to the government of such employment of the military or naval forces, including the pay and rations of officers and men and the transportation of them, their arms, munitions and supplies.

Fifth—A copy of all orders or regulations, printed or written, general or special, in force in the military or naval service of the government at this time, describing the circumstances under which the army or navy, or any portion thereof, may, in time of peace, move or otherwise act in aid of the civil power, and ordaining what civil officer, if any, shall be responsible for the conduct of the military or naval forces towards the people, or the injuries inflicted by them on the people on such occasions in violation of the laws of the land.

Sixth—What civil officers of the United States, or of any State, have been, since March 4, 1869, or are now, recognized by the administration as having authority, otherwise than by the requisition of the Legislature or Governor of a State, to call upon the President, or directly without his intervention, upon a commander in the army or navy for the service of the army and navy, upon the ground of executing the laws of the United States or of a State, or of regulating elections or the registration of voters or of preserving the public peace within the limits of any State of the Union, and whether or not, when such commander is called upon by a civil officer of the United States, or of a State, he is permitted to make independent inquiry into the circumstances of the case, or to exercise his own discretion as to the necessity and extent of the military or naval services to be rendered by the forces under his command. So ordered.

The resolution previously offered by Mr. ROSS, (rep.) of Kan., directing an investigation into the alleged frauds in the sale of lands in the Miami Indian Reservation, was adopted.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. SPENCE, (rep.) of Ala.—To reduce the number of certain officers in the Navy; providing for the discontinuance of the offices of admiral and vice admiral after vacancies occur in the same, and the reduction of the number of officers of the grades of rear admiral and commodore to three and six respectively, by the omission to fill a vacancy hereafter occurring. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. KELLOGG, (rep.) of La.—To amend the act of July 14, 1870, amendatory of the Naturalization laws, relative to the appointment by United States Circuit judges of citizens to witness and certify to the accuracy of registration, and the appointment of special deputy United States marshals. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. NYE, (rep.) of Nev.—In relation to certain Territorial penitentiaries, transferring the superintendence to the United States marshals of the Territories. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

By Mr. COLE—Relating to the exportation of petroleum. It authorizes the transfer of petroleum imported from British North American possessions in metal vessels or packages and the subsequent exportation without payment of duty. Referred to the Committe on Commerce.

By Mr. DRAKE, (rep.) of Mo.—To regulate rank in the navy of the United States and for other purposes. The bill provides that the medical, pay and engineer corps on the active list of the navy shall consist of one surgeon general, one paymaster general and one engineer-in-chief, to rank with commodores, and who shall take seniority in such rank from thirty years after their commissions; seven medical, seven pay and seven engineer directors, who shall rank with captains, to take seniority in twenty years from the date of their commissions; twelve medical, twelve pay and twelve engineer inspectors, to rank with commanders, to take seniority in twelve years from the date of their commissions: twenty each of staff surgeons, paymasters and engineers, to rank with lieutenant commanders, to take seniority in nine years from the date of their commissions; forty surgeons, forty paymasters and forty chief engineers, to rank with lieutenants, to take seniority according to the date of their commissions, each of the above to have the pay now provided by law; forty passed assistant surgeons, thirty passed assistant paymasters and forty first assistant engineers to rank next after lieutenant commanders; forty assistant surgeons, twenty assistant paymasters and forty second assistant engineers to rank next after masters and before ensigns.

Section 2 provides that the surgeon general, paymaster general, engineer-in-chief, the medical, pay and engineer directors and inspectors and the staff surgeons and paymasters and engineers shall be nominated by the President to the Senate.

Section 3 provides that line officers and officers of the medical, pay and engineer corps shall take precedence in the order above-named, except that commanders and executive officers, of whatever grade, take precedence over all medical, pay and engineer officers on board the vessel or at the station to which they may be attached. This act shall confer no authority to exercise military command and no additional rights to quarters, upon the medical, pay and engineer corps. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. CHANDLER, (rep.) of Mich.—To enable the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad Company to change the northern terminus of its road from Traverse Bay to the Straits of Mackinaw. Referred to Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. STEWART, (rep.) of Nev.—To define and protect the rights of miners, and to encourage the development of the mines. It gives to owners of mining localities the rights to all minerals contained within the boundaries of said localities, with the right to follow the lode in depth if it dips out of those limits; and allows them to take up land not exceeding 160 acres adjacent thereto for milling, timbering and other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

DELEGATE FROM THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

Mr. HARLAN, (rep.) of Iowa, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported favorably the bill to authorize the election of a delegate to Congress from Indian Territory.

CONCURRENT JURISDICTION OF STATE COURTS.

Mr. CARPENTER, (rep.) of Wis., from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely the bill giving State courts concurrent jurisdiction with district courts of the United States in cases of maritime contracts upon the navigable rivers and waters above the ebb and flow of the tide.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

At ten minutes to one o'clock the Senate went into executive session, and one hour later adjourned until Monday.

LITERATURE.

Criticisms of New Books.

TENT LIFE IN SIBERIA, and Adventures Among the Koraks and Other Tribes in Kamtchatka and Northern Asia. By George Kennan. New York: G. P. Putnam & Sons.

In 1865 an attempt to connect Europe with America by telegraph lines running across the Continent, through Behring Straits to Siberia and thence to St. Petersburg, was begun, and ended only in 1867, when the successful laying of the Atlantic cable rendered the overland line unnecessary. The work of exploration and surveying carried on by able engineers through a bleak and almost desert country, of which we knew but little, naturally gave to the explorers and surveyors a chance to acquaint the world with the places they visited. Messrs. Whymfer and Dall have already published works descriptive of British Columbia and Alaska, and which we have noticed. Mr. Kennan now adds to the literature of the telegraph expedition one of the best works on Northeastern Siberia we have read. The book is not as scientific as that of Mr. Dall, but it gives a complete picture of the country, its climate, scenery, general features and the manners and customs of its inhabitants. To use the language of the preface, "it is essentially a personal narrative of life in Siberia and Kamtchatka." A two years' residence in this wilderness of snow afforded Mr. Kennan opportunities which he fully availed himself of. After two months' dreary voyage from San Francisco he landed at Petropaulovski, in Kamtchatka, in August, where he was agreeably surprised at the sight of forests and clover fields. From this point began his adventures, which we cannot follow. They were, however, most exciting. Mr. Kennon and his companions were lionized wherever they went. The people he found to be simple, kind-hearted and hospitable, though very ignorant. A telescope was the wonder of the village of Anadyrsk, at which place a ball was given in honor of the "distinguished Americans," which surpassed anything of the kind met with in their experience. Somehow a fashions magazine had strayed to Anadyrsk, and Mr. Kennan was asked what the plates represented. Upon his replying that they were American women the Korak asked, "Are all the women in your country as big as that at the bottom?" But even this incident was surpassed. He saw in the hut of a Christianized native an engraved portrait of Major General Dix "posted up in a corner of the room and worshipped as a Russian saint. A gilded candle was burning before his smoky features, and every night and morning a dozen natives said their prayers to a major general in the United States Army." Numerous other incidents of a humorous kind are narrated, and these, together with the graphic and animated description of the country and people and of the adventures of the expedition, combine to make the book, as we have said above already, unsurpassed in interest by any work of the kind that we have read.

A TREATISE ON THE VALIDITY OF VERBAL ARGUEMENTS, &C. By Montgomery H. Throop. Diossy & Co., New York.

This work is to consist of two volumes. The first volume only is before us. The second volume, we believe, is to be published early in January, 1871. The first volume contains the original statute of frauds, the modifications introduced in the different States of the Union, and a general commentary, which extends as far as the third article of the statute. So far as the work has advanced we feel justified in saying that no lawyer's library will be complete without it.

MODERN WOMEN AND WHAT IS SAID OF THEM. Second Series. J. S. Redfield, New York.

This second series of articles, reprinted from the *Saturday Review*, is quite equal to the first, which commanded at the time so much attention. As a comprehensive study of the female character from a semi-serious, semi-comic point of view these articles are possessed of considerable value. Mr. Redfield is entitled to the thanks of the American public for a volume which is so readable, so handy, and got up with so much taste.

ON THE USE OF WINE IN HEALTH AND DISEASE. By Francis E. Anstie, M. D. Redfield.

Dr. Anstie, who is editor of the London *Practitioner*, does in this little work discourse most instructively on the use of wines. The Doctor goes thoroughly into the discussion, points out the properties of the different wines, laying down rules for using them in health and sickness. Every man not a teetotaller should procure this book and master its contents.

BARRY'S INTERNAL REVENUE LAWS.

This work, published by Baker, Voornis & Co., of this city, is invaluable to all who are in any way interested in the Internal Revenue Statutes now in force. As a book of reference it cannot fail to be highly useful to the legal profession.

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

Deliberations of the Buffalo Convention—Organization of a Department of Commerce Recommended—Uniformity in Appraisements and Duties.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 9, 1870.

At the opening of the session of the National Board of Trade this morning a motion was made to reconsider the action of yesterday in reference to non-resident traders, and a resolution was passed instructing the Executive Council to prepare a memorial to the Legislatures of the several States, which have passed laws discriminating against non-resident traders and their agents, asking for the removal of such restrictions.

The next question considered related to the establishment of a Department of Commerce, and the Board reaffirmed its action of last year recommending the organization of such a department by the general government.

Resolutions were then passed approving of the recommendations of Postmaster General Creswell, and favoring the immediate and unconditional abolition of the franking privilege.

A proposition submitted from the Newark Board of Trade, discountenancing the granting of public lands to railroad and other corporations, elicited a long discussion. Finally a substitute for the proposition was presented, which favored such grants in special cases and under stringent restrictions, but the substitute failing to receive the necessary two-thirds vote when put upon its passage was lost, as was also the original measure of the Newark Board of Trade.

Several propositions relating to the tariff were presented, but their consideration was postponed by a vote of 32 to 30.

A resolution was adopted looking to the securing of uniformity in the appraisement of goods and the levying of duties in the several districts of the United States.

The subject of subsidies to promote the postal service between this country and Europe was referred to an able committee of five, who will report to-morrow.

The Board then adjourned until nine o'clock A. M. to-morrow, from which hour a session will be held until twelve o'clock M., when a special train will convey the delegates to Niagara Falls. It is thought that the business of the Convention will be closed by midnight of to-morrow.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Orange county (N. Y.) Poor House contains a colored woman aged 104 years.

Near Newburg, at Snake Hill, on Thursday last, Mr. Pierson's barns and granary were burned; loss $5,000.

New savings banks will be asked for by many towns in the Massachusetts' Commonwealth at the next session of the Legislature.

The Beethoven Centennial will be generally observed in the cities of the Eastern, Middle and Western States.

Captain Norman Hurd, one of the veterans of the Texas Lone Star republic, died recently in that State.

There is an agency in San Antonio, Texas, for the introduction of agricultural laborers and domestic servants from the British Isles.

The will of the late Stephen D. Tomlinson, of Indianapolis, Ind., bequeaths $100,000 for the erection of public buildings to adorn that city.

Only once during the last twenty years has the weather in early winter been so mild that the upper Mississippi has been open to navigation so late as it is this season.

Several prominent business men of Burlington, Vt., have lately been kept in a constant state of fear by the almost daily receipt of letters threatening to burn their houses.

Last Tuesday, at the government proving grounds, at Turtle Creek station, near Pittsburg, Pa., the trial commenced of two fifteen-inch guns, with a view of demonstrating the relative merits of solid and hollow cast ordnance. Each gun will be fired five hundred times, and it is anticipated that two months will be required to complete the experiments. A solid shot, weighing 440 pounds, will be thrown at each discharge, and the guns will be fired until they crack or burst.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

The Coney Railroad Depot Buildings Destroyed—Loss Eighty Thousand Dollars.

The alarm of fire which was sounded shortly after midnight of Thursday was caused by the discovery of flames which issued from the lower part of the large two story frame building situate on Fifth avenue, near the corner of Twenty-seventh street, opposite Greenwood Cemetery, occupied as a depot for the Coney Island steam dummy line of cars. The Fire Department responded promptly to the summons to duty given by the City Hall bell and were soon on the scene of action. The flames had gained great headway in the meantime and bid defiance to the efforts of the men to save the structure. The dry, combustible nature of the material contributed its illuminative properties to the conflagration, lighting up the sky for miles around and attracting considerable attention from remote localities. In three-quarters of an hour $80,000 worth of property was consumed, and the

FIRE FIEND RESTED SATISFIED

with its work of destruction for the night.

The police of the Eighth and Tenth precincts were on hand, and worked hard to save the rolling stock of the railroad. They were only partly successful in their labors, as the loss on stock was very heavy. Five steam dummy engines were destroyed in the car depot.

The corner of the building nearest Twenty-seventh street was occupied as a liquor store and dining saloon by Samuel Law, who sustains a loss of $4,000 in stock and fixtures. The building was owned by ex-Mayor C. Godfrey Gunther, the owner of the Coney Island Railroad, and was valued at $25,000. It was partly insured, but the names of the companies were not ascertained. The loss on the rolling stock, &c., is about $40,000, upon which there is $20,000 insurance. Policies are held in the Germania, $5,000; Phenix, $5,000; Lafayette, $2,500; New Amsterdam, $2,500; Columbia, $2,500; Merchants and Mechanics', of Baltimore, $2,500, on the building. Total insurance on the latter, $20,000. George Brown, a conductor, who lived in the upper part of the depot building, lost $600 in clothing and furniture, upon which he had no insurance. Law was also uninsured. The fire broke out in a wood bin in the centre of the car house, but from what cause has not yet been ascertained.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Robeson's Recommendations for the Improvement of the Navy—Hearty Concurrence of the Naval Officers—Better Men to be Obtained—The California and Two Corvettes to be Manned for Sea.

The recommendations in Mr. Secretary Robeson's report concerning the effort to improve the character of our seamen meet with the heartiest concurrence of all the officers of the navy, who have carefully studied the question through long years of service. It is clear that it would be desirable to raise the standard of ability and efficiency of the sailors in our navy, and Mr. Robeson, in recommending the allowance of an outfit of clothing to each man on enlisting, in order that he may begin service clear of debt, has unquestionably suggested one means of attracting to the navy a better class of men. This act of justice would certainly remove a serious source of discontent and desertion. Two other causes which prevent the very best men from enlisting are the low pay and the regulation which cuts off the on-shore liberty of the men. The sailors of the present day read newspapers and often write to them, and are not so ignorant as those of olden times, when men were content to remain on board ship for months without liberty on shore, and were quite comfortable under the restraint. Besides, they naturally ask increased wages. In every other walk of life people receive larger pay than they did fifty years ago, and their expenses are correspondingly greater. Our sailors have not enjoyed in a full measure this comparative increase in pay, while the cost of clothing has gone up hundreds per cent. If Jack's clothing could be paid for by the government and liberty given him for a run on shore once a month there would be little left to induce him to feel discontented or to desert. The best and happiest crews are those on ships where the commanding officers grant shore leaves with the greatest liberality. If Jack can go on shore frequently he ceases to avail himself of the permission, and remains cheerfully on board ship performing his regular duties without growling or dodging. It is only when he is confined for long periods on board ship, without his run on shore, that he becomes a confirmed growler, dissatisfied with everthing and ready to take French leave on every opportunity. If, then, government will furnish clothing to the men and grant them as frequent liberty days as is not inconsistent with the proper performance of the ship's duties there will be no trouble in enlisting and keeping a much more efficient set of men in the aggregate than are now to be found in the service. We hope Secretary Robeson's recommendations will be adopted by Congress, and that the others above suggested may be tried, in order that our naval service may be made attractive to the very best class of sailors in our country, and thereby be made as efficient and brilliant as becomes one of the historic navies of the world.

The return of the frigate Delaware, late flagship of Vice Admiral Stephen C. Rowan, commanding, the Asiatic squadron, will permit the department to enlist a number of men for ships ready for sea, equal to that discharged from the Delaware after having served out their time. As the number allowed by Congress is only eight thousand five hundred, it has been found impossible to man the ships now and for some time past ready for sea, which were greatly required in the various foreign stations. The full complement of men necessary to send to sea the corvette California, second rate, twenty-one guns, 2,490 tons, to go into commission at Boston on the 10th proximo, can now be supplied, and a couple of corvettes of the third class can also be manned. The California is to proceed to the Pacific as flagship of Rear Admiral Winslow, now on the station, under command of Captain John M. B. Clitz, an officer of great capacity and brilliancy. The presence of the California in the Pacific will be hailed with pleasure, as our squadron there is not at present large enough properly to perform the duties of the station.

WASHINGTON MARKET.

Improvements in the Great Gastronomic Rialto.

After long and trying service the old roof that has sheltered Washington Market has disappeared, and, rearing its widely extending proportions, a new, handsome and substantial covering now shields the great emporium. For years past the time-worn timbers, apart from their rickety aspect, became useless, and in some cases severe damage was sustained by the stand keepers in consequence of the rain coming through. A large amount of valuable and perishable property was therefore constantly endangered, while it would not have been surprising if the roof had some day fallen in with a startling crash. Besides, it had always been considered too low and cramped, the result being bad ventilation and a decided barrier to business. Some months ago the

STANCH AND STALWART BUTCHERS

and other property owners in the square commenced to take action, and their commendable designs were quickly put into execution. Prompt and independent measures were taken to construct a new roof that would at once prove safe, more accommodating and ornamental. All the stand-keepers subscribed towards the praiseworthy undertaking, or rather each paid his proper share for that portion of the covering that was to protect his own place of business, at the rate of eight dollars per foot. The work, in fact, was an absolute necessity that could not long be delayed, and the preliminary arrangements having been agreed to operations were energetically begun, although the business of the market was not in the slightest degree interfered with. Indeed, such a calamity could hardly occur without the

SAD WHINING OF EPICURES

within a circle of twenty miles. Up went the roof with wonderful rapidity, in some places nearly thirty feet higher than the old one, and now covers the entire square. The wood work affords plenty of long wished for room, skylights on top give excellent ventilation, and the interior of the concern looks exceedingly cheerful. The construction has not yet been completed, but there is sufficient of the work done to show that a vast and much needed improvement has been effected. The new roof, which is composed of tin, covers a space of nearly 300 by 200 feet. There will doubtless be a great strain upon it, owing to the weight that will be suspended from the rafters, but provision has been made to brace it, so that all emergencies can be safely met. Portions of the old roof were put up so long since as 1813. As it stands to-day the market, with its excellent improvements, looks clean, and in most respects is exceedingly well arranged. To be sure there have been complaints about the pervading atmosphere; but it should be remembered that nearly all the offensive odors arise from the surroundings of the market, and not by any means from the interior. The sewers are occasionally choked by unscrupulous and

IRRESPONSIBLE OUTSIDERS,

and it is but fair to state that none have greater reason to deprecate such annoyances than the lawful standkeepers themselves, who, in erecting the commodious roof and otherwise neatly arranging the inside of the building, have shown a desire to afford all necessary and healthy accommodations. Mr. J. L. Whitton, Clerk of the Market, to whom was entrusted the supervision of the undertaking, has certainly carried it out with all ability that a long practical experience could suggest. The building will speedily be finished, and as time-honored Christmas is coming upon us Washington Market, decorated in all its tempting and natural magnificence, will, doubtless, be one of the best appreciated resorts in the metropolis.

TOBACCO.

Meeting of the National Association.

Second Day's Proceedings—The Imperative Demand for a Reduced Uniform Tax—Facts and Figures for Congress—Revenue Reform Demanded—Necessity of Bonded Warehouses—Indicated Reform in the Shipment of Tobacco.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 7, 1870.

The association assembled again this morning at eleven o'clock, and was called to order by the President, Mr. William E. Lawrence. Perhaps a more appropriate place than Richmond could not have been selected to hold the present meeting—itself a great tobacco mart, where 10,000 operatives are engaged in the manufacture of the staple, and a city that has been in the past few years victimized by dishonest government officials, and greatly oppressed in this branch of industry by the excessive tax imposed on the manufacturer and dealer. Here, too, every branch of the trade was represented, from the producer to the manufacturer. Capital and labor came face to face, and in the discussions that took place there was a marked attention paid to the claims of all upon the consideration of the association. Every member seemed to feel, too, that a great deal depended upon the action of the body. They were fully convinced that the tobacco trade labored under serious disadvantages at the hands of the government, and this through a lamentable ignorance on the part of Congress and the Revenue Bureau as to the nature of the trade and the capacity of the article in a commercial point of view to bear taxation.

A REDUCED UNIFORM TAX.

The main object of the present meeting, and upon which the association was thoroughly bent, though few had hopes of success, is the reduction of the tax upon the manufacture of tobacco to a uniform rate upon all grades and classes, including snuff and cigars. On this vital subject to the trade there was an interesting and lengthy debate, in which Dr. Spence, of Cincinnati; Colonel Withers, of Lynchburg; Mr. Campbell, of Newark; Mr. Gallagher, of New Haven; Mr. J. J. Nicks, of Elmira, and Mr. Merrick, of Chicago, participated. These gentlemen doubtless represented every branch of the trade, and though the plug interest, the fine-cut interest, the cigar interest and the snuff interest seemed to clash upon minor points—such as the phraseology of the resolutions, the mode of obtaining the desired relief, &c., yet they were all unanimous in the conviction that the trade required a reduced uniform tax of sixteen cents per pound upon all grades of manufactured tobacco. It was clearly shown in debate that the oppressive tax was gradually making the cultivation of tobacco unprofitable to planters; that dealers were unable to pay a liberal price, and planters were compelled to abandon tobacco and turn their attention to the production of more profitable crops. And again a gentleman quoted official figures to show that in instances where Congress had been wise enough to reduce the tax upon tobacco there was an increase in the manufacture of the article, which yielded a revenue nearly equal to the former excessive tax. As the debate progressed some of the members became quite enthusiastic in their efforts to secure the harmonious co-operation of the association in this laudable direction. Some of the Western members were in favor of resisting the collection of any tax exceeding sixteen cents per pound; others, more moderate, were in favor of demanding of Congress the speedy reduction of the tax to the uniform rate proposed, while others, still more moderate, were content with asking the reduction, if consistent with the views of Congress and the demands of the country; but the latter class were few and feeble, and the majority were loud in their demands for

REVENUE REFORM

in the tobacco trade. The Commissioner, Mr. Delano, and his subordinates were quite severely criticised—the former for his misconstrued rulings and decisions and the latter for their dishonest practices, which demoralize the trade and corrupt the manufacturer. Both of these were spoken of as the greatest evils the trade labored under, induced by the heavy taxes and the discriminating and cumbersome legislation which imposes them. The entire system of the revenue service in its relations to the tobacco trade was forcibly condemned, and speakers in many instances not only gave ample illustrations of its defects, but also indicated reforms which it would be useless for all purposes of good to mention here. The debate took the widest range, and just previous to adjournment for dinner the following

STIFF APPEAL

to Congress was adopted:—

Resolved, That we will oppose any attempt to increase the tax on the sixteen-cent class of tobacco.

Resolved, That we recognize the propriety and necessity of adopting a uniform tax on manufactured tobacco, if it can be secured at a rate of tax not exceeding sixteen cents per pound.

BONDED WAREHOUSES.

The following resolutions were also adopted:—

Resolved, That bonded warehouses should be established wherever the necessities of the trade require them, and this may be done without detriment to the government.

Resolved, That the policy proposed of retaining manufactured tobacco in a bonded warehouse for twelve months before allowed to be taken out for consumption is impracticable from the nature of the article itself, disastrous to those engaged in the trade, unnecessary for the safe collection of the revenue, and of no advantage to the government.

Resolved, That manufacturers of tobacco be allowed to ship for export direct from manufactories without being compelled to put it through a bonded warehouse; and that should the factory be at a point remote from the place of shipment, that the bond given by the manufacturer be sufficient passport to put it on board the outward bound vessel, and if the export stamp is deemed necessary it shall be furnished by the government.

Resolved, That since the system of drawbacks on tobacco has been abolished bonding certificates are unnecessary, and, being embarassing to the commerce of the country, should be dispensed with.

Evening Session.

At the evening session the resolutions adopted in committee of the whole yesterday were discussed and confirmed.

The election of officers then took place, with the following result:—For President, William E. Lawrence, of New York; Vice President, L. H. Frayser, of Richmond; Treasurer, Joseph Hall, of New York.

The following resolution was then adopted after considerable debate:—

Resolved, That the officers of the association be requested to get up a proper form of petition to Congress for the immediate repeal of all taxes on sales of manufactured and unmanufactured tobacco, and on snuff and cigars; and that they be distributed as early as possible to all the various sections of the country.

The association then adjourned until to-morrow at eleven A. M.

The Banquet to the Association—Eloquent Speeches—Remarkable Speech of Governor Walker—After the Banquet—Resolutions Passed To-Day—A Walk Through the City—Visiting the Capitol and Washington Monument.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 8, 1870.

The banquet given by the Richmond Tobacco Exchange to the members of the National Tobacco Association, at the Ballard House last night, was a most brilliant affair. At half-past seven over two hundred persons were seated at tables that fairly groaned under a load of delicacies that would make the eyes of an epicure glisten with delight. The banquet was presided over by Mr. Lewis H. Frayser, of this city, who is also Vice President of the National Tobacco Association, and he welcomed the visitors in a short and well-timed address. Colonel Peyton Wise occupied the extreme end of the table, and, in response to a toast, made the most eloquent address of the occasion. William E. Lawrence, of New York; Mr. James Galligher, of New Haven, Colonel Wilder, of Boston; Dr. T. R. Spence, of Cincinnati; Mr. Stafford, of Baltimore; Colonel R. E. Withers, of Lynchburg, Mayor Reilly, of Richmond, and Mr. J. A. Cowardin, also of this city, made excellent addresses. The feature of the hour, however, was

GOVERNOR WALKER'S SPEECH.

His Excellency occupied a seat next to Mr. Frayser, who presided at the banquet, and immediately confronting Mr. Lawrence, President of the National Tobacco Association. The toast was—"The State of Virginia; with a good Walker for her Governor may she be a successful runner in the race of progress."

This was followed by applause and loud calls of "Walker, Walker," in response to which the Governor arose and said the first clause of the toast referring exclusively to himself he would say nothing about it. But Virginia was rising phœnix-like from her ashes. Though she had been devastated by war, yet she had in her the germ of her ancient glory, and would soon show she would not be the last of the States in the race of progress. He declared himself openly in favor of revenue reform, and dwelt upon the fact that Virginia paid the greatest tax with the exception of one other State in the Union to the revenue. The amount paid in the last year on tobacco alone was five million dollars—a burden too great for her to bear in her present impoverished condition—and she will heartily join with her sister States in the Union in demanding revenue reform, both internal and external. She will no longer submit to being plundered by a horde of revenue robbers, and the sooner the excessive federal taxation was taken away the sooner would Virginia be able to pay her large debt. (Great cheering and applause.)

AFTER THE BANQUET.

At a late, or rather an early, hour the banquet broke up and the members found their rooms in the hotel as best they could. One New York gentleman is said to have been found asleep this morning with his eyeglasses on. But this is eclipsed by another from the same city, who purchased a dead cat from a negro upon the representation that the defunct puss was a rabbit. This gentleman, who is something of a gourmand, had the cat stewed and served up for breakfast, when he, with others, partook of it, and pronounced the feline dish the most savory they had ever tasted.

BUSINESS.

This morning the association met, Mr. Lawrence in the chair, and the following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, That the thanks of the National Tobacco Association are hereby most cheerfully tendered to the Tobacco Exchange and the citizens of Richmond generally for their kind and cordial reception, for courtesies so freely extended its members during their sojourn here, and for the grand entertainment given them on Wednesday evening, December 7, at the Ballard House. So full, free and generous has been their treatment of us that we find it impossible to express in language our deep and heartfelt appreciation of their hospitality.

Resolved, That the thanks of the visiting members of the National Tobacco Exchange be tendered to Colonel Carrington, the proprietor, for the generous and most hospitable manner in which they have been entertained at the Exchange Hotel.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this association that the present high tax on tobacco has the effect of rapidly increasing the consumption of the article in the raw state, and unless the tax be reduced this increase will continue until the raw material will be largely, if not entirely, substituted for the manufactured article, to the great injury of the manufacturing interest and the serious reduction, if not the entire destruction, of the public revenue from this source.

On motion of Mr. Bailey, of Richmond, the following committee, to visit Washington when deemed proper, and lay the action of the convention before Congress, was appointed by the president:—Messrs. Nicks, Evans, Frayser, Bailey, Spence, Sutherlin, Prague, Hibbin, Shilton, Parlett, Venable, McAlpin, Catlin, Gail, Dohan, Wilder, Campbell and Ferguson.

Business being over, the members took

A WALK ABOUT TOWN,

visiting the Capitol, where they witnessed, for the first time, the novelty of negro members in the Legislature. Two New York gentlemen were particularly struck with this peculiarity of the Southern States, and they made many inquiries as to the intelligence, former condition and general abilities of the sable legislators. Mr. Lorin Palmer, of New York, was surprised when a reporter informed him that one of the negro members, a former slave, participated equally with his old master in the legislation of the Old Dominion. But he was still more astonished to learn that the aforesaid colored legislator never voted on any important measure without consulting his "old boss;" and when the last term of the Legislature was ended this same identical negro, finding himself in possession of eleven fifty dollar bills—balance on his per diem—at once repaired to his old master, placed it in his hand, and asked him to invest it in land.

After leaving the Capitol building the visitors took a look at the Washington monument, the beauty and magnificence of which they much admired. Mr. John Straiton, Mr. Joseph Hall and Mr. J. A. Connolly, all of New York, were particularly interested in the Capitol building, where the terrible disaster of April last occurred, and they asked, after inspecting it, "Can't the State of Virginia afford a better Capitol than this dilapidated old structure?" Others have asked the same question, but they have never received a satisfactory reply. The present building, which has just been patched up, is regarded with horror, and it would be a source of gratification to thousands to see it razed, but the timidity of the Legislature will not permit that body to take measures for the speedy erection of a new building. Many thought Governor Walker would have mentioned this matter in his bold and manly annual message, but perhaps he omitted it by an oversight. The State in all fairness ought to have a new building.

This evening the remaining visiting members were given a magnificent entertainment at the Spottswood Hotel, which if possible surpassed that of last night. A large number of the members remain over to visit Petersburg and other points of historic interest.

AMERICANS ABROAD.

List of Americans registered at the offices of Bowles Brothers & Co., 449 Strand, Charing Cross, London, and 12 Rue de la Paix, Paris:—

AT THE LONDON OFFICE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 22, 1870.—New York—Mrs. Mittenberger, Miss Robb, M. M. Harris, F. W. Lockwood and party, J. R. D. Sheppard, Mrs. R. W. Burke and daughter, Miss Proctor, E. Whittelsey and wife, E. Whittelsey, Jr.; B. Beer, W. H. Wyatt and family, Miss C. C. Hopley, F. Goodridge, C. T. Harbeck, Miss E. S. Harbeck, C. H. Harbeck and wife, G. S. Partridge, Jr.; Harry A. Stone, Jotham Post, A. G. Lathrop, Mrs. W. H. Milburn, F. H. Milburn, H. A. Chapin and family, Colonel Gouraud, Arthur de Wint, F. J. Rabbeth, W. R. Hynes, Edmond Gerson, W. W. Ogden, J. B. Miller, A. Humbert, George J. Landon, James B. Bach, R. D. Williams and wife, A. Cassard, W. W. Wright and family, Napoleon Godone, John Anderson, J. R. Cornell and wife, Theodore T. Moran and family, H. St. Clair Robinson, Julian White, James Macintine. Boston—S. B. Morse, Albert Thompson and family, Mrs. J. M. Bradbury, J. H. Nichols and wife, G. A. Guild. Paris—J. Sevier, George Smith, A. J. Southworth, J. J. Newcomb, Jr., Henry Bacon and wife, Shelden Leavitt. California—Frank W. Eldridge, Frederick Lewis, W. J. Emerson, G. E. Whiting and wife, C. W. Rand. Michigan—Hiram Collier. Frankfort—Hon. W. M. Murphy. Florida—General N. L. Littlefield. Philadelphia—Miss Annie M. Lockwood, Miss J. H. Lockwood, Charles A. Galloney, John B. English, Miss Simpson. Pittsburg—Charles C. Burke. St. Louis—C. S. Greeley, son and daughter. Buffalo, N. Y.—Dr. Carey, wife and son. New Britain—A. W. North and wife. New Haven—W. E. Sanford, wife and daughters. Hamburg, Pa.—Major T. Morris Chester. Homburg—Dr. Lewis. Leicester, Mass.—Mrs. S. May. Montreal—Miss Frothingham, Miss J. E. Hill. Milwaukee—A. Lawrence, G. H. Lawrence. Poughkeepsie—Robert Coster. Salem, Mass.—Mrs. George H. Chase, E. S. Worcester. New Brunswick—John C. Smock. Washington, D. C.—Robert L. Ream, Mrs. Ream, Miss V. Ream, J. R. Eastman and Mrs. M. J. Eastman. New Orleans—S. P. Griffin. New Jersey—James Neilson. Baltimore—Bruce Price and wife, Mr. Buckler, Miss Woodville. Virginia—J. S. Bruce. Newport, R. I.—Henry Bedlow and family. St. Petersburg—A. G. Hayes, Sidney S. Beck. Lyme, Conn.—J. R. Terry. Cincinnati—Dr. James D. Webb, M. A. Hoge. United States Army—Dr. E. Colmache, J. H. East, Captain A. Pleasanton. Chicago—Seth R. Howes and wife. Attleboro', Mass.—D. F. Holman. Stattsburg, N. Y.—William Mallory and wife. Havre—Thomas Taylor. Illinois—J. J. Thompson and wife. Portland, Me.—Lewis Pierce. United States Navy—Commander William Gibson and wife. Rouen—D. H. Brandon. Pittsfield—D. S. Jones. Denver—John Evans, Mrs. Evans and family, Miss Lowell. Paterson, N. J.—Dr. R. J. Whitely and wife.

Owing to the complete military investment of Paris there have been no arrivals at the Paris house of Bowles Brothers & Co. during the past week, which were then as follows:—Chicago—J. M. Durand, J. Sheppard Page. Boston—William H. Bowles and wife. Baltimore—William C. Dreyer.

List of Americans registered at the offices of Messrs. Maquay, Pakenham & Hooker, American bankers, Rome, to November 19:—

T. H. Bartlett, New Haven, Conn.; Mrs. Richard Busteed, Miss Busteed, Richard Busteed, Jr., New York; G. T. Corliss, Providence; Rev. W. Nelson Cote, Richmond; Chas. N. Doone, New York; Mrs. S. M. Eckley, Miss Eckley, Boston; Mrs. E. F. Elliott, New York; Chas. Fairchild, Boston; John W. Gaffney, New York; Mrs. H. A. Gould, Springfield; W. A. Harward, Zacharia Jacques, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Overton Lea, H. C. Parmly, James H. Sanford, United States; John C. Sims, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Taylor, United States; Miss J. Thunig, A. F. Wadsworth, Boston; Mrs. Wurts, the Misses Wurts, Philadelphia.

List of Americans arrived at the Hotel Belle Vue, Brussels, to November 24, 1870:—

Mr. Bedlow and family, New York; Miss Bissel, Pittsburg; A. G. Day, H. Ebicoff, New York; Dr. T. Enrick and niece, St. Louis; H. D. Glenn and wife, Philadelphia; E. T. V. Hitchcock, New York; Towin B. Laughlin, Mrs. Laughlin, Miss Laughlin, Pittsburg; Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Mitchell, Philadelphia; Dr. George S. Nelson, Boston.

List of Americans registered at Messrs. Eyre & Matteini's, Florence, to November 21:—

H. and Mrs. Aronson, W. J. and Mrs. Averwell, Miss Averwell, D. N. Barney and family, Th. B. Bronson and family, New York; Chas. J. Brooks, Boston; John Q. Carpenter, Mrs. G. W. Carpenter, Miss Ella D. Carpenter, Miss Fanny G. Carpenter, Philadelphia; Mrs. Christmas, ——; Miss Christmas, ——; John D. Cobb and family, New Orleans; Wm. Cook and family, New York; Miss Anna F. Crane, ——; John A. Cutter, Chicago; S. F. Doane and family, San Francisco; Dr. A. F. Dulin and family, Baltimore; Alford Dyer, Portland, Me.; George Freddie, Mrs. J. Freddie, Albany, N. Y.; L. and Mrs. Furniss, H. E. Gilman, W. P. Gilman, New York; Wm. G. Hale, Baltimore; Aaron Healy, Stephen Weston Healy, Brooklyn; Miss A. Henne, ——; L. W. Housel, Richmond; H. Hunnewell and family, Boston; A. Huntington, Chicago; Mrs. C. J. Ireland, Boston; Mrs. Joyce, Baltimore; J. Kasson, ——; Miss Belle Keener, Baltimore; J. Kessler, Lyons; Miss L. Killand, Miss E. Killand, Miss S. Killand, Miss Kunner, Baltimore; J. L. and Mrs. Leboute, Philadelphia; Mrs. Washington Lee, Miss Lee, Baltimore; Dr. Henry Lippert, Nice; Mrs. Fitz Hugh Ludlow, Miss H. L. Ludlow, W. L. M. Ludlow, New York; L. N. and Mrs. Maupin, Baltimore; A. J. Morton, Kentucky; A. M. Patterson, Bruce and Mrs. Price, Baltimore; Dr. C. P. Putnam, Dr. J. J. Putnam, Miss A. C. Putnam, Curtis B. Raymond and family, Boston; E. A. Silsbee, ——; A. M. Sorehan, Baltimore; Mrs. James Stebbins, F. W. and Mrs. Stephenson, James Tolfnee, New York; R. H. and Mrs. Tyler, Fulton, New York; Baldwin J. Van Nest, Rev. Dr. A. R. Van Nest, New York; G. H. Warren, Troy, N. Y.; Dr. John K. Wright and family, Boston.

List of Americans registered at the offices of Messrs. Robert Thode & Co., American bankers, Dresden, up to November 19:—

James W. Allison, Richmond; Miss Kate Appleton, Boston; C. J. and Mrs. Bergen, New York; Miss Fannie Carnes, Boston; E. M. Crawford and family, New York; Mrs. M. S. Eveleth, Boston; Charles F. Heyerman, Detroit; A. J. Higgins, John M. Kneeland, Miss E. M. Schenckberg, Mrs. William G. Webster, New York.

The city of St. Paul, Minn., and Ramsey county, in which it is situated, are to be consolidated under one government, similar to that of the city and county of New York.

THE SEVEN-THIRTY BONDS FORGERY.

Important Arrest of an Alleged Counterfeiter of the 7-30s.

Another Brockway in the Field—Colonel Wood After Him with a Big Stick—The Colonel's Testimony and Emphatic Statement—Thirty Thousand Dollars Bail Demanded—The Examination To-Day—Interesting Developments Expected.

On Thursday evening last one William A. Brockway, who is stated to be also known by the name of William Spencer, was arrested by Deputy Marshals Joseph Gaillard and John Robinson, at No. 317 West Thirty-third street, on the charge of having engraved and printed the spurious bonds some of which have been the subject of recent litigation between the government and Jay Cooke & Co., of this city. It is said that Colonel Wood, formerly Chief of the Secret Service of the Treasury Department, under the administration of President Johnson, has been instrumental in procuring this arrest.

COLONEL WOOD'S STATEMENT

is to the effect that in 1867, when the government discovered the bonds in question to be spurious, he found the prisoner at the St. James Hotel and induced him to proceed with him to Tayler's Hotel, Jersey City, and there got from the prisoner the plates on which the bonds were printed. Colonel Wood says that he sent these plates to Washington. From that time to the present the accused has remained at liberty, and, in all probability, would have continued a free man if the recent trial by the government to have redeemed some half million of spurious bonds had not been entered on, and which set the detectives "on the make."

Yesterday about noon Brockway was brought up before the Commissioner for examination, being represented by Judge Stuart and Mr. John Sedgwick as his counsel.

Mr. Purdy, who appeared for the government, said the only question now was to fix the amount of bail. Did the defendant waive an examination?

Counsel for the prisoner stated that the defendant wanted an examination, and that day, if possible.

The Commissioner—Mr. Purdy, what day do you fix?

Mr. Purdy—This is Friday. I don't think we can have an examination before Monday next.

Colonel Wood—By telegraphing to Washington you may have the witnesses here to-morrow.

Mr. Purdy—All the main witnesses for the government reside in Washington, and the government cannot open the case until we know whether the witnesses will be here.

Mr. Stuart—I believe the opening of the case will be the end of the case.

Mr. Purdy—I move that the examination be fixed for Monday.

Mr. Stuart—Put it down for to-morrow.

Mr. Purdy—If the evidence is here to-morrow I will go on with it.

Mr. Sedgwick—As Colonel Wood is the first witness, why not examine him now?

The Commissioner—Judge Davis has communicated to me that he has sent to Washington for the witnesses that may confirm in some way what Mr. Wood states.

Mr. Purdy—We will go on with the examination of Colonel Wood to-morrow morning, at eleven o'clock. I now move that the bail be fixed at $30,000.

Mr. Stuart complained that such an amount of bail would be unjust and oppressive, and that $5,000 would meet the justice and the requirements of the case, more especially as he was as confident as that to-morrow's Sun would rise that the defendant should be discharged.

Colonel Wood—May I be allowed to say a word?

The Commissioner—Only through your counsel, Mr. Purdy. The Commissioner then said that if counsel pressed him he would fix the bail now; but he would prefer doing so to-morrow, when probably from the examination of Colonel Wood he would be able to get insight into the nature and character of the case.

Just after the Commissioner had made these remarks Colonel Wood stated, in an energetic manner, that the prisoner was guilty.

The prisoner, who is a tall, genteel looking man, sat perfectly quiet during the discussion. He has published a statement in the papers that this is a blackmailing operation on the part of Wood, and that his innocence will be speedily established.

The examination will take place this morning at eleven o'clock. Meanwhile the accused has been remanded to prison.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Tammany and the Presidency—Western Views on the Subject.

[From the Cincinnati Chronicle (republican) Dec. 7.]

Some of the friends of Governor Hoffman begin to manifest impatience at his intimate connection with Tammany. A few of the more bold are advising a course which must result in a break with that powerful organization. This seems strange advice from people who have been silent these many years, while Tammany has championed their friend and carried him forward from triumph to triumph. Is it to be taken as evidence of a sudden return to the paths of virtue? We can scarcely accept it as such. The men who have stood by so long while their friend accepted and fulfilled the shameful tasks which Tweed, Sweeney & Co. gave, are hardly to be supposed to be capable of the independent virtue they appear to claim.

We think the clue to this course of action is found in another direction. The leaders of Tammany are both unscrupulous and shrewd. They like Hoffman because he has been a faithful and efficient servant. There is, perhaps, no other they would so willingly trust. But success is what they must look to in 1872. They want not only to nominate, but to elect, the Presidential candidate. They are perfectly aware of the odium with which they are regarded outside the State which they have bought, and fully understand that their friend is soiled and tarnished with the stench and corruption with which they have surrounded him. They doubtless fear the effect this will have when he is placed before the people. They can't buy his way to the Presidency as they have to the Mayoralty and Governorship. In this state of facts it is not surprising to hear floating rumors that they are coquetting with other candidates.

Hoffman, of course, they will bring before the Convention as their candidate (unless he, following the advice of some of his daring friends, should break with them and go back on his course for the last ten years), but who they will assist to nominate is yet an open question. Hendricks, of Indiana, is said to be looked upon most favorably. He is a plausible man, and enjoys considerable popularity. He has no offensive plans or ideas of his own, yet manifests considerable ability in executing those of others. This is the kind of man that can be made useful, and though it may not be Hendricks with whom the bargain is completed, some such man will be placed before the people by the Tammany Convention. Our Pendleton will not fill the bill. Nor will our Groesbeck. But perhaps our Thurman may. Who knows?

THE VISIT OF SENATOR CAMERON TO GEORGIA.

[From the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, Dec. 2.]

A correspondent rather rates us for having announced, "by authority," that Senator Cameron's visit to Georgia had nothing to do with politics, but was in the interest of private business solely. We made the statement on the authority of a leading citizen of this city, whose guest the Senator was while in Macon, with full faith in the premise that he (the host) was fully cognizant of the facts whereof he affirmed. We take it now that the Senator's visit to Georgia was primarily to push ahead that bank in which he is understood to have a large interest, and secondly, to find out what his Georgia party associates were doing themselves, and to see if, and how he could help them along. It has been represented to us that Mr. Justice McCay and other notorious persons connected with the radical faction in this State came down from Atlanta to meet and consult with Messrs. Cameron and Delano while here, and we suppose it was the stuffing they received from McCay *et al.* which Cameron and Delano disgorged at Washington. We fully agree with our correspondent as to Cameron's unsavoriness, and these columns bear us witness that that fact has had wide circulation and sharp reprobation therein. And we further agree with him, that if the people are to take Cameron's infamous political principles, along with the comfortable cash he proposes to dispense to them—for a consideration of one or two per cent a month say—it will certainly work out a demnition smash for them in their politics, morals and manners, as well as in their estates.

[From the Savannah Republican, Dec. 1.]

Senator Cameron has been struck with the life, energy and progress of our State, and having unbounded means at his command, has resolved, we learn, to add five millions to the banking capital of our city. In view of this we are willing to ignore the political feature of his visit, for he could devise no more effective plan for bettering the condition of our people. He may talk politics as much as he pleases, and visit Georgia as often as his leisure will admit; we shall always be glad to see him, so long as he brings along with him such substantial contributions to our prosperity. And, besides, when the Senator gets five millions' worth of eggs in our basket we feel very sure that he will return, *pro tanto*, to his first love, and prove a first rate democrat, so far as Georgia is concerned.

A HIDDEN TREASURE.—On Tuesday evening last there appeared in South Wheeling a stranger who declared to the inhabitants thereof that a lot of jewelry, valued at $500, and including two gold watches, was hidden in the La Belle mill, and he desired some one to go with him and get it. He said that a chum of his, who is now rusticating in the Ohio State Mechanical College, had told him that the aforesaid jewelry had been deposited there by him for safekeeping after returning from one of the raids incident to his vocation. The stranger did not like to take the responsibility of harboring stolen goods entirely upon himself, and therefore desired the company and assistance of some ambitious citizen. As none such could be found the stranger departed as silently as he came.—*Wheeling Intelligencer, Dec. 8.*

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

Volume XXXV.....No. 344

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.—LES BRIGANDS. Matinee.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE PANTOMIME OF WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Matinee at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances every afternoon and evening.

GLOBE THEATRE, 728 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, &c. Matinee at 2½.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—LONDON ASSURANCE. Matinee at 1½—FERNANDE.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—NECK AND NECK—WALLACK.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—RIP VAN WINKLE. Matinee at 1½.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—COQUETTE. Matinee—CASTE.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 730 Broadway.—LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD. Matinee at 2.

NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, 45 Bowery.—GRAND GERMAN OPERA—THE POSTILLON OF LONJUMEAU.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—SAM. Matinee at 2.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2½.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c. Matinee at 2½.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, FARCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23d st., between 6th and 7th avs.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, ECCENTRICITIES, &c.

APOLLO HALL, corner 28th street and Broadway.—DR. CORRY'S DIORAMA OF IRELAND.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUES, &c.

BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE.—WELCH, HUGHES & WHITE'S MINSTRELS.—KEEP YOUR EYE OPEN, DICK, &c.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE RING, ACROBATS, &c. Matinee at 2½.

LYRIC HALL, Sixth avenue.—MRS. JARLEY'S WAX WORKS.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, December 10, 1870.

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XXX.—Admirable Porter.

THE SENATE has made no delay in confirming Delano as Secretary of the Interior.

PRUSSIAN ECONOMY AND TRADE SPECULATION.—Our special correspondent in Berlin informs us by letter that an enterprising book publisher of that city has just (November 22) issued a work entitled "A Guide Book for the Victorious Troops in Paris." A shrewd and profitable idea. The work will most likely go off like "hot cakes."

PENNSYLVANIA will have her little representation in the Cabinet. Simon Cameron has determined upon that. He wants Forney to be Postmaster General, and if Creswell will give up that office, well and good; otherwise, with a sigh for something better, he will content himself with Douglas as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, without prejudice to his claims for some higher office.

A NOTE ABOUT A RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The Cincinnati *Chronicle* thinks the tenor of Signor Brignoli's present life runs largely towards damage suits against railroads. He has just recovered over seven thousand dollars for injuries received in an accident near Logansport, Ind. But he has not yet got the money—only the judgment. Some of these Western railroads make very fast runs, but the scale of their payments for injuries is rather more *moderato* than *crescendo*.

THE GOVERNMENT has suddenly become very vigilant in regard to Cuban violations of the neutrality laws. What occasions this freak of virtue at this moment is unknown, unless it may be the sailing of the steamer Hornet on Thursday for Nassau and a market. At any rate, in addition to the arrest of General Jordan some days ago, we have now to chronicle the arrest of Señor Ruez, the Minister of the provisional government of free Cuba. If Cuba should ever become a free and independent little nation she is not likely to entertain any very cordial sentiments towards our glorious and freedom-loving republic.

Our Parties and Public Men—The Political Horizon.

Taking the result of the late elections, the political bearing of the President's Message and the position of parties at the commencement of the present session of Congress as a standpoint for looking at the prospect around us, we may form some idea of the future. The political situation was never more tame, flat and devoid of excitement in this country. Never was there such a lack of streng public men, of leading and powerful minds, either to arouse popular fervor on questions already up or to create new stirring issues. It is the same with one party as with the other. The democrats and republicans alike are without strong leaders or popular issues.

As President Grant is the head and representative of the dominant republican party and must be the candidate of that party in 1872, his Message may be regarded as a sort of platform on which the republicans will stand. True, some new issues may be raised between the present time and 1872, either through the course of coming events or by the party in Congress. But we see none at present. Well, what are the republicans going to make the contest upon? The Message of the President to Congress is a highly respectable State document, remarkably conservative and peaceful, but tame and negative. The negro is used up as a political hobby. The war issues have been exhausted. Both the odium and the expected benefits of reconstructing the South have been used nearly as far as they could be by both parties. Reconstruction is virtually finished, and little more can be made out of it. The negroes as well as the white people of the South will henceforth range themselves with political parties on questions affecting their material interests. As to financial questions, neither party has a comprehensive, well defined policy. The rapid payment of the debt, which Mr. Boutwell endeavors to make so much of, through the burdensome taxes wrung from the people, cannot make much political capital for either the Secretary of the Treasury personally or the administration. And as to revenue measures, the republicans are divided according to the interests of the sections of country they represent. It is the same, in a measure, with the democrats, though they are more united than the republicans on such measures.

On questions of foreign policy or our relations with foreign countries neither the administration party nor the opposition has any policy to awaken the popular mind. The Alabama claims, the fishery question and the navigation of the St. Lawrence, which the President has discussed pretty fully in his Message, might bring up a popular issue; but we rather think General Grant will not force one, and that the British government is so intent on maintaining peace with this country that these matters will be smoothed over or remain in a quiescent state. The President's mind seems full of the St. Domingo annexation scheme, for it is dwelt on at great length in the Message; but there is not enough in that to make any political capital. Indeed, the suspicion is generally entertained that there is a job in the scheme, and that the President, though not a party to it, is misled by those having his confidence.

The annexation idea is always a popular one with the American people, but in the case of St. Domingo they say *cui bono?* or, what is to come out of it? The island is naturally very rich, as most tropical countries are; but if there be not the population, or you cannot get the population there to develop this natural richness, where is the value? The St. Domingo question cannot be made a popular one. It is different with Cuba. That island has not only as much natural wealth as St. Domingo, or more, but has all the developed wealth of a prosperous country—most valuable and large productions, a large population, extensive commerce, railroads, telegraphs, great cities, splendid ports, and all the elements of a progressive and civilized country, besides being almost within gunshot of the United States. Then there is the popular sympathy of the American people with their neighbors struggling to shake off the yoke of European despotism and to establish republican institutions. This would be a popular question for the President and his party; but he chooses to ignore Cuba and the Cubans.

Neither one party nor the other has any striking policy on the questions referred to, and both are drifting along lazily on the sluggish stream of used-up political questions. Sometimes the want of stirring issues is compensated for in a measure by the towering position and influence of great party statesmen or leaders. A sort of hero worship may sometimes serve party purposes. Look at the influence General Jackson and Henry Clay had over the people. Such men can inspire enthusiasm in the masses. But at present the country has no such leaders. We are without great men as well as great measures. The most prominent figure among the group of our leading public men is General Grant. His glorious war record gave him that position and made him President. Though he makes a respectable and safe President, he does not show as much ability in politics and statesmanship as in the command of armies. He fails to initiate a policy that would touch the popular heart. Yet he stands like a Goliath above the other prominent men and Presidential aspirants of the republican party. There are Colfax, Sumner, Boutwell, Butler and others who aspire to be leaders and statesmen, and who have their eyes fixed on the White House; but is there one of them that merits this distinction? Colfax is simply a local, smooth politician, whose strength lies in a fluent tongue. There is nothing great about him. Sumner is a man of one idea and a theorist—a mere rhetorician, and has neither the grasp of mind for a statesman nor the qualities for the chief and leader of a party. Boutwell is a respectable country lawyer and local politician, who became a finance minister by accident, who has had nothing to do but to haul in the enormous revenue imposed by Congress upon the people, and who has shown no remarkable ability either in the Treasury or in the House of Representatives. Butler has more talent and vigor than any of them, but he is reckless, unscrupulous in political affairs, and would be unreliable, if not dangerous, at the helm of state. So we might go on to analyze the character and pretensions of other so-called leaders of the republican party, and we should find none equal to the political necessities of the time.

Now, then, with regard to the opposition or democratic party, what great measures or great men do we find in that? Looking over the whole field we see the withering blight of the dead past—no fresh issues or new life—nothing to arouse public sentiment. There has appeared to be lately, and particularly in the late elections, some returning life to this once vigorous and powerful party, but its comparative successes arise from a negative and not a positive cause. The dissatisfaction with the republican party and its growing unpopularity helped the democrats, and not any positive popularity of their own. They have not presented any policy or issue to stir the popular heart, and seem to have none to offer. Nor have they any towering leaders to arouse the enthusiasm of the people or to organize and consolidate the party. Governor Hoffman, who will be, probably, the Presidential candidate of Tammany, and who is already nominated in different parts of the country, is a safe, prudent, conservative and very respectable man. For negative virtues, if we may call them so, no man could be more unexceptionable. But what is there in the character, history or reputation of the Governor to arouse popular sentiment? Outside of New York who knows anything about him? His public career has been confined to this State, and though he has made a good Governor, the people of other States or sections know little concerning him. Pendleton, of Ohio, is a brilliant man, but out of the question. His antecedents and political and financial theories make him objectionable to a large number of the people. Hendricks, of Indiana, has had a good deal of experience in Congress and has proved a solid and safe public servant, but there is nothing in him to awaken the enthusiasm of the people. So on to the end of the list of democratic leaders. With sterility in policy and mediocrity in its leading men what can the democratic party do? General Grant, then, is the foremost man, and the republicans have the best chance with him of holding power. But if by chance the democrats should gain the next Presidential election it will be through the mistakes and unpopularity of the republicans, and not from any positive merits of their own. What the country really wants are live issues and strong public men.

The Military Situation in France.

It were easy to reconcile the report of King William of the enormous losses sustained by the French near Orleans with the statement from Tours that the Army of the Loire has again started on an advance movement, if we accept the reports emanating from French sources respecting the strength of that army. Certainly any force comprising three hundred thousand men may lose forty thousand and yet continue on the offensive if its *morale* remains unimpaired. Our war despatches this morning are somewhat puzzling, although they by no means contradict each other. King William confirms the report published yesterday that seventy-seven pieces of artillery, ten thousand prisoners and four gunboats were taken by the Prussians near Orleans. It is evident that this success, great as it is, was not achieved without heavy loss to the victors. The Duke of Mecklenburg telegraphs that the Mecklenburgers alone lost thirty-two hundred of their number, and as they could not have comprised more than a comparatively small part of the German army we may safely conclude that the victory was dearly bought.

As regards the despatches from Tours, we hesitate to place credence in them. Why Montargis, which is situated northeast of Orleans, should be evacuated by the Germans, when it forms so important a part of their communicating line with Paris, we are at a loss to conjecture. Assuredly, while they remain in Orleans they will hardly uncover the road that leads directly to Fontainebleau. It must not be imagined that the evacuation of Montargis would enable the French to get between Prince Frederick Charles and the investing army before Paris; for it would not. It would, however, leave the road open to Fontainebleau and Champigny; hence we are disinclined to credit the report in the absence of any intimation that the Germans are executing strategic movements and designedly uncovered the place. In like manner the statement that De Paladines' army is again advancing cannot be implicitly relied upon. We think it true, however, as the despatches state, that the army has been divided into three corps. Such a division, if it be really great in numbers, will result advantageously, as it will enable the French to move upon Paris in three parallel columns, and consequently increase their chances of success.

From Paris we have intelligence of the reception by Trochu of Von Moltke's information of the defeat of De Paladines, coupled with the offer of a safe conduct to a committee of French officers to verify the report. Trochu declined the offer, asserting defiantly that if even the statement were true France would continue the contest. Of course, the reports from Paris concerning the military situation are all favorable for the French. Nor is it quite possible for us to deny their truth. Whatever exaggerations may be contained in all the French despatches it is worthy of note that neither from Orleans nor from Versailles have we received any news which would indicate that the Army of the Loire has been too badly beaten for immediate offensive operations or that Ducrot's forces do not hold the line surrounding the peninsula formed by the Marne, the possession of which was the cause of the battle of the 2d. Even the otherwise full account of this battle, which we publish this morning, fails to satisfy us on this point. Champigny, we are told, is held partly by the French and partly by the Germans. This is a very vague statement. It seems to leave the French still on the left bank of the Marne, but there is nothing certain upon which to base a conclusion. In fact, it is certain that until we get clearer accounts of the military situation than we have yet received it will be impossible to arrive at any definite conclusion.

THEY HAVE BABY FARMERS in Concord, New Hampshire, and one of them has been held in fifteen hundred dollars bail to answer. Luckily English records furnish a very good and fresh precedent for dealing with these people.

Special Advices from Wilhelmshöhe—Napoleon's Hopes and Remembrances.

By an ample telegram dated at Wilhelmshöhe on the 5th inst., and forwarded through the Atlantic cable, we have a very important special report from the castle prison of Bonaparte. The intelligence which it conveys appears in our columns. It is quite interesting and rather important. The exiled dynast remains in that condition which the First Napoleon termed, according to an English account, the "gloom of his glory." He experiences the sad realities of the present, seeks consolation in his recollections of the past and is hopeful of the future. Visitors of note come and go with daily increasing frequency to and from the castle. It is alleged, indeed, that the chances of Napoleon's restoration to supreme power in France are steadily improving. In the meantime his Majesty is about to come out with a pamphlet. We must say that, in our opinion, this pamphleteer war system is unworthy of the great occasion, out of place in an age of mitrailleuses, needle-guns and Chassepots. Under cover of an official authorship Napoleon has a new book, however. Our special correspondent telegraphs some extracts from the work. The sentences speak of the past entirely—of 1856 and 1866. They are interesting, but tend to no result which is likely to be useful to the royal cause. Indeed, if they show any one point very distinctly it is that Bonaparte was for years before his fall outgeneralled in diplomacy by Prussia, particularly by Bismarck, and that too without being aware of the fact. England aided in this direction by a sort of side wind, or secret counterblast, the tortuous whirls of which were not, as is evident on his own showing, understood by the French Emperor. The issue of works such as the one just now referred to by Napoleon goes to prove that his mind, like that of his great uncle, as it was described by the English poet, is "extreme in all things"—"one moment of the mightiest; and again on little objects with like firmness fixed."

St. Domingo—Senator Sumner Preparing for Battle.

Mr. Sumner has issued a formal declaration of war against the President on the St. Domingo annexation question. General Grant in his annual Message has made this annexation scheme a leading measure of his administration, and in support of it he has furnished an argument which we considered overwhelmingly conclusive. Mr. Sumner, however, having an account to settle with the President in reference to the recall of Minister Motley from England, meets the Message with a resolution which is brimful of mischief. He calls for all the correspondence and papers relating to this project of annexation, all instructions to our diplomatic agents, and all protocols on the subject, and for all Dominican debts and liabilities, all the provisions of the Dominican constitution on the subject of selling the national domain, all treaties tying up Dominica, all communications on this annexation scheme from Hayti, all instructions to our naval squadrons on the subject, and all reports from our naval commanders concerned; and also for any information tending to show what European Power, if any, proposes to acquire jurisdiction of any part of the island, and, if so, what part; and also the position of President Baez, the negotiator of the treaty of annexation, and how far he has been maintained in power by United States vessels-of-war, and so on to the end of his numerous requisitions.

Here Mr. Sumner's line of attack upon this Dominican scheme is pretty plainly indicated. He intends to do his best to show that the proposed annexation is what they would call in our police courts "a put-up job" between President Grant and President Baez, of Dominica; that Baez, against the will of the Dominican people, has been kept in power by the United States Navy; that the republic of Dominica is overwhelmed in debts; that she is mixed up with heavy schemes with and obligations to Hayti in this annexation business; that no European Power has any notion of securing jurisdiction over the island or any part of it, and that upon the part of the President and all concerned the whole scheme is little else than a monstrous scheme of speculation in real estate at the expense of the United States Treasury. We have no doubt that this exposition against the President is what Mr. Sumner is driving at; but will it serve his purpose? We think not.

The President, we are sure, will gladly furnish all the information desired that he possesses or can obtain, and, with all this and all else that Mr. Sumner can secure, these facts will stand out in bold relief, to wit:—That the proposed foothold upon the island of St. Domingo, simply as a naval station, will be to us worth a hundred times over all that we shall have to pay for it; that in securing it from the actual existing government of Dominica we shall secure a title which will nowhere be disputed; that the annexation of the Dominican republic two-thirds will speedily be followed by the other third, Hayti, thus securing us the whole of that magnificent island of St. Domingo, of twenty-seven thousand square miles; and that in view of the seaports, the military position and amazing fertility of the island in its tropical products, including sugar and coffee, all these objections of Mr. Sumner to General Grant's scheme of annexation are paltry, pitiful and contemptible. Let Mr. Sumner have his information and let us see what he can do with it against these great facts and against the President and the general public sentiment of the country.

SUCCESS OF THE NEW INDIAN POLICY.—Western papers are expressing their convictions that the new Indian policy inaugurated by General Grant is no longer a doubtful experiment; that the honest manner in which the Quaker agency system is carried out is confirmed by the docility of warlike tribes and the saving of a million dollars to the national treasury. This is a very good report for friend Broadbrim. Let him keep on in the same line, summer and winter.

THE SMALLPOX is alarming the good people of the Eastern District of Brooklyn, and is said to be spreading rapidly in the direction of the Heights. Luckily Dr. Cochran and a full and energetic Board of Health are grappling with the contagion and are fully alive to the exigencies of the case.

Congress Yesterday.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Casserly, of California, offered a resolution of inquiry as to when and where federal troops have been used to preserve the peace at State elections and for other purposes designated in the new Congressional election law. This is the opening gun of a whole battery that is likely to be turned against the law, which is so obnoxious to the democracy, but which certainly cut down the business of repeating to a very unprofitable standard in this city last month. The democracy do themselves great injury by opposing it. It certainly secures a fair and just election, and no one can oppose it who is willing that fair and just elections should be held. Mr. Spencer, of Alabama, has taken up the idea of General Logan, and has presented in the Senate the proposition for the abrogation of the offices of admiral and vice admiral. As the nomination of Porter to be admiral has just been presented in the Senate, and was reported upon favorably yesterday, the matter assumes more importance than it does in the House. Mr. Drake again stirred up the old question of rank and pay in the navy, and succeeded very admirably in muddling the question of precedence between the line and staff even more than it has heretofore been muddled. His bill was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and remains yet to be acted upon. Several other matters of no importance were brought up, and the Senate, after an executive session, adjourned until Monday. The House was not in session.

Queen Isabella Protests Against the House of Savoy.

From Geneva Queen Isabella protests against the Duke of Aosta. Poor Isabella! It is no use. The Pope, who is in similar trouble, protests. But the Pope is also under the necessity of yielding to the House of Savoy. The House of Savoy, like the House of Hohenzollern, is now in the zenith of its success. The one family is being borne in triumph to the imperial throne of Germany—a throne empty since 1806, but which as soon as occupied will recall the tradition of the holy Roman empire. The Hohenzollern on the throne of Charles V., Barbarossa, Otho the Great and Charlemagne, will not be a pleasant subject for the contemplation of the descendant of Rudolph of Hapsburg. Scarcely less pleasant to the House of Austria can be the spectacle presented by the House of Savoy. Victor Emmanuel King of United Italy, his daughter Queen of Portugal, his son King elect of Spain, his daughter wife of an ambitious Bonaparte, to what family are the Latin races to look for unity, if not to the House of Savoy? A century since Prussia was small and Sardinia was insignificant; but to-day Prussia is Germany and Sardinia has changed her name for Italy, and gives the hope of unity to the Latin races. The Bourbons are in the background, and Isabella is a despised Bourbon. The fates are strong, but they are not strong on the side of the exiled Queen. Isabella, like her betters, must bow to the inevitable.

Manifesto from the Cable Companies.

The presidents of the three ocean cable companies have issued a manifesto, which we print in another column, announcing an advance of rates on and after Monday next, in consequence of the immense pressure of business resulting from the breakage of the two damaged wires. The rates are declared to be, for the time being, for a message not exceeding ten words, fifteen dollars, in gold, and one dollar and a half for each additional word. The press despatches will be transmitted at half this price. The companies explain that there is an accumulation of business now at both ends of the line which cannot be got through in less than two days. The present advance in price is, of course, only temporary. As soon as the broken cables are put in working order the old rates will be resumed. But it is alleged that there is serious difficulty in the way of restoring the cables at this season. Nothing has been accomplished so far, and it may take some time before they are picked up and repaired. The break, it appears, is only a short distance from the coast of Newfoundland, and great difficulty is experienced by the steamers in operating on the fractured lines when the wind blows from any quarter except directly off shore. Indeed, it is stated that they cannot work at all except when the wind is in this direction. This fact would naturally delay the work very much and leave it a good deal to the chances of the elements. We suppose, under these circumstances, that people will have to submit to the advance. It may seem rapacious to put the prices of transatlantic despatches up so high; but, as far as the HERALD is concerned, we have no objection to pay our share of the increased expense. We are determined that the public shall have the news in our columns, whatever it costs, while a slender thread of communication remains between America and Europe.

THE PAPAL DEMONSTRATION IN BUFFALO.—An immense procession of Catholics, German and Irish, took place in Buffalo yesterday to testify their approval of the Pope's protest against the occupation of Rome by Italians. Twenty-five thousand men were in line, and a large body of French Catholics were to have made an addition to the number, but came to the conclusion before the procession moved that they would not march with Germans. Bishop Ryan and other eminent priests delivered impressive speeches to the multitude on the occasion.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF ALABAMA.—Mr. Smith, the radical Governor of Alabama, who has been holding on to his office against the clearly expressed election of Mr. Lyndsay to succeed him, has finally consented to resist the will of the people no longer, and has given up the office without any further recourse to litigation or any appeal whatever to arms. This Smith, strong radical as he is, recently "went back" on his colored friends, and denied ever granting them any favors or ever countenancing them at all. This was while the litigation was pending, and was evidently intended as a peace offering to his democratic opponents. After such a record the verdict in regard to his overthrow must be "served him right."

ARCHBISHOP SPALDING delivered a very able lecture in Philadelphia last evening on the "Temporal Power of the Pope." He took the same ground that he took in his first sermon to his flock at Baltimore after his return from Ecumenical Council.

Council of the Eastern Churches—Light from the Orient.

A cable telegram from London states that the Patriarch Gregorius has summoned a synod of the Greek Church to assemble in Constantinople. The Eastern Churches will, it is said, be represented by the Patriarchs of Alexandria, Antioch, Jerusalem, Cyprus, Athens, Belgrade, Bucharest and St. Petersburg. The Patriarch Gregorius is one of the most learned, liberal, and at the same time devotedly religious hierarchs of the day, as has been already specially shown in the pages of the HERALD. The Church movement which is about to be undertaken with his sanction will, if carried out to completeness, constitute one of the most important events in the history of Christianity. The very names of the Sees indicated recall the memory of the footprints of the Great High Priest and of the Apostles. These remembrances will serve to restore religion to its primitive simplicity and charity and faith. They bring light from the East, with consolation. The Synod of Constantinople is likely to meet at a most critical period of the affairs of the Old World. The Church may be enabled to fulfil its heavenly commission—to carry peace where men seek to seize the sword of war. In this respect it will contrast hopefully with the Ecumenical Council in Rome—a meeting which was coincident, to say the least, with war, bloodshed, dethronement, exile and death.

The Coal Monopoly.

The fact of the annual reduction of miners' wages by the great coal corporations of the country and the consequent strikes of the operators of the mines, whereby an excuse is made for raising the price of coal, requires the suggestion to Congress of a way for preventing a recurrence of such events in the future. An alteration in the present Tariff bill which will take the duty off foreign coal would have the desired effect—at least it would place the consumers of coal in a more safe condition than they are at present, as English, Irish, Nova Scotia and other coal could be brought into this market and sold at such prices as would keep the great monopolists of the Pennsylvania coal regions in check, and their extortions in prices would be consequently less frequent. Miners' strikes and consequent sufferings will occur every winter until Congress takes the matter in hand and abolishes the duty on foreign coal. But we have little faith that this desired object can be brought about in the face of the great wealth and influence that the coal monopolists can bring to bear at the seat of government against so disastrous a blight to their schemes. We hope, however, for a change.

Thirty thousand miners are now out of employment in Pennsylvania, and the amount of coal on hand by the various coal corporations is inadequate for the supply of the coming winter. What will be the result? An idiot could almost guess. Prices will go up, and by the 1st of February we would not be surprised to see it selling at fifteen dollars for a short ton. We can imagine the suffering that will then take place among the poor all over the country, with coal advanced in price during the freezing months of January, February and March. The only hope, then, is, that Congress, by taking off the duty at once, will upset the calculations of the coal monopolists and give the consumers coal at a fair price.

The Murder Trials.

One murder trial was concluded yesterday before Judge Bedford, in the Court of General Sessions, and another is still pending, both of which recall horrible murders which, although committed less than eight months ago, have almost entirely escaped the public memory. Both were attended with the most thrilling adjuncts. George Nelson murdered his wife in June last, while drunk, and the little daughter of the murderer and his victim first discovered the murder when she came into her parents' room the next morning and found her father sleeping carelessly on the lounge and her mother lying stiff and cold in death on the bed. This unfortunate little witness convicted her father yesterday, and he was sent to State Prison for four years for manslaughter. The other case is an older one. It is that of Cooney for the murder of O'Day one bright Sabbath dawn in April last, when O'Day, a big bully, had been out all night on a lark and had been seeking for some one to kill up to the moment that he met the prisoner. Sport, he called it, and in seeking this sport he let his lifeblood out on the sanded floor of a bar-room.

A NOVEL SITUATION—To see an American born citizen becoming a naturalized subject of Great Britain for the purpose of carrying on the iron ship building business. Why don't Congress allow the transfer of the American flag to foreign built ships at once, and have no more nonsense about it? The very fact of the United States becoming again a great commercial Power would give an impetus to American industry in our shipyards that would in time and under proper encouragement and legislation overcome foreign competition, and leave the field, or rather the ocean, very nearly all to ourselves.

THE HAYTIENS either fear Yankee absorbtion, or are jealous of the good fortune in store for their Dominican neighbors when the latter take their place under the American flag. The Haytien Minister at Washington has prepared a protest against the acquisition of St. Domingo by the United States; but the grounds of the protest have not yet been made public. This movement, however, can have no effect with the Senate. In "expanding the area of freedom" our government does not feel called upon to consult the wishes of parties not immediately interested in the transaction.

A NEW IDEA FROM WYOMING.—We have already learned a great deal from the new Territory of Wyoming. It was Wyoming which taught us that woman suffrage could be carried into effect very respectably, and that the women voters could be trusted to defeat the women candidates. Now it gives us a lesson in the jury system. A number of petit jurors recently, while locked in their room, at Rawlins, undertook to vary their deliberations on the dry case under trial by the more fascinating diversion of "seven up." Whether they intended to arrive at a verdict by this means, thus degrading territorial law to the level of "sinful games," or whether they pro-

posed to starve out the obstinate jurors who wouldn't agree with the majority, or whether they were a party of loafers, who had got on the jury merely to have a good opportunity to play their favorite game, is not known; but, at any rate, it appears that Judge Kingman, hearing of their goings on, discharged the whole pack of them, and fined all the players ten dollars each.

West Point Discipline.

The War Department is acting with great vigor in carrying out the regulations at West Point against the cruel practice of what is called "hazing"—that is, submitting the members of the lowest class, or "plebes," to every kind of indignity, humiliation and torture at the hands of the higher classes of cadets. This custom has existed too long. It is a disgrace to our Military Academy. It is true that it existed to a great extent for many years in civic collegiate institutions, but it has been already abandoned in most of them. Some time ago a rule against this system was adopted at West Point. The cadets were pledged upon their honor not to practice it, and it was supposed that the barbarous custom would be heard of no more. But it appears that two cadets have recently been guilty of wilfully violating their pledge, and thus, having broken their word and honor as gentlemen and soldiers, the government, through an order from General Schriver, has dismissed them peremptorily from the service of the United States. We must commend highly this conduct of the War Department, trusting that the example set in this case will have a wholesome effect upon the cadets generally. Other dismissals have also been made for insubordination, to the number of four cadets, the charge being "highly improper interference with the cadet sentinel's duty posted at West Point on the night of the 16th of November last." A little more of this prompt dealing with insubordinate cadets will do a great deal to perfect the discipline of West Point.

IMPORTANT FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.—Generals Sheridan and Forsyth, after having marched with the conquering Prussians from Saarbruck to Paris, are now at Constantinople. Having found out the reason why Prussia has beaten France, they are now endeavoring to find out what chance the Sultan has against the Czar. It is gratifying to know that they are pleased with some things which have come under their inspection. The torpedoes are good; but we have yet to learn that the armies of the Porte are able to encounter the armies of the giant of the North.

TAMMANY AND THE PRESIDENCY.—The Cincinnati *Chronicle* gives currency to a report that the Tammany Regency is thinking of throwing overboard Governor Hoffman as their candidate for the democratic nomination for President, and adds that the magnates are already coquetting with other candidates—Hendricks, of Indiana, being among the number. This is literally going abroad to learn news from home. But no one can say what may or may not transpire in the political world between this time and the time for holding the Democratic National Convention.

POLICE DISMISSALS.—The Police Commissioners yesterday dismissed from the force, immediately, three officers against whom charges of intoxication while on duty were proven. This is quite right. A policeman who is entrusted with the sacred duty of protecting the lives and properties of the citizens commits a gross breach of trust by getting drunk on his post, and is no longer fit for the place. We hope the Commissioners will keep their eyes open to delinquencies of this kind. We fear that they are more frequent than people imagine.

A VERY EXTRAORDINARY STORY was that told to one of our reporters by the alleged counterfeiter, Brockway, in Ludlow Street Jail, about being approached by government detectives of high rank with offers to sell the secret of counterfeiting United States notes for a consideration; and, in fact, proposing to become confederates of the prisoner. We fancy that when the case is dissected there will be found very little in the statements of this somewhat notorious character. The detectives, however, are put upon their defence. Let us hear it.

Personal Intelligence.

Wendell Phillips arrived yesterday afternoon from Boston and is stopping at the St. Denis Hotel.

Ex-Governor Samuel Bard, from Georgia, is sojourning at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Commander Babcock, of the United States Navy, has taken quarters at the Grand Central Hotel.

Mr. W. W. Wright, Canal Commissioner, of Geneva, N. Y., is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

M. J. Godoy, the Chilian Minister to Washington, has arrived from Washington and is temporarily at the Westminster Hotel.

Twenty-four members of the City Council and of the School Board of Columbus, Ohio, have arrived on a tour of inspection of the fire departments and the schools of the city. They are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

General J. C. Robinson has left the Grand Central Hotel for Washington.

Mr. J. B. Walter, grandson of the founder of the London *Times*, who had been on a pleasure tour through the States, has arrived at the Brevoort House. He sails to-day by the City of Washington for England.

Mr. Berthemy, lately French Minister to Washington, leaves to-day by French steamer, homeward bound.

Judge P. J. Avery, of Utica, is temporarily at the St. Denis Hotel.

Señor Roberts, the Spanish Minister, and lady, left the Brevoort House yesterday for Washington.

Colonel J. McGinnis, of the United States Army, is quartered at the Metropolitan Hotel.

General Francis Fessenden, of Portland, son of the late Secretary Fessenden, has arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Lieutenant Governor Allen C. Beach, of Watertown, N. Y., is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Mr. John M. Francis, of Troy, is staying at the Grand Central Hotel.

Captain S. H. Kidder, of the United States Navy, arrived yesterday and put up at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Governor Thomas Carney, from Kansas, has come to the city on railroad business. He is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Colonel William Inness, of Utica, has arrived at the St. Denis Hotel.

Mr. J. Condit Smith, a prominent railroad contractor of New Jersey, is temporarily at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Samuel D. Randall, Member of Congress, of the First district of Philadelphia, is sojourning at the Hoffman House.

Miles Beach, of Troy, who is prominently connected with the pneumatic tunnel in this city, has arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Mr. L. C. Cassidy, ex-District Attorney of Philadelphia, is at the Hoffman House.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

President Grant's "Downward Career" Reported from London.

ROME AND BRITAIN.

Premier Gladstone's Position Towards the Papal Chair—England to Protect the Pontiff—A Hint to Italy.

LONDON, Dec. 7, 1870.

Mr. Gladstone has written a letter, dated November 30, to Mr. Edmund Dease, M. P. for Queens county, Ireland, acknowledging the receipt of a petition praying for the intervention of England in behalf of the temporal authority of the Pope.

Mr. Gladstone says her Majesty's government has not interfered with any of the changes in Rome since the election of Pius IX.; but it feels bound to make, and has made, provision for affording protection to the Pontiff. In the meantime Italy explicitly engages to protect the Pope's freedom and maintain his dignity.

President Grant's Message and British Prophecy—No "Excelsior" for the General.

LONDON, Dec. 7, 1870.

The London *Times* this morning has an editorial article on the recent Message of President Grant. It believes that certain recommendations made in the Message will fall stillborn like many of those made by General Grant's predecessors. The documents "mark another stage of the President's downward career, and teaches how far the highest authorities will go when the balance of parties is unstable."

ITALY.

The Royal Speech Endorsed by the People—Greetings to Spain—The Future Queen of the Bourbon Throne.

FLORENCE, Dec. 7, 1870.

The royal speech at the opening of Parliament is well received.

Signor Brancheri has been elected President of the Lower Chamber.

The Duke of Aosta will set out for Spain about New Year's Day.

The deputation from Spain is everywhere received with the warmest expressions of welcome. The members have gone to Turin to offer congratulations to Princess Maria-Vittoria, the future Queen of Spain.

SPAIN.

The Echo of the Past—Political Faction Against the New King.

MADRID, Dec. 5, 1870.

Ex-Queen Isabella has sent here a formal protest from Geneva against the election of the Duke of Aosta as King of Spain. She states that she has no intention of appealing to force.

All the political factions in Spain are violently attacking Prim and the party supporting the Duke of Aosta.

TURKEY.

A Greek Church Synod—The Eastern Churches to Meet in Constantinople.

LONDON, Dec. 7, 1870.

A Synod of the Greek Church has been called by Patriarch Gregorius to meet at Constantinople. It will consist only of the patriarchs of the countries professing the Eastern Greek faith, among them the patriarchs of Alexandria, Antioch, Jerusalem, Cyprus, Athens, Belgrade, Bucharest and St. Petersburg.

GERMANY.

The King of Bavaria on National Consolidation—Prussian Finance—Bismarck's Constitutionalism.

BERLIN, Dec. 6, 1870.

The following letter from King Louis of Bavaria to King John of Saxony has just been made public:—

The Germans, led by the King of Prussia, celebrated the brotherhood of arms, giving a glorious proof of the importance and power of United Germany. I have negotiated to this end at Versailles, and now invite you and the other German princes to urge the King of Prussia to assume the title of Emperor of Germany, united with the Presidential functions. Proud thus to take the first step in crowning German unity I hope for your assent and that of the other princes and free towns.

Three million pounds sterling of the loan recently authorized by the North German Parliament will be allotted to subscription in London.

It is said that Count von Bismarck will treat the acceptance or the rejection of the South German treaties as a Cabinet question.

Bismarck considers that the delay in voting for the new constitution is working mischief.

THE IMPERIAL PURPLE.

King William accepts the title of Emperor of Germany.

ALABAMA.

The Gubernatorial Quarrel Settled—Governor Smith Withdraws from the Contest.

MONTGOMERY, Dec. 9, 1870.

This morning Mr. Smith withdrew from the contest for the Governorship, and yielded the office to Mr. Lindsay. No demonstration was made except of thankfulness that the contest is ended.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Resolution for the Impeachment of Governor Holden Introduced in the House of Representatives.

RALEIGH, Dec. 9, 1870.

The following resolution was introduced in the House of Representatives to-day by Mr. Strudwick, of Orange:—

Resolved, That William H. Holden, Governor of North Carolina, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors in office.

The resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee, and will probably be acted on to-morrow, and a committee appointed to conduct the trial before the Senate. It is expected that the Senate will take prompt action on the matter, and that a Court of Impeachment will shortly convene.

ILLINOIS.

Horrible Family Tragedy—A Husband Murdered by His Insane Wife.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9, 1870.

At Cottage Hall station, about fifteen miles from this city, on the line of the Northwestern Railroad, James Snow was murdered by his wife on Wednesday night. Mrs. Snow has been affected by insanity, and last summer she was sent away for treatment. Some time afterwards she was returned to her home evidently much improved, but on Wednesday last she again showed symptoms of insanity. Mr. Snow laid down on a lounge near her apartment at night, intending to watch her, but fell asleep. About midnight Mrs. Snow arose and beat her husband's skull in. Her son, aged about twenty-five years, was awakened by the noise of the blows and the groans of his father, and on rushing into the room Mrs. Snow exclaimed, "I have done the deed!"

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Dec. 7—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92 for money; 92¼ on account. American securities quiet. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, 88⅜; 1865, 88⅛; 1867, 90¼; ten-forties, 87⅛. Stocks closed quiet; Erie, 20¼; Illinois Central, 111; Atlantic and Great Western, 28.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, Dec. 7.—United States five-twenty bonds closed steady.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 7—4:30 P. M.—Cotton closed flat and irregular. Middling uplands, 8⅜d. a 8½d.; middling Orleans, 9d. a 9⅛d. The sales to-day foot up 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales were for export and speculation.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 7—4:30 P. M.—Breadstuffs firm.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 7—1:30 P. M.—Pork firmer. Beef, 125s. per tierce of 304 lbs. for new extra prime mess. Bacon—Market bare.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 7—4:30 P. M.—Common rosin, 5s. 9d.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Dec. 7—4:30 P. M.—Tallow, 43s. 6d. Linseed oil, £28 10s. a £28 15s.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, Dec. 7.—Petroleum closed quiet.

WASHINGTON.

Haytien Protest Against the Annexation of St. Domingo.

RUMORED CABINET CHANGES.

Colonel Forney for Postmaster General.

Nonpayment of Interest of Pacific Railroad Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1870.

Rumored Cabinet Changes—Forney for Postmaster General.

The Pennsylvania delegation, with the exception of some of the members from Philadelphia, have represented to the President that Acting Commissioner Douglass is their choice for Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and that they expect the appointment to be made. It was given out to-day that the President would, on Monday next, send in his name for confirmation, and the only obstacle, seemingly, opposing it is the additional announcement that Pennsylvania will be honored with a Cabinet office, provided the delegation will waive their claim to the appointment of Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The particular office to be placed at the disposal of Pennsylvania is that of Postmaster General—that is if Mr. Creswell will, for the good of the republican party, resign his present office. It is claimed that the patronage of the Post Office Department will equal that of the Internal Revenue when the revenue districts are consolidated and the force reduced, and that the Pennsylvania delegation, having an eye single to the glory of the republican party and the preservation of its own political record, are willing, with such a positive assurance, to wait until Colonel Forney can be honored with the Postmaster General's position. There are other political reasons urged for patient waiting. It is argued that Mr. Douglass, while he would undoubtedly make an efficient officer, has hardly the experience required of a shrewd political manager for party purposes. In answer, Senator Cameron stands ready to do the moving required for the good of the party and assist Mr. Douglass with his life-long experience in taking care of this portion of the public service. Mr. Douglass, however, with a magnanimity truly in accord with the policy of the Pennsylvanian republicans, has frankly stated that he would not be an aspirant for promotion if there was any indication of Colonel Forney being appointed Postmaster General. In whatever way the honor is bestowed the wishes of Senator Cameron will doubtless be consulted. Cameron would prefer that Forney should be made Postmaster General rather than Douglass should be made Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Then he would be less likely to encounter opposition from a formidable opponent, such as Mr. Forney would unquestionably make in the choice of Senator at the next election in Pennsylvania. But the State must be assured to the republicans in order to give the party a majority on joint ballot in the Legislature. The representatives from that State obstinately and persistently urge Mr. Douglass' appointment, they being fully aware of the difficulties yet to be surmounted. The Pennsylvania politicians are acting from policy only, and they do not seem to care particularly which of the coveted positions is given in order to secure the patronage of the State. It is stated here among some of the leading politicians that the confirmation of Secretary Delano was at first opposed, and that the opposition came mainly from Ohio. What was the origin of this cannot be definitely ascertained. It is well known that Mr. Delano's name has frequently been mentioned in connection with the Senatorship at the next election, Senator Sherman's term expiring March 3, 1873. Whether it was thought Mr. Delano would have more influence at his disposal during the remaining years of this administration as a Cabinet officer than as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, or whether, from other motives, there was a disposition to dispute the President's choice in appointing him Secretary of the Interior. Whatever idea of that kind may have existed has vanished, and now the movement appears to be on the part of Senator Sherman's friends to induce General Schenck to accept the English mission, to control, if possible, the internal revenue patronage of the State of Ohio for the next two years and counteract any influence Mr. Delano may have exerted heretofore. That is one of the reasons why the President has not designated Mr. Delano's successor as Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Ohio and Pennsylvania are both to be conciliated at the same time. Ohio claims the Commissionership and refuses to accept the plea of the Pennsylvanians. The gentlemen composing the Ohio delegation argue that the East has had a representative in that office over six years, and the West is entitled to it at least through this administration; besides, Ohio has had both the Secretary of the Interior and Commissionership since General Grant organized his Cabinet and selected certain officials, and they claim, also, that both honors belong to that State. The possibility of Mr. Schenck accepting the English mission alters this argument, for, on the other hand, it is claimed that Ohio has now all it is entitled to in a just apportionment of the public offices. Indeed, the President is somewhat perplexed how to balance matters and secure peace among the friends of the republican party.

Payment of Interest on Pacific Railroad Bonds—Bringing the Companies to Terms.

The government officials have become pretty well satisfied that some of the Pacific Railroad companies have no intention of paying either the principal or the interest of their bonds, for which the United States is guarantor. The amount of bonds issued to these roads, and guaranteed by the United States, is over $64,000,000. They are now indebted to the government over $6,000,000 for interest accrued, and there is no prospect of its being paid. The Secretary of the Treasury has directed that no warrants for the payment of transportation or carrying the mails shall be paid the companies in arrears until they pay what is due the government. The whole question has been referred to the Attorney General for his opinion, and in the meantime the counsel for the railroad companies are making arguments before him to the effect that the law contemplates that the interest is not to be paid until the bonds mature. The matter is being brought to the attention of Congress, where it will probably be settled this session. Judge Lawrence, of Ohio, has introduced a bill, which is now before the Committee on Appropriations, giving the government a lien upon all the lands owned by the railroad companies. It provides that no company to which the government has issued bonds shall be at liberty to sell its lands without the consent of the Secretary of the Treasury. That official is authorized to keep back from the proceeds of the sales of these lands a sum sufficient to pay the interest and principal of the bonds guaranteed by the government. The Committee on Appropriations, at its meeting to-day, had Lawrence's bill up for consideration. Very few members of the committee were present, and no action was taken. Judge Lawrence, however, intends pressing the bill, and it will doubtless pass both Houses.

Unexpended Balances.

An effort will shortly be made to induce Congress to repeal the act governing unexpended balances, at least so far as it applies to the construction of public buildings and improvements generally. The opponents of the bill as it now stands contend that it is too broad in its workings, including within its scope measures that economy alone would dictate should be left unembarrassed by its limitations.

Haytien Protest Against the Annexation of St. Domingo.

It is stated that the Haytien Minister here will shortly place before our government a protest against the annexation of St. Domingo. He will also show that no proposition has been made to purchase it by any European government. The resolution introduced in the Senate to-day by Mr. Sumner is understood to have reference to this matter, and among the documents intended to be produced, provided the resolution is answered, is the protest of the Haytien Minister.

Consular Treaty with Austria.

The executive session of the Senate to-day was devoted to the consideration of a Consular treaty between the United States and Austria. It is similar to other treaties on that subject existing between our government and those of most of the European Powers. The treaty was confirmed.

Shrewd Dodge by Canadian Shippers.

The British schooner M. Y. Emery, recently arrived at the port of Erie, from Canada, with a cargo of barley destined for Cleveland. Application was made of the Collector to allow the vessel to winter at that port and unload next spring. This application has been forwarded to the Treasury Department for the consideration of Secretary Boutwell, and is regarded as a plan on the part of the Canadians to save storage on their shipment and yet have the barley in our market early in the spring. It is hardly necessary to state that the officials are not anxious to extend such a favor, believing that if it were done in this case our lake ports would be thronged with Canadian shipping during the winter. The Collector, therefore, will be advised that the vessel must either discharge her cargo within the time specified or an inspector will be placed on board at the expense of the owners fo the cargo.

Nominations Confirmed.

The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations:—

William R. Thrall to be United States Marshal for the Southern District of Ohio; James R. Beckwith, Attorney for the District of Louisiana.

APPRAISERS OF MERCHANDISE.—M. Crawford, at Portland, Oregon; L. D. Ingersoll, at Chicago; Edward G. Bu[illegible], at Providence.

SURVEYORS OF CUSTOMS.—Edward F. Parke, at Duluth, Minn.; Edward T. Randle, at Houston, Texas.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.—Healey Oakeley, for the District of Michigan; William R. Taylor, for the District of Bristol and Warren, R. I.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Jasper A. Vail, of Iowa, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory of Montana; J. W. Jones, Indian Agent for the Cherokees; William H. Barlow, Assessor of Internal Revenue of the Eleventh district of Illinois; Henry W. Bowden, Assessor of Internal Revenue of the Second district of Virginia.

CONSULS—David H. Bailey, at Hong Kong; James W. Taylor, at Winnipeg; F. G. L. Strove, at Quebec; A. Livermore, at Londonderry; Wm. H. Townsend, at Cork; Benjamin H. Bristow to be Solicitor General; Clement Hugh Hill to be Assistant Attorney General; L. M. Lyon, George P. Bradley, Charles M. Gravatt, T. D. Myers, Henry C. Eckstein and Adam Mackey, Jr., to be assistant surgeons in the navy; Daniel A. Smith to be paymaster; Frank Scott and George Frank Elliott to be second lieutenants in the Marine corps; Charles P. Howell, James H. Peroy, Jabez Burchard, W. B. Bailey, John A. Tobin, Albert F. Dixon and Edward G. Allen to be second assistant engineers in the navy.

The Nomination of Admiral to be Confirmed.

Those who supposed that the nomination of Vice Admiral David D. Porter for Admiral would be defeated are likely to meet with disappointment. In view of all the circumstances the President is anxious that Porter shall be confirmed for the rank of Admiral, and it is understood that the President has signified this to his friends in the Senate. The Committee on Naval Affairs agreed to-day to report the nomination of Porter favorably to the Senate. The report was unanimous, and when the Senate went into executive session the nomination was reported back from the committee with the recommendation that it be confirmed. It was laid over under the rules, but the impression is that Porter will be confirmed at the next executive session. With regard to Logan's bill abolishing the rank of admiral and vice admiral, the understanding seems to be that the bill will be passed after Porter has been confirmed. This will harmonize with the action of Congress touching the army. The bill abolishing the rank of general and lieutenant general was not passed until Sherman and Sheridan had been promoted to those positions.

Redemption of Counterfeit Bonds.

The report that the government had redeemed $280,000 of the seven-thirty notes, said to have been counterfeited by William Brockway, is an error, as the only counterfeit seven-thirty notes paid for by the government were the $80,000 received by the Assistant Treasurer at New York in September and October, 1867, now in suit in New York. The first of these suits, covering $18,030 of those received by the government, was decided in its favor on Tuesday last.

The Georgia Senators.

The Senate will not take action regarding the Georgia Senators until January. Colonel Farrow, one of the contestants, leaves Washington for Georgia to-night.

FANCY FAIRS.

To many causes can be assigned the munificent charity of the people of New York. To the charitable the feeling consequent upon giving to a good cause is gratification and attraction enough. But all people are not charitable. There are those in this city who, having money and time at their disposal, are selfish enough to desire to spend each with the greatest amount of gratification to themselves. Fairs afford such gratification to the pleasure seekers, and none more than the Hebrew Charity Fair. There can they admire beauty in every form, ogle, be ogled, bore and be bored, and while pleasantly "jibing" their fair importuners, languidly pull their purse strings to dispense that which, although called charity, is based upon selfishness. The scene at the Twenty-second regiment armory every evening is brilliant in the extreme. Day after day additions are being made to the stock of rare and beautiful objects to be disposed of, and the sons and daughters of Israel, who busy themselves here in their labor of love, can congratulate themselves on having succeeded most admirably.

For the Home for the Blind.

This fair, which has been in progress for a week past at the armory of the Thirty-seventh regiment, corner of Broadway and Thirty-fifth street, will close at twelve o'clock to-night. The object of this fair is some timely and needful funds to the Home for the Blind, located at No. 567 Seventh avenue. There is not in this great city a public institution for the reception of the blind who have exceeded the age of thirty years, and those who have been reared and educated in our blind asylums until they have attained that age are then obliged to leave them and seek other shelter and care. It is to meet this want that certain benevolent persons have established this Home, and thus far it has been almost entirely supported by private contributions. We bespeak for this fair a portion of the attention and assistance of the benevolent among our readers, and let them remember that the fair closes at twelve to-night, and that its attractions this evening, including the pretty girls, and the great bargains in the articles to be disposed of, will make this last night a very charming entertainment.

For the Union Home and School.

A grand fancy fair and bazaar in aid of the Union Home and School and Institution for the Maintenance and Education of the Orphans of Soldiers and Sailors is to commence, at the armory of the Seventy-first regiment, corner of Broadway and Thirty-fifth street, on December 15, and continue, under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic, until the 25th inst. The object of the fair being so worthy it is to be hoped the people will continue in that charitable disposition they have manifested so far during the season.

For the Church of the Epiphany.

There is being held at Epiphany Hall, in Second avenue, a grand fair, under the conduct of the ladies of the congregation and for the benefit of the Church of the Epiphany. The usual variety of articles, handsome and useful, may here be seen, and the untiring zeal which the ladies and others manifest must certainly carry the fair forward to a grand success.

OHIO.

Burning of the Cleveland Iron and Nail Mills—Loss One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 9, 1870.

About half-past one o'clock this afternoon a fire broke out in the rolling mill of the Cleveland Iron and Nail Company's works, which were nearly destroyed before the flames could be subdued. The losses will foot up about $100,000, insured as follows:—Metropolitan, New York, $2,000; Germania, Toledo; German, Cleveland; Royal, Liverpool; North American, New York; Excelsior, New York; Fulton, New York, and Merchants', Hartford, each $2,500; Teutonia, Cleveland; Phœnix, Hartford, and Franklin, Philadelphia, $3,000 each; Cleveland, of Cleveland, and Firemen's, of New York, each $3,750; Home, New Haven, Lorrillard, New York; Sun, Cleveland; Peoples', Massachusetts; Commerce, Albany; Commercial, Cleveland; State, Cleveland; Security, New York; Norwich, Connecticut; Ætna, Hartford; Home, New York, and Union, San Francisco, each $5,000; Continental, New York, $6,500; total, $102,500.

The fire caught on the roof from a spark of hot iron thrown off by the saw while the workmen were engaged in cutting bars into lengths. Three hundred men are thrown out of employment by the disaster.

THE COAL MINERS' STRIKE.

Twenty Thousand Men on Strike in Schuylkill County.

Statistics of Coal Production, Wages and Freights—The Redundant Supply of Anthracite—Extortion of Railroad Companies.

POTTSVILLE, PA., Dec. 9, 1870.

Having arrived at this great coal centre, after leaving Mauch Chunk last night, and having passed through all the different coal counties of Pennsylvania, down to this one—Schuylkill county, the most southern of the tier of six—I find that out of twenty-one thousand miners usually employed in this county, a noted district for producing coal, there are at present not over twenty-five hundred working in the mines, over 100 out of 125 miners having suspended work; and this is caused, not by the men having struck for higher rates, but because there is no demand for coal at present, the market being overstocked. Four million and a half tons of anthracite coal, produced in Schuylkill county, are transported to Philadelphia every year by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, at a cost to the coal operators of $2 18 a ton, and 560,000 tons are sent north from Port Carbon, in the same county, every year, by the Lehigh Valley Railroad. The freight to Boston on a ton of coal is three dollars—an excessive charge, and the different coal operators in Schuylkill county state that they cannot work their mines and pay high rates of labor to their hands and transport coal at these exorbitant tolls, besides paying clerk hire, yard expenses and all other expenses, without actual and ruinous loss to themselves. In fact, there was no necessity for the miners in Schuylkill county, 10,000 of whom belong to the Miners' Union, to strike, as all the companies in this county have found it more profitable to cease operations than to mine the coal at the present rates which it brings in the market.

After the great strike a year ago in Schuylkill county an agreement was made, called the "Gowan Compromise," which gave the miners a basis to work upon satisfactory to themselves. When coal could, at the point of shipment, sell for four dollars a ton wholesale, then the miners were allowed $18 62 for a week's work of eight hours each day, but when coal had to be sold as low as two dollars per ton by the companies in bulk, then the miner received only $9 38 a week for his labor. Here the profits, it will be seen, were shared between the working man and his employer to a certain extent. When the companies could not get two dollars a ton for the coal then they withdrew all supplies from the market, and thus necessitated the stoppage of all work in the mines.

Lately the average rates paid for labor in the coal mines was as follows:—Per week, miners, $10 35; inside laborers, $9; outside laborers, $8 28. Every one will exclaim, on looking at these figures, "That is very small wages for a working man;" yet there are in Schuylkill county to-day 15,000 miners and coal hands who would only be too glad to get work at similar rates, owing to the fact that so many are thrown out of work by the forced suspension of the coal operators. By the way, I may state that there are in Schuylkill county no railroad companies who control coal mines, as some of the railroad corporations do in Luzerne, and Carbon and Lehigh counties.

To-night the Hickory Mine, near Pottsville, having 1,800 to 2,000 miners, closed work, caused by the glut of coal in the market. It must be said that the railroad companies are principally in fault for the sudden increase in coal, as their rates of freight are really outrageous, compelling private coal operators to pay almost as much for the transportation of a ton of coal as a passenger pays per mile on the railroads. To give some idea of the capital and labor interests of the anthracite region I will state that in 1820 but 365 tons of coal were produced in the anthracite region in that year: in 1830 the result of working the mines was 157,470 tons; in 1840, 999,000 tons were mined; in 1850, 3,583,000; in 1860, 9,026,682 tons; and for the year 1869 there was 18,308,316 tons produced in the anthracite region. In 1820 the importation of foreign coal amounted to 22,122 tons, and in 1869 it had increased to 423,810 tons. On October 26, Scranton coal sold for $5 02 per ton at the monthly auction sale, and on November 30 it sold for $4 50 per ton, and has been falling steadily since. Lehigh was delivered at $5 25 on December 1 at Hoboken, and Delaware and Hudson coal at Weehawken on same date for $4 80. It costs $2 a ton to transport coal from Elizabethport, N. J., to Troy, N. Y.; 60 cents a ton from the same place to New York city; to Key West, $3 25 a ton; $1 50 to Hartford; to Boston, $1 75; to New London, $1 25; to Petersburg, Va., $2; to Banger, Me., $1 80 a ton, and to Providence, R. I., $1 40 a ton.

The citizens of Philadelphia will suffer most this winter by the increase of the rates of coal, as the tolls are really extravagant on the Philadelphia and Reading road, which is only a distance of ninety-three miles, for which $2 18 a ton is charged. It is the fault of Philadelphians alone that this is so, as they are really too mean to build a railroad which would charge reasonable rates, although there are wealthy capitalists enough in that city who do nothing with their millions but merely shave notes for a living.

As far as I can see, I do not believe that coal will be scarce this winter or unusually high priced at New York city; at least, there are millions of tons of the material held in reserve at all the different coal depots; and in this part of the State there is so much coal above ground that it cannot be sent to market owing to high tolls and low prices. In my first statement I said there were 40,000 or 50,000 miners of the six coal counties. I find that I have underrated these numbers. Altogether there are in the Pennsylvania anthracite coal regions east of the Alleghanies as many as 100,000 who derive subsistence from the coal mines, directly and indirectly, and their annual earning amounts to about $80,000,000.

The Situation in Northumberland County—No Strike Yet.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Dec. 9—Midnight.

The workmen in the Shamokin district, as it is called, comprising all the miners in Northumberland county, are as yet undecided. This is because the railroad companies do not control the shipping of coal in this county. There are in Northumberland county 13,000 miners and laborers, and the average wages of these each is, for the miners $2 95 a day, and for the laborers $1 68, for nine hours' work.

There is a very bitter feeling growing up between some of the counties, as at different times the miners have not acted in union when a strike is contemplated. Down on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which carries all the coal of Cumberland county, some slight disturbances have arisen between the miners who wanted to strike and those who were waiting for events. The Cumberland miners are a very steady going race, and will not allow themselves to be influenced by any outside pressure. I believe that the great strength of the strike is in Luzerne and Carbon counties.

The Strike in the Wyoming Valley.

SCRANTON, Pa., Dec. 9, 1870.

The suspension of work by the miners in this county continues, but is as yet almost entirely confined to the miners of the large companies. The works of the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company and those of most of the individual operators in the Wyoming region are still in operation. At Scranton there is no excitement whatever, and the miners are quiet and orderly.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Friday, Dec. 9—11:35 P. M.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SIGNAL SERVICE, UNITED STATES ARMY.

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer, Degrees.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Cheyenne	29.68	20	W.	Very gentle.	Clear.
Omaha	30.22	27	N. E.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
St. Paul	30.26	24	—	Calm.	Fair.
Duluth	30.31	29	N. E.	Gentle.	Fair.
St. Louis, Mo.	30.13	41	—	Calm.	Fair.
New Orleans	29.92	64	E.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Milwaukee	30.28	30	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Chicago	30.26	38	—	Calm.	Clear.
Mobile	30.03	53	N. W.	Brisk.	Light rain.
Cincinnati	30.33	38	E.	Very gentle.	Clear.
Montgomery	30.07	51	N. E.	Gentle.	Light rain.
Nashville	30.19	36	—	Calm.	Cloudy.
Toledo, Ohio	30.32	26	S. E.	Very gentle.	Clear.
Detroit	30.29	32	S. E.	Very gentle.	Clear.
Cleveland	30.36	32	S. E.	Very gentle.	Clear.
Lake City, Fla.	30.06	55	N.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Augusta, Ga	30.46	42	—	Calm.	Cloudy.
Buffalo	30.26	32	N. E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Rochester, N.Y.	30.40	29	N. W.	Very gentle.	Cloudy.
Oswego, N. Y.	30.31	30	N.	Very gentle.	Cloudy.
Washington	30.28	32	N. W.	Brisk.	Clear.
New York	30.18	37	N. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Boston	30.07	31	N. W.	Very gentle.	Clear.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

THE CAMDEN, N. J., ELECTION RIOTS.

Upwards of fifty indictments were found by the Grand Jury of the United States Court in Trenton, during the first ten days, against parties concerned in the election riots at Camden. It is rumored that the petit jury are summoned to appear next Tuesday, and that the trials will commence that day. District Attorney Keasbey has been very busy during the present week, but strict secrecy is maintained in his office. Deputy marshals were despatched by night trains to Camden and Philadelphia, and everything looks gloomy for the "bould dimmicrats" who made targets of the negro voters.

AMUSEMENTS

STADT THEATRE—BENEFIT OF THEODORE HABELMANN.—This favorite tenor, who has long enjoyed remarkable popularity on the German stage, selected for his benefit last night the brilliant and sparkling opera of Adolphe Adam, "Postillion of Lonjumeau." The cast was as follows:—Chapelon, the Postillion, and St. Phar, Mr. Habelmann; Marquis de Corcy, Mr. Hölzel; Bijou, a wheelwright, and Alsiner, Mr. Franosch; Magdalene and Madame De Latour, Mme. Lichtmay; Bourdon, Mr. Robbeck; Rose, Mlle. Schmitz. The performance was much better than one could expect, considering that the German language is hardly suitable for the light, champagne-like music of the *opéra comique*. Mme. Lichtmay's powerful dramatic style of acting and singing overweighted the bright *roles* of the hostess and fine lady. In characters like Norma and Lucrezia Borgia her talents find their legitimate field, but she is decidedly out of place in Adam's music. She made a mistake, also, in introducing the beautiful waltz song from "Romeo and Juliet," by Gounod, in the second act, as it is utterly unfitted for her voice. Habelmann, Hölzel and Franosch, however, were admirable in every respect. The first introduced a beautiful song, written for him by the conductor of the orchestra, Adolphe Neuendorf. The house was crowded to its utmost capacity, which is saying a great deal, as it accommodates some hundreds more than any other theatre in New York. The chorus and orchestra attached to the present company are really excellent, and form a favorable contrast to the same features we have been accustomed to in Italian opera in this city. To-night the same opera will be given and a grand sacred concert on Sunday, accompanied by Robert's dissolving views. "Rigoletto," "William Tell" and "Lohnegrin" are in active preparation.

MATINEES TO-DAY.—For this afternoon the managers have prepared a dish of a delectable kind for their thousand and one patrons, as may be seen from the following:—"Fernande," Fifth Avenue; "Caste," Wallack's; "Rip Van Winkle," Booth's; "Little Jack Sheppard," Lina Edwin's; "Wee Willie Winkle," Olympic; Miss Ada Rosenberg, Miss Josefina Filemeno, and Messrs. Fritch, Salcido and Mora at Association Hall; "A Morning with Judge Dowling," Globe; "Sam," Park, Brooklyn; "Siege of Paris," Tony Pastor's; "Neck and Neck," Bowery; Charles Fish, New York Circus; "Brigands," Grand Opera House; "Othello in Black," Comique, and "Paris," Wood's.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Southern War Claims Disposed of.

COLUMBIA, Dec. 9, 1870.

The Supreme Court of South Carolina has struck from its docket the action involving the validity of the new bills of the Bank of the State of South Carolina. Another war claim is thus disposed of, and Judge Carpenter's decision in favor of the validity of the new bills is not sustained.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE SERVICE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9, 1870.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS:—

All efforts to repair either of the broken cables have thus far been unsuccessful. Such efforts will be continued whenever and so long as the state of the weather will permit. The probabilities of success are, however, much less at this season of the year than in the summer. There is now an accumulation of business at each end of the remaining cable equal to its capacity during an entire day of twenty-four hours, making forty-eight hours in all. This accumulation is the result of only four days' business. It is plain, therefore, that measures must be promptly taken to diminish the volume of business, or the usefulness of the cable will be seriously impaired, if not wholly destroyed. In the decision to which we have arrived in this emergency we have not been influenced merely by a desire to increase the revenues. We have no right to discriminate between our customers and to decide whose messages are important and whose are not. The offerings being in excess of our capacity to transmit there seems to be no other course open except to increase the tariff. Therefore, on and after Monday next, the 12th inst., the tariff on all messages between New York and Great Britain and France will be:—For a message not exceeding ten words, $15, gold; for each additional word, $1 50. Messages for the press, in plain language, conveying general and political news for publication, will be forwarded at one-half of above rates.

All messages will be limited in length to fifty words.

By order of the directors of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, the French Cable Company and the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company. PETER COOPER, President New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company.

Tiffany & Co.,

Union square,

are daily opening

their importations of

London, Paris and Vienna

Holiday Goods.

A.—For a Superior Dress or Business Hat go to ESPENSCHEID, Manufacturer, 118 Nassau street.

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES. 251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

American Waltham Watches.

A very large assortment at unusually low prices.

BALL, BLACK & CO., 565 and 567 Broadway.

A.—Club and Rink Skates Wholesale and retail. Depot at E. A. BROOKS', 575 Broadway.

A Large Variety of Fine Tooth Brushes, Perfumery, &c., at greatly reduced prices. DITMAN & CO., Astor House Pharmacy.

A.—Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

A.—Holiday Presents.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's elegant embroidered SLIPPERS, at E. A. BROOKS', 575 Broadway.

A Pleasant Hairdressing—Contains no Oil nor alcohol; Chevalier's Life For the Hair; the only reliable article in the world for restoring gray hair perfectly; stops its falling; increases its growth. Sold by all druggists.

A.—Coughs and Colds.—Those Who Are Suffering from coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, &c., should try BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, a simple remedy, which is in almost every case effectual. The Troches have been tested by time and pronounced universally superior to all other articles for the same purpose.

A.—The Best Chance in the United States for speculation, at COLVIN BROTHERS', 484 Broadway, New York.

A.—Perfect Fitting Boots and Shoes and warm OVERSHOES, cheap, at BROOKS', 575 Broadway.

A.—Restorer America for the Hair. The only clear preparation, without sediment, in the world that will restore color, disperse dandruff and cleanse the scalp. Prepared by Dr. I. J. O'BRIEN and sold by all druggists.

A.—A.—A.—The Best Holiday Gift, A FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE, 505 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—The Best in the world. The only perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Factory, 16 Bond street.

Bleaching, Cleaning and Dyeing.—Lord's Offices, 924 Broadway, corner Twenty-first street; 111 Eighth avenue, and 459 Broome street, corner of Broadway.

Clirehugh's Illusive Wigs and Ladies' Ornamental Hair.—Finest, best fitting. Factory 474½ Broadway, between Grand and Broome.

Christadoro's Unrivalled Hair Dye.—Sold and applied at his wig and scalp factory, No. 6 Astor House.

David's Holiday Style of Gentlemen's Hats. Salesroom, 299½ Broadway, near Duane street.

Diabetes—Diabetes.—Constitution Water is a certain cure for it. Depot 46 Cliff street.

Diamonds Bought and Sold. GEO. C. ALLEN, 513 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.—$500 Reward for an incurable case. Sold by druggists, or by mail 60 cents. A pamphlet free. Address R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

Furs.—Choice Sets, at Prices to Suit the times. BURKE, 661 (late of 419) Broadway; branch at 128 Fulton street.

In This Progressive Building Age,
A Mansard roof is all the rage;
But Knox, in roofing the upper story,
Covers himself and the man with glory.
KNOX, the Hatter, 212 Broadway.

Mailed Free for 25 cents.—Dr. Kahn's Lectures on Nervous Debility; Marriage, its obligations and impediments, and diseases arising from imprudence, with cases from actual practice. Address Secretary Dr. Kahn's Museum, 745 Broadway, New York.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia.—Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy, removed to 21 John street, near Broadway; warranted to cure or money refunded.

Royal Havana Lottery—Supplementary. For information, &c., address McINTIRE, GREGORY & CO., 316 Canal and 154 Chatham.

Trusses, Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Bandages, &c.; large stock, choice variety, correct adjustment, low prices, at SEELEY'S Establishments, No. 3 Ann street, New York, and 1,347 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

WIFE MURDER.

Conviction and Sentence of George Nelson for the Murder of His Wife.

The Dark Side of Human Life—Impressive Charge of Judge Bedford—Nelson Convicted of Manslaughter and Sentenced to Four Years in the State Prison.

THE COONEY-O'DAY MURDER CASE.

The case of the People vs. George Nelson, charged with the murder of his wife on the 30th day of June last, and which occupied the attention of Judge Bedford in the Court of General Sessions, the jury empanelled to try the case, and of the able counsel employed to prosecute and defend the prisoner the whole of Thursday, was brought to a close yesterday morning. Nelson, after an exhaustive trial, and a most impressive and feeling charge from Judge Bedford, was convicted of manslaughter in the third degree, and sentenced to four years in the State Prison. The following is

JUDGE BEDFORD'S CHARGE TO THE JURY.

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY—The prisoner at the bar, George Nelson, stands indicted for the high crime of murder. The definition of murder is the killing of a human being, with a premeditated design to take life, and under circumstances not justifiable. The facts of this case, which was commenced at an early hour yesterday, and which occupied your attention till a late hour in the evening, present us with the following sad and melancholy picture of the dark side of human life. A man is placed on trial for murder. His alleged victim is his own wife, and an important witness to establish that man's guilt is his only child, a prattling little girl scarcely twelve years of age. Most fortunately for her, she was too young to realize fully the fearful position in which stern necessity for the moment had placed her. She, in the innocence of her childish heart gave her testimony and it is for you to give to that testimony its proper weight—nothing more, nor nothing less. She tells us that on the night of the 29th of June, her mother was well and at her peanut stand in the street; that her father was drunk and stood cursing her mother. That her mother listened for a few moments, then raised a broom to her father, and he a stick to the mother, and then a woman came between them. The little girl goes on to say that she did not sleep at home that evening, but the next morning, at half-past six, she went to her parents' bedroom. She there found her mother and father alone in the room, the former lying on the bed, her eyes closed, unable to speak or to move, black around the neck, and on her throat the sign of finger marks; the latter (the prisoner at the bar) was not drunk and was on the lounge, that he said something to her which she did not understand and then in a few minutes left the room and went down Desbrosses street. Her mother was taken to Bellvue Hospital, and on the 4th of July, four days afterwards, died. Hannah Crosby, the next witness, says that she lives on the same floor as did the prisoner and deceased. That on the night in question she saw the prisoner about nine o'clock very drunk; that about ten o'block deceased came in and sat on the sofa, and the prisoner lay on the floor with a pillow under his head. That she heard the deceased scream out and say:—"See what he is doing to me." Fifteen minutes after this, witness testifies, that the door was locked, and then all was quiet and nothing more was heard. The next morning she saw the deceased in her bed and her face was swelled. These substantially are the material facts sworn to in behalf of the people, and on which the District Attorney claims a conviction of murder in the first degree. Upon this evidence the following questions naturally arise:—

First—Did the prisoner at the bar, on the night in question, lay violent hands on the deceased, causing her severe injuries?

Second—If he did, did he do so with a premeditated design to take life?

Third—Were the injuries thus inflicted the direct cause of death, or did the injuries thus inflicted hasten or accelerate death?

If you find these three questions in the affirmative, or, in other words, if you find that the prisoner at the bar did lay violent hands upon his wife, inflicting upon her severe injuries, with a premeditated design to take life, and under circumstances not authorized by law, and that she died from effects of said injuries, or that the said injuries hastened death — then I charge you, as matter of law, the prisoner at the bar is guilty of murder in the first degree. If you find that the prisoner, with a premeditated design to take life, inflicted severe injuries upon the deceased, and that death ensued, it is murder, and it matters not whether the injuries were the direct cause of death or whether they merely accelerated death; for the law, having such a high regard for the sanctity of life, declares that he who removes the pillow from beneath the head of the dying man with a premeditated design to take life, and by so doing hastens but for a single instant death, is as much a murderer as he who with intent to kill plunges the knife deep into the heart of his unsuspecting victim. If you find on the evidence that the prisoner at the bar did inflict the injuries causing or accelerating death, but without a premeditated design to take life, and in the heat of passion and under circumstances not justifiable, then I charge you, as matter of law, he is guilty of manslaughter in the third degree. In behalf of the prisoner good character is offered, and his counsel claims that deceased died from the excessive use of drink. It is for you twelve men to say whether there is any evidence in this case justifying that assertion. The prisoner himself is placed upon the stand, and substantially says that on the 29th of June he had been drinking; that he went home and lay down on the floor; that deceased came in and had been drinking also; that she made considerable noise, and that he was trying to keep her quiet. "I did not," says the prisoner, "inflict any violence upon her, and I don't know why she said, 'See what he is doing to me.'" He admits she had some black on her face as she lay in her coffin. He also testified that he was at his peanut stand every day. But on the 30th of June, he says, "I was not at the stand, because I did not feel well, and I got a cup of coffee at the market; then went to a hotel, got drinking, and then went to Hoboken, I don't know why or how, and was there arrested." If you believe the prisoner's testimony, then, gentlemen of the jury, you must acquit, for he is not guilty of the alleged homicide; or, if you have any reasonable, well-founded doubt arising upon the evidence as regards his guilt, it is his property and you must acquit. The prisoner has proved good character, and I charge you that it is for you twelve men considering the testimony in this case to say what weight you will give it. Much has been said by counsel as regards intoxication. The evidence shows that the prisoner on the night in question was under the influence of liquor, and here, I charge you, as a matter of law, that voluntary intoxication furnishes no excuse or immunity from crime, and so long as the offender is capable of conceiving a design he will be presumed, in the absence of contrary proof, to have intended the natural consequences of his own acts; and that if, without provocation, he commits a homicide while in a state of voluntary intoxication, although amounting to frensy, he is, as regards the great question of intent, just as responsible as if he were sober. It is also in evidence that the deceased was a woman addicted to drink. And even if she were the poor, fallen, degraded and drunken wretch pictured to you by the prisoner's counsel, still in the eye of the law her life was deemed sacred. Yes, gentlemen, the law throws its broad mantle of protection over all, and declares, in emphatic language, that if, without authority of law, the life of a human being be taken, though he or she be the vilest creature that crawls God's universe, it is as much murder as wilfully to take the life of the greatest benefactor of the human race. Gentlemen, I now leave the case in your hands. It remains for you to render your verdict. Let the corner stone of that verdict be truth, and then, no matter what may be the consequences, you will have nothing to regret, for you will have discharged your duty to the prisoner, the State and your own consciences.

THE VERDICT.

The jury retired to their room, seemingly much affected by the charge of his Honor, where they remained almost an hour in deliberation, and on returning to their seats the foreman returned the verdict arrived at—manslaughter in the third degree.

SENTENCE.

Judge Bedford, in sentencing the unfortunate prisoner, said:—There are no mitigating circumstances in your case. I concur in the verdict, and think you deserve the full penalty—four years in the State Prison, and I sincerely hope that your fate may prove as a warning to the many brutal husbands of this city, who so cruelly abuse their wives.

TRIAL OF PHILIP COONEY FOR THE ALLEGED KILLING OF DAVID O'DAY.

In the afternoon the trial of Philip Cooney, charged with killing David O'Day, was commenced. Assistant District Fellows opened the case for the people, stating that the homicide was committed in a lager beer saloon in the Eighth ward on Sunday morning, April 24th.

TESTIMONY FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Andrew Stanton, sworn and examined by Mr. Fellows, testified—I saw O'Day a couple of times in my lifetime, and saw him on the morning of Sunday, April 24, between seven and eight o'clock, in the lager beer saloon of Lawrence McDermott, 81 King street; Philip Cooney, the prisoner, and O'Day came in together; I was attending bar there; Martin Mackey, John Drout and John Kelly came in with them; Charles O'Connor was with them, but he did not go into the saloon; I had a ball in my hand, and he asked me to lend it to him; I loaned it to him: I was down stairs and going into the saloon when I handed him the ball; when I was in the saloon I heard O'Day and Cooney talking of fight, and Cooney said if he wanted to fight he would go in the room and fight him; O'Day called for drinks, and they had something to say about lending two dollars; he chucked me down a two dollar bill; we had no change in the drawer, and I went out to get small change; when I came back I found O'Day on the floor bleeding; he was not quite dead; Mackey, Drout and "Jerry" wanted him to speak; I was gone five minutes getting the bill changed; I went out to call the landlord and saw officer Daley; he came down with me, and I stayed there until Captain O'Donnell came; he sent for a stretcher, and I went to the station house and told the names of the parties; I left Cooney, O'Day and the rest of the party in the saloon when I went to change the bill; prisoner and the deceased were standing near the end of the bar, about two feet apart; all of the party drank only Kelly; when I was coming back with the change I saw Cooney going out of the back door; he said nothing to me, and I saw no weapon in his hand, nor did I see any knife about the saloon; the deceased was lying under the screen, with his head towards the back of the door; he lived about five minutes; I saw blood around him; I did not see O'Day examined, and saw no wound.

Cross-examined by Mr. Howe—I said before the Coroner that O'Day wanted to fight Cooney, and Cooney then said, "If you want to fight I will go in the back room with you."

Charles O'Connor testified that he was in the saloon on the morning in question; he asked Cooney if he was going to quarrel, and he said no; witness asked Cooney if he would stop growling and shake hands with O'Day, and he said he would; witness asked O'Day if he would shake hands with Cooney and stop arguing; O'Day said he would not do it; he did not wish to recognize him or have any words with him; the barkeeper went out to change the bill; Cooney and O'Day used angry words to each other, which he did not remember, and the next thing the witness saw was a clinch and O'Day's hand up with a tumbler in it, and in the scuffle he (O'Day) fell against the screen; he laid there for some time; I took hold of him to raise him, seeing that he did not get up; there was blood pouring forth out of his mouth; I thought at the time it was beer; the other parties stood three or four feet from Cooney and O'Day when they were scuffling; the next I saw of Cooney was at the station house; I believe O'Day called Cooney a loafer before they clinched; there was some dispute about money, Cooney admitting that he owed him some amount and would pay him some time; O'Day fell and Cooney kind of fell with him, but not on the floor; I saw no weapon in the prisoner's hands; the scuffle lasted a few seconds.

Cross-examined—O'Day had a dispute with Cooney in Purcell's liquor store before we entered the lager beer saloon of McDermott, about the loan of half a dollar; O'Day then offered to fight Cooney or any other man in the house, except Mackey; Purcell told the party to leave the place as he did not want them to fight there, and we did so, going from there to McDermott's; when we got in I did not hear O'Day call for drinks, but saw him place a two dollar bill on the counter and drinks were given; about the same time O'Day called Cooney a loafer; I saw him raise the tumbler and catch him by the coat collar, near the throat; O'Day was a much larger man that Cooney; I did not hear or see any glass thrown.

Q. Did O'Day pull Cooney on the ground? A. Yes, sir; it appeared so: I had known Cooney two or three years, but had never seen O'Day before that morning.

There was quite a laugh in court when Mr. Fellows asked the witness if there was such a difference in size between O'Day and Cooney as there was between Mr. Howe and Mr. Hummell.

William Porter, who was present, testified that the whole party drank at McDermott's; after drinking the witness sat down at a table with Martin Mackey, and while talking he heard the expression "d—d loafer or d—d liar," and upon turning round saw O'Day had a glass raised and was holding Cooney by the coat collar; witness got up from his chair and saw Cooney rising from the floor; he and O'Day had been on the floor together; O'Day lay near a swinging screen, and upon going near him Porter saw blood coming from his mouth; the witness suggested that a doctor should be sent for; he went out for one, and on his way back the captain of police said he wanted him; Porter saw Cooney on the street when he was going for a doctor.

William O'Day, a brother of the deceased, stated that he saw him on Saturday night, April 23, about six or seven o'clock; he was dressed in light clothes, which were not torn, and he did not appear to have any bruises; witness saw him dead afterward at McDermott's, in King street; there was a great pool of blood by his mouth, and his lower teeth were knocked from his gums.

Thomas O'Day, another brother, gave similar testimony; he saw his brother well at midnight on Saturday.

Dr. Shine testified that he made a post-mortem examination of the body of David O'Day on the 24th of April, at the Twenty-eighth precinct station house; he found one wound upon the body one inch and a quarter in length on the left side, between the eighth and ninth ribs, about six inches from the spine. It must have been inflicted with a sharp instrument, for it entered the aorta near the heart, which caused almost instantaneous death. The doctor did not notice that the teeth were knocked out.

Mr. Fellows rested the case for the people, reserving the right to call other witnesses if he felt disposed to do so.

THE CASE FOR THE DEFENCE.

Mr. William F. Howe made a brief opening address, stating that he would satisfy the jury.

Captain McDonnell was called and testified that he visited the premises of McDermott on the Sunday morning of the occurrence and saw the body of the deceased, and had it removed to the station house; he did not see the teeth knocked out; the Captain found the broken tumbler (the tumbler was shown to the witness) outside the bar, and small pieces of it around the counter and the shelves, and he also found another tumbler covered with blood close to the body of the deceased. Sometime after the occurrence the prisoner voluntarily gave himself up to the late Superintendent Jourdan, and was then committed by Judge Bedford. The coroner's jury investigated the matter, and Cooney was honorably acquitted on the ground of self-defence. The Captain testified that he knew the repuation of the deceased, but when asked what it was Mr. Fellows objected to the question as illegal. Judge Bedford decided that it was a proper question, provided the defence laid the proper foundation for it by showing that the prisoner knew the character of the deceased.

Mr. Howe said he would show that at the proper time and would withdraw the question for the present.

The Captain said he had been looking for Cooney three days before he gave himself up.

Martin Mackey then gave his account of the transaction. At Purcell's O'Day charged Cooney with owing him half a dollar. He replied, "I will pay you as soon as I get it." O'Day said, "You are a dirty loafer; you are no good for me; I can lick you." Cooney said, "I know you can." O'Day said, "I can lick you or any man in the house except Mackey" (the witness). O'Day threw his coat off, but the witness talked to him and told him not to quarrel. They then went to McDermott's. The witness was sitting at a table, when he heard O'Day saying to Cooney, "You are a dirty loafer and I can lick you," holding him by the throat with a tumbler in his hand. The witness saw him throw the tumbler and heard it break, but did not see what the tumbler hit; the witness jumped up, went towards Cooney, and before he got to them O'Day and the prisoner staggered up against the screen; they both fell, Cooney under, and when the witness reached the spot O'Day was lying upon his side, blood coming from his mouth; O'Day could not speak; witness then turned round and saw that Cooney had gone out. The witness said he gave himself up, and admitted to Mr. Fellows that he and his party were out all Saturday night visiting drinking places.

At this juncture, the hour being late, Judge Bedford adjourned till Monday, when the case will be concluded.

TRANSIT TAX ON PASSENGERS.

Unconstitutionality of State Laws Imposing a Transit Tax on Railway Passengers.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 9, 1870.

The case of the State of Maryland against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to recover one-fifth of the total amount received for the transportation of passengers over the Washington branch of the road since July 1, 1868, was decided to-day in the Supreme Court of Baltimore city, Judge Dobbin presiding. In 1832 the Legislature of Maryland in amending the act of charter to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for the construction of the branch road to Washington, among other stipulations provided "That the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad shall pay to the Treasurer of Maryland semi-annually in each and every year one-fifth of the whole amount which may be received for the transportation of passengers on said branch railroad." Under this provision the company have rendered accounts and paid into the State Treasury one-fifth of the receipts for transportation of passengers up to June 30, 1868, amounting to several millions of dollars. Since the latter date the company have declined payment and withheld the one-fifth of receipts, on the ground that it was a tax on passengers for the privilege of passing through the State, the company assuming that the point was decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, at the September term in 1867, in the case of Crandall against the State of Nevada. Under a joint resolution of the Legislature of Maryland the Attorney General now brings suit to recover the one-fifth received since June 3, 1868, amounting to about three hundred thousand dollars. The Court this morning granted the prayer of defendants, that the act of 1832, so far as it provided for the payment of the one-fifth of the receipts for transportation of passengers, is unconstitutional, because it conflicts with the constitution of the United States; and the further prayer that the fact of the payment up to June 3, 1868, did not estop the defendants from denying the constitutionality of the act, and that the plaintiff is not entitled to recover. Under this decision of Judge Dobbin, in an elaborate review of the whole question, the jury rendered a verdict for the defendants. The counsel for the State filed exceptions. The case has been in court since Thursday of last week, the most eminent counsel being engaged. The counsel for the State were Attorney General Jones, ex-Governor Philip Francis, Thomas Nevitt Steele and Teackle Wallis; for the defendants, Reverdy Johnson and J. H. B. Latrobe. The Court intimated that each passenger could recover from the company the one-fifth (or thirty cents) of the fare exacted by the company.

THE HORNET AT SEA.

The Rakish Steamer Safely on Her Way.

Bound for Nassau and a Market With Simple Stores—List of Her Officers.

Every true lover of liberty, whether he be of American or of foreign birth, will be rejoiced to know that the famous and, to the Spaniards, much dreaded Cuban steamship Hornet has at last got to sea, and has by this time well nigh reached her destination. For several days past the Spanish Consul at this port, assisted by his counsel, has put forth every effort in his power to induce the United States authorities to seize this vessel and either confiscate, sell, destroy, or do anything else to her that would place her forever out of reach of those patriots whom he and his countrymen are trying to exterminate. They met with poor success in this, however; for the government officials, having recently seized her, and, upon trial, being compelled to give her up and charge the cost of the whole transaction to Uncle Sam, were naturally enough somewhat

CAUTIOUS ABOUT HOW THEY PROCEEDED

in the matter a second time. The truth is they could not possibly seize her; for her owners and consignees had neither committed nor did they propose to commit any violation of the neutrality laws whatever. Her owners, finding that they could not use her to advantage in the way of assisting Cuba while she remained under the American flag, determined to take her hence, and if possible sell her to any person who wanted her and had

THE REQUISITE AMOUNT OF CASH

to pay for her. Consequently she cleared from this port Thursday morning, and at five o'clock on the afternoon of the same day started on her voyage. Of course there were the usual number of Spanish spies hanging around and watching every movement of those on board, from the first day any manifestations of life were made on her deck till she got well down the bay; but their watchfulness availed them nothing, as everything was done in open daylight, and under the eye of United States deputy marshal John Kennedy and his assistant, H. C. Broas, both of whom had been stationed on board of her since Monday morning.

Upon arriving at this port some time ago the Hornet had in her bunkers about seventy tons of coal, and previous to her sailing she took in 227 more, making in all about 300 tons.

OF CARGO, SHE HAD NONE

at all, and aside from her fuel she had nothing aboard save provisions sufficient for her crew of sixty-eight men for six days. Considerable has been said about her having a large quantity of loose lumber on board for the purpose of constructing berths, and an enormous quantity of pans, pannikins, kettles, &c., sufficient for the accommodation of three or four hundred men; but, upon inquiry and examination the day she sailed, nothing of the kind was found, and as for

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

she had not enough of either to kill a rat. That she cleared from this port all right and in a perfectly legitimate manner there is not the slightest doubt; but as to her subsequent movements, when she shall have changed owners, the Spaniards will, perhaps, learn quite soon enough.

Upon invitation of her commander, Captain Hudson, a HERALD reporter went on board the Hornet about two o'clock Thursday afternoon and subsequently accompanied her down to Sandy Hook. When the reporter boarded her she was lying alongside one of the huge coal docks at Hoboken, with her bows pointing out, her lines all ready to cast off, and immense volumes of densely black smoke issuing from both of her huge smokestacks. Her officers and crew—the latter being composed of Irish, Germans and Cubans—were

HURRYING TO AND FRO,

clearing up the decks, tugging away at immense hawsers, and receiving and packing away quarters of beef, barrels of molasses, sugar, salt, pork, beans and various other warlike (?) materials.

It was the intention of the agent who had charge of the vessel to get her under way by three o'clock, but, upon starting her fires, it was found that everything was so damp and cold they would scarcely burn at all, and it was not until a considerable quantity of rosin and other combustible material had been thrown into the furnaces and consumed that she began to make steam. Finally, however, at about half-past four her steam guage began to show indication of

A LITTLE PRESSURE,

and at five o'clock it had worked up to the figure 10. This, however, was not thought sufficient to start her with, and as every one on board had become thoroughly out of patience waiting to get off, and the pilot fearing the tide would turn soon, secured a tug, from which a hawser was soon made fast to the Hornet's bow, and the steamer towed her out into the stream and down as far as Governor's Island, where the line was cast off and the Hornet's engines began to work. Previous to leaving the dock considerable speculation was indulged in by some of those on board as to the probability of their receiving

A SHOT ACROSS THEIR BOW

when they should arrive opposite the United States frigate Guerriere, and from the moment the tug took the vessel in tow until she got well down the bay they kept a mighty sharp lookout for something of the kind.

Once the towboat's line had been cast off and she had got out of the way, the Hornet began to plough through the water in most magnificent style, and it may be well here to state that a faster ocean steamship than she is never sailed from this port.

SHE WAS BUILT FOR SPEED,

and for speed alone, and in this respect she is a perfect success. Her length over all is 246 feet, her breadth of beam is 26 feet and her depth of hold is 13 feet. She has two oscillating engines, two 60 inch cylinders and has five feet stroke. She is 650 tons register and has 1,000 horse power, which is probably more than is possessed by any other ship of like tonnage in the United States. With a pressure of but thirteen and a half pounds of steam she went down the bay at the rate of thirteen miles an hour. Upon arriving outside of the Hook she stopped and put off on to the pilot boat James W. Elwell Mr. Brown, her agent; the two United States marshals, one or two private gentlemen and the HERALD reporter, all of whom, upon reaching the Elwell's deck, gave the Hornet three rousing cheers, and she pointed her bow seaward and steamed off on her way to Nassay and a market.

The following is a complete

LIST OF HER OFFICERS.

The captain is the gallant little salt who sailed the far-famed little Red, White and Blue across the Atlantic in 1866, and as a seaman and an officer has but few superiors in this section.

Captain—J. M. Hudson.
First Officer—F. W. Walshman.
Second Officer—J. H. Ankers.
Purser—O. A. Munos.
Engineers—Chief, Aquiar; First Assistants, G. Acosta, M. Gimener and V. Paycourich; Second Assistants, T. Silva, J. Sans and J. Foster.
Chief Steward—E. Azcvedo.

THE LIBERAL CLUB.

Shadow and Its Effects—The Startling Speed at Which Light Travels.

Professor J. K. H. Wilcox last evening read a paper before the Liberal Club, at Plimpton Hall, on the shadow and its effects. In the course of his reading he mentioned that light seems to come from an object in spherical shells, hollow spheres or bubbles that are thrown off one by one. They move 186,000 miles per second. In spite of this quickness each of these bubbles last thousands of years. Pointing to a clock the speaker said while that clock has once ticked, while your hearts have once beat, this shell of light has grown three hundred thousand miles larger and will grow till it reaches its predestined size and will then not collapse, but gently sink into nothingness. Now what are these bubbles, so fine yet strong, so quick, yet lasting, that spread in thousands each minute, roll unchecked for ages and pass through each other unharmed. All space, the reader continued, is filled with matter too fine for our senses to perceive, which is called ether. When a body gives light it sets the particles of ether which occupy its pores in rapid and violent motion, something like four hundred million times a second for each particle. As each particle flies thus many times quicker than the lightning flash, it strikes several of its fellows, pushes them into motion and by their resistance ceases and comes to rest. Light moves about 10,000 times as fast as the earth, hence the motion of the latter produces little interruption of the former. The earth's shadow cannot be seen but when an object passes into or out of it. Otherwise, like light, it passes through space an immaterial thing, unseen and unexpected. In three ways may it be seen—in the earth, in the moon and in the sky. This earth whirls round in itself a thousand miles an hour in its largest part.

The Professor continued in this strain for nearly two hours, after which a Mr. Long presented and explained an instrument showing the relation of the planets and the sun to the earth. In the course of his reading he launched off into flights of rhetoric and cheap poetry, which seemed to tickle the fancy of the audience and gave him an improved opinion of his powers.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

A week or more will elapse before the War Department will be prepared to issue the order assigning officers under the action of the Hancock board, as all these have not been passed upon. Meantime officers are from time to time availing themselves of the privilege of resigning.

THE COURTS.

A Custom House Case—Car Conductors Off the Track—A Complicated Case—A Lawyer in Quest of Commissions—Unravelling a Dressmaker's Problem—Important to Insurers—A Flaw in an Indictment.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Bridges an Obstruction to Navigation—Effects of Legislation on Pending Suits.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9, 1870.

No. 8. Richard C. Gray vs. the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad Company—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Iowa.—This suit was brought to restrain the erection of a bridge over the Mississippi river at Clinton, Iowa, on the allegation that if erected it would be a common nuisance and a material obstruction to navigation. While the suit was pending Congress passed an act declaring the bridge to be a legal structure, and making it a post route of the United States, and when the cause came to be heard counsel for the Bridge Company objected to the introduction of evidence tending to show the bridge to be a nuisance, on the ground that the act of Congress declaring the bridge to be a lawful structure, and rendered all such testimony immaterial and was decisive of the case. The Court so ruled, sustained the objection and dismissed the bill, and that ruling is the error assigned here. The appellant insists that it is so unusual for the Legislature to interfere with pending litigation, or to make any new rules which shall dispose of a particular case before the courts, that the act will not be construed so as to establish such a result, unless its intention so to do is so clear that no other fair construction can be given to it, and it is insisted that, upon a proper construction of this act in all its parts, it was intended to apply only to subsequent litigation arising in respect to the bridge. It is said that none of the acts relating to post roads simply and none of the purposes of the Post Office Department require or are understood to affect the various roads of the country made post roads and "lawful" for carrying the mails; nor was it ever intended that these roads should be maintained as they were, and that the courts of the country, the only tribunals fit to ascertain such a fact, should not inquire whether these roads are lawfully built, and order them abated or improved if not so. It is further contended that the Bridge act is an exercise of judicial function, and therefore unconstitutional if construed to work an abatement of this suit or to put an end to the inquiry as to the questions involved. The controversy is one arising between citizens of different States, and it arises under the constitution and laws of the United States. It is, consequently, one to be decided by the courts, and not by Congress. The question is whether the Clinton bridge is to be so built as to be a material obstruction to the navigation of the Mississippi river, specially injurious to the plaintiff, and the Court is to inquire if it is so built. It is a legal question, purely and simply. It involves an inquiry into a disputed question of fact, which can be fitly made only by a court of justice, where the testimony is given under the sanction of an oath, and where a cross-examination of witnesses may be had. To ascertain and determine such a question is in no sense a legislative act. It is not a question involving a new rule to govern parties, but merely the finding of a disputed fact between two litigants. In conclusion it is argued that the act is not a regulation of commerce. It simply regulates the price to be charged for carrying the mails. The regulation of commerce, according to Chief Justice Marshall, is to preserve the rules by which commerce is to be carried on. The appellees maintain that as the bridge is made lawful by the act of Congress it is not a nuisance, for it cannot be a lawful structure and a nuisance at the same time. The positions of the appellant are controverted at length. T. D. Lincoln for appellant. Enoch Totten for appellees.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

The Silk Crape Case.

Before Judge Woodruff.

In the case of Lottimer & Co. vs. Henry A. Smythe, late Collector of Customs at this port, to recover an amount of duty claimed to have been paid by plaintiffs, in excess of the regular tax, on a quantity of imported silk crape goods, the jury were discharged without agreeing on a verdict. The facts have already appeared in the HERALD.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Car Conductors on the Wrong Track.

Before Judge Cardozo.

The business of this court was resumed yesterday morning with the arraignment of the batch of defendants recently arrested, charged by Robert Murray with embezzling various sums of money belonging to the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company during their employment on that line as conductors. The list comprised the following names:—Michael Sinnott, Patrick Harris, William Shannon, Terence Reynolds, Daniel H. Schunck, James Courtney, Patrick Harley and James Kerr. Mr. Spencer pleaded not guilty for all, and the cases were transferred to the General Sessions for trial.

Stealing a Mantilla.

Annie Muller, a respectably dressed and blooming damsel of about twenty summers, pleaded guilty to an indictment charging her with stealing a mantilla and other articles of the value of fifty dollars. The Judge sentenced her to two years in the State Prison.

Stealing a Horse.

Charles Chiverton, a coachman, then pleaded guilty to stealing a horse and set of harness. Charles, who bore the impress of horse thief in his face, had nothing to say why sentence should not be passed upon him, and his Honor sent him to Sing Sing for five years.

Pleads Guilty.

Abel Derringer and Theodore Greef were arraigned on an indictment charging them with stealing a watch and chain, valued at $80, on the 3d of December. Derringer pleaded guilty. Greef, a yellow haired lad of nineteen, was not willing to come to grief so voluntarily, pleaded not guilty and was put on his trial.

THE TESTIMONY.

Christopher Macollom, the complainant, told his story in a stronge admixture of German and broken English. He said that feeling unwell he lay down to sleep in the Casino, Houston street; that on awaking he found his watch and chain gone and saw Derringer making a hasty retreat up the stairs. He called an officer and had him arrested.

Officer George A. Townsend testified that he arrested Derringer and found the stolen property in his boot. There was no case against Greef and he was discharged. With respect to Derringer the Court said he would inflict the lightest penalty the law would permit—namely, one year in the Penitentiary. Abel retired not able to smother his grief.

Arraignments.

Robert Stanley was charged with stealing ninety dollars on the 3d December. He pleaded not guilty and was put to the bar; but on stating that he had not yet been able to consult counsel the trial was put off till Wednesday.

Michael Kelly and Margaret Scheidler, who were respectively indicted for grand larceny, urged a similar excuse and their trials were also postponed.

David Green and Charles Jones, each indicted for robbery; Michael Meyers and Louis Schmidt, jointly indicted for grand larceny, and James Cain, charged with larceny from the person, were arraigned and entered a plea of not guilty. They were remanded till Monday, to which day the court then adjourned.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

A Case Involving Many Complicated Issues.

Before Judge Van Brunt.

John McGin vs. Joseph Ross.—The plaintiff, as assignee of one Lanty Branigan, brings suit to recover $2,400 from the defendant, alleged to be due as part of purchase money on sale of store, stock and fixtures in Mott street. The sale took place in 1865, and immediately after it Branigan went to Europe. Succeeding his departure the Sheriff levied on the goods at the suit of some other person. The defence is that this purchase money, after Branigan returned from Europe, was assigned to him, and this suit is brought to recover the sum. It is also set up that at the time Branigan left for Europe he did so with the intention to cheat and defraud his creditors. A good many issues of complicated character grew out of the action. The suit is still on.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART 2.

A Lawyer Goes to Law in Quest of Commissions.

Before Judge Spencer.

Stephen N. Walker vs. James M. Northrop.—This is an action brought by the plaintiff, who is an attorney, to recover commissions alleged to be due on the sale of certain lands at Islip, L. I. On all lands sold over the stipulated price per acre he claimed such excess. It was further claimed that a contract was made with one H. A. Orden to sell said lands and the defendant to give a warranty deed, the conditions of the sale being one-half cash and the balance on bond and mortgage. The defence was that the defendant had no authority to make a contract for the delivery of deeds creating covenants, and that at the time the contract was made Mr. O'Neil was in possession of a portion of the property, and that the plaintiff had no power to make a contract for the sale of that portion. The examination of witnesses lasted through three days. The case was yesterday given to the jury, when a verdict was given for $878, the full amount claimed.

Theron R. Strong for plaintiff and Pelton & Hill for defendant.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART 2.

Claims, Counter Claims and Set Offs.

Before Judge Van Brunt.

Simon Bros. vs. Samu l Hawk.—The plaintiffs are wine dealers, and sold goods to the defendant to the amount of $738. The defendant admitted delivery of goods, but put in a counter claim of $900 for commissions on goods sold by the plaintiffs to parties introduced by the defendant. The defendant alleged that he was promised eight per cent commission on such sales, which the plaintiff denied. Considerable testimony was taken, some of it very conflicting. The jury rendered a verdict for $682 39 for the plaintiffs.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART 2.

Unravelling the Problem of Dressmakers' Prices.

Before Judge Larremore and a Jury.

Sarah Huerstal vs. Celina Crabb.—The plaintiff sued the defendant for the value of a wedding dress (not her own wedding), with certain other suitable furnishings, amounting to $222. The bill was contested on the part of the lady by her guardian, who deemed it exorbitant. The plaintiff and several ladies of her trade swore the bill through as all right and quite moderate. Some witnesses offered on the part of the defence testified to over charges in some of the trimmings, while others, as to other portions, swore they were reasonable. The jury found for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed, with interest.

The Fallen Piazza Case.

Ann Morehead vs. Peter H. Morse.—In this case, which was to recover damages for injuries caused by the falling of an unsafe piazza, and the particulars of which appeared in yesterday's HERALD, the jury found a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for six cents.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

Important to Insurance Companies and Insurance Policy Holders.

Before Judge Joachimsen.

Hiller vs. The Eagle Life and Fire Insurance Company.—This case involves a principle of insurance law which, though it may appear new to many, is, nevertheless, well established to the initiated, and its better understanding by insurers will likely inure to their benefit. The plaintiff, Mr. Hiller, claimed a loss of $1,000 on a policy issued by defendants by reason of a solution of sugar of lead, covered by the policy, having been taken by firemen from vats in plaintiff's yard to put out a fire on premises contiguous to the plaintiff's. It appeared that the plaintiff's premises were not on fire, nor was it shown that they were in actual peril, nor that there was a deficiency of water to extinguish the fire. Judge Joachimsen decided that no principle of insurance law could hold the defendants liable under the circumstances; that a mere apprehension of peril was not sufficient to warrant a party to devote his goods to destruction under a possibility of benefit, and that, if the goods were taken *in invitum* by others, they and not the defendants were liable. Judgment was directed for defendants. Mr. Glassey for plaintiff, Mr. J. W. Gerard for defendants.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Gunning S. Bedford, City Judge.

AN INGENIOUS SHOPLIFTER ESCAPES BEING SENT TO THE STATE PRISON BY A FLAW IN THE INDICTMENT—HE IS SENT TO THE PENITENTIARY AND HEAVILY FINED BY JUDGE BEDFORD.

Yesterday Henry C. Marcer was placed on trial charged with stealing two pieces of dress goods on the morning of the 29th of October, valued at $90, from the store of Allein & Co., Duane street. This, in some respects, was the most interesting case of larceny ever tried in the General Sessions. It appeared from the testimony that the prisoner, in company with a confederate, entered the above store early in the morning, before the proprietors or clerks arrived, and, while one of them engaged the attention of the porter by calling for some writing paper (the old dodge), Marcer was seen to put two pieces of dress goods into a large valise, which, to all appearances, was made of leather and strapped. Upon examination, however, it was discovered that this "valise" was an ingenious receptacle for stolen property. The thief puts one end on the floor near the counter, and by touching a spring is enabled to open the end of the portmanteau and dispose of his plunder. The porter in this instance watched the shoplifters, and caught the prisoner in the very act of committing the larceny. Finding himself detected he emptied the contents of the valise on the floor. In the progress of the trial it was discovered that, in consequence of a technical defect in the indictment, the prosecution could not convict of grand larceny. Judge Bedford, with his usual keen perception of the testimony, saw the legal flaw and directed the jury to render a verdict of petit larceny. His Honor expressed regret that he could not send him to the State Prison for five years, because he desired to protect storekeepers. He sent the prisoner to the Island for six months and ordered him to pay a fine of $100.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

The Result of the Recent Whiskey Raid.

Before Judge Benedict.

In this court yesterday returns of process were made in the seizures effected at the recent whiskey raid in Irishtown, and as no claimants appeared the following property was condemned and ordered to be sold:—Distilling apparatus, No. 18 Little street. Distilling apparatus, rear of John street, south side, near Little street; Tom Kerrigan's old place. Five large mash tubs, full of mash; Dickson's alley, east side. Five large tubs full of mash, corner of United States and Little streets. Three casks of highwines, United States street, between Little street and the Navy Yard wall, west side. Six large mash tubs, rear of McLane's stable, Hudson avenue, opposite Front street, head of Harrison alley. Six large tubs of mash, rear of brick dwelling house in Plymouth street, between Hudson avenue and Little street, known as John Gaffney's. Six large tubs of mash, John street, first house west of Hudson avenue, north side. Three large tubs of mash, rear of Michael Duffy's house, on Plymouth street, north side, between Hudson avenue and Little street. One copper still, No. 20 Little street.

CITY COURT.

Action for Damages Resulting from a Collision.

Before Judge McCue.

George Weber vs. the Grand Street and Newtown Railroad Company.—Plaintiff sued to recover $2,000 damages. One day in July last one of his employés was driving on Grand street in a wagon loaded with 230 mineral water syphons, and turned from the railroad track when a car approached and collided with the vehicle. The driver and a girl who was riding with him were thrown out, the horse was injured, and the mineral water partially destroyed. Hence the suit.

The defence offered a general denial. Case on.

BILLIARDS.

When French Meet French—Garnier vs. Dion.

Albert Garnier is a Frenchman; Cyrille Dion is a Canadian, or, perhaps, semi-French. Chris Connor is neither a Frenchman nor a Canadian—notwithstanding his name and general "make up"—he is a —— brick, his friends say, and they certainly should know. All three of these gentlemen play billiards, the former two especially; the latter keeps a place where they may play.

Garnier and Dion are to play to-night at Chris' place a three ball carrom game, 300 points up. This is the same game Garnier has contracted to play with Rudolphe for $1,000, and there will, therefore, be a large attendance of "experts" and others at the Union square rooms to-night to measure the new man's skill at a game he has never yet played in this city.

Cyrille Dion and William Goldthwaite played an exhibition game of billiards, 750 points up, four ball carrom, at Neil Bryant's rooms, on Thursday night, before a large number of spectators. Dion won by 24 points, his highest run being 135. Goldthwaite's highest run was 213. Dion's average, 46⅞; Goldthwaite's, 45⅜.

At the close of the game to-night Garnier will give an exhibition of his billiard ball juggling, with which he has already astonished the natives hereabouts.

THE NEW YORK STATE INEBRIATE ASYLUM.—At the Binghamton Inebriate Asylum the routine of daily life is as follows:—At 7:30 A. M. the patients arise and go down to breakfast. This over, they repair to the chapel, where prayers are held by the Rev. Mr. Bush. After chapel, various methods are resorted to in order to vary their monotonous and rather sedentary life. Some play billiards, for which purpose there are three excellent Phelan tables; others engage at friendly strife at whist, cribbage, chess, backgammon or dominoes, according to the mental calibre of the player. There are pianos, violins, cabinet organs, and that best-abused instrument, the banjo. Other patients scour the adjacent woods for material out of which to manufacture canes; great ingenuity is exhibited in this branch of domestic industry. A few, having passed through the required probation, walk to town. Though the corner stone of the theory upon which this experiment is made is confidence—the largest liberty reconcilable with the good and safety of the patient—still the practice does not always demonstrate that too much freedom proves desirable or advantageous. There are many visitors, mostly gentlemen, but occasionally the sight of a lady brightens the Retreat with her presence, recalling tender recollections of loving, trusting wives, fond, tearful mothers and sisters, watching for the silver lining to the cloud, and praying that the experiment making may prove successful.

SMALLPOX.

Unabated Spread of the Foul Contagion.

Special Action of the Brooklyn Health Authorities—Alarming Exigency of the Case—The New Almshouse Taken Possession of for Hospital Purposes.

The health authorities are fully alive to urgent necessity for immediate and practical action to guard against the spread of the smallpox, which has made such sad havoc among the denizens of "Dutchtown," in Brooklyn, Eastern District, and which is now stalking with rapid pestilential strides over the border into the Western District. The city officials are equally awake to the exigency of the hour, and are lending their best efforts, as they are in duty bound, to accord that co-operation which the sanitary officials demand. The Health Officer asserts that with a continuance of the active measures now in vogue throughout the infected district they hope to stay the threatened

ONWARD MARCH OF THE FELL DISEASE.

The account in the HERALD of yesterday, Dr. Cochran says, was correct in every particular, and the situation is really one which should arouse the energies of those whose duty it is to guard against the further expansion of the disease. Shortly after ten o'clock yesterday morning there was

A SPECIAL MEETING

of the Board of Health held in the Common Council Chamber, City Hall, for the purpose of taking action toward providing additional hospital accommodations. There were present Dr. Cochran, Dr. Fiske, Superintendents of the Poor Thomas Foran and Henry Corr, Aldermen McGroarty, Nolan, Clancy, Walters, Morn and others.

Alderman MCGROARTY, chairman of the Board, called the meeting to order, and remarked that he believed that the Health Officer, Dr. Cochran, was desirous of making a statement in regard to the case of the smallpox patients.

Dr. COCHRAN—The object of this meeting, as you are probably aware, gentlemen, is to take some action in regard to the smallpox which now prevails to an alarming extent in the Eastern District. I was informed by Mr. Foran, one of the Superintendents of the Poor, that the smallpox

HOSPITAL AT FLATBUSH WAS FULL,

and that no more patients could be accommodated; also that the new dead house had been filled, and now, gentlemen, it is impossible for us to take any more patients there. I went out there yesterday and found everything remarkably clean, and those having charge of the building are doing all they can for the comfort of the patients. But, gentlemen, we must have more room if we would prevent a further spread of the disease in this city. There is a new brick building which has been put up for an almshouse. This has not as yet been used, and if we could have that it would answer our purpose better than any other place. We would have the advantage of having

NURSES AND PHYSICIANS OF EXPERIENCE

at hand. If we cannot get this it will take at least ten days to put up a place, and in the meantime the patients will have to remain in the city and the disease will be spreading.

Gentlemen, we must overcome this disease in a short time, and the course which we have taken, if we can provide a place for these poor people, will lead to that result. Had we not used

MORE THAN ORDINARY EXERTIONS

the extent of the disease would have remained unknown to us. It has existed in a portion of the Sixteenth ward among the Dutch for over a year. Now we are cleaning it out. We are going through one street after another, and hope to be successful in our efforts in

GETTING IT OUT OF BROOKLYN.

Mr. CORR, one of the Superintendents of the Poor, said:—I know it would be impossible for us to give you that building, for we are now about to use it. The increase of the number of paupers compels us to take it. It was built for this purpose, and should it be used as a smallpox hospital I am fearful that it would endanger the lives of the inmates of the county buildings. We are now putting up a new building at your suggestion.

Dr. COCHRAN—We want a place sufficiently large to put up one hundred bedsteads. This is, of course, unlooked for. The city is not prepared for such a scourge as has appeared among us.

Mr. CORR—If you could

HOLD ON FOR A SHORT TIME

we would have a place prepared. This building, I think, is too close to the road to use for this purpose; for there are funerals passing there at all times of the day, and persons would be liable to take the disease.

Dr. COCHRAN—There is no fear of that. It cannot harm the dead, and if the drivers keep on the road I will answer for the living.

Alderman NOLAN—I think it necessary, Mr. President that we should have some building at once. Is there no other building we could have at Flatbush? Are all the places which you have at your disposal filled?

Dr. COCHRAN—Yes, sir; all the places are now filled, and we can't make room for another patient. Then

WHAT IS TO BE DONE?

Alderman NOLAN—Well, it is highly necessary we should do something.

Dr. COCHRAN—We must have a place in twenty-four hours, so that we can set our

AMBULANCES AT WORK AGAIN.

Now they are lying idle.

Alderman NOLAN—I move, Mr. President, that a committee be appointed to take some action in the matter.

The CHAIR—"With authority" had better be added.

Alderman NOLAN—Yes, with authority.

Dr. COCHRAN—If we can get that building we can get in there at once. If not, it will take us ten days to fix up a place, and in that time there is no telling how far the disease will spread. We want to set our ambulances at work at once. Why, gentlemen, you have no idea of the extent of the disease. We have it

WITHIN TWO BLOCKS OF THIS HALL.

Mr. CORR—We will go out and see what can be done; but I can tell you we don't want to give you this new building if we can avoid it, for it will inconvenience us.

The motion of Alderman Nolan was adopted, and the Chair appointed Aldermen Clancy and Walters as a committee in connection with Dr. Cochran.

A CASE TO BE PROSECUTED.

Dr. COCHRAN stated that there was a German baker, at the corner of De Kalb avenue and Sandford street, who had been the means of bearing the disease, the Board believed, from the Eastern District, and had failed to report it to the Board of Health. This man, he said, should be prosecuted.

After the adjournment of the meeting Mr. Foran, one of the Superintendents of the Poor, stated to the reporter of the HERALD that

THE NEW ALMSHOUSE,

which Dr. Cochran wished to use as a hospital, was a large brick structure three stories in height, 200 feet long and 75 feet deep. It will, he said, accommodate about 900 persons, and it will be large enough, of course, to accommodate all the patients. We were about to furnish it for the use of the poor, for at this season the number always increases. If the Board of Health take it, I suppose they will put in what furniture they think necessary. There may be some danger of

OTHERS TAKING THE DISEASE

from its close proximity. The old gatekeeper at the hospital was taken sick with it last week, and we have erected a fence between the Almshouse building and the new deadhouse to prevent the inmates from going too near the place. Every precaution should be taken by the Board of Health.

THE BUILDING IN USE.

The Health Committee took possession of the building in question, and last evening the sick were conveyed there in ambulances.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN ITEMS.

M. Thiers reports that when at St. Petersburg he became convinced of the existence of a secret treaty between Russia and Prussia, and he believes that "there is now (November 22) no hope whatever that Prussia will join the other Powers in insisting upon the maintenance of the treaties of 1856."

The London *Times* says that the "exploit of Ricciotti Garibaldi, at Chatillon on the Upper Seine will scarcely have the effect of reconciling the French people to his father's conduct."

The prospectus has appeared in London of a company to carry out assisted emigrants to the diamond fields of South Africa. The capital is to be £25,000, in shares of one pound each.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys is announced as having given his adhesion to the French republic. The statement is made on the authority of a French fly-sheet published in Jersey (Island).

Signor Rattazzi's address to his constituents at Alessandria fills four columns of the Florence newspapers. He considers that the necessity of making Rome the national capital does not admit of discussion.

In the University of Madrid, Professor Madrazo, a member of Cortes, has been received by his class with hisses and abuse for voting for the Duke of Aosta as King.

The Emperor of Austria has sanctioned two new railway concessions, viz.—a line from Lundenburg via Feldsberg and Nikolsburg to Grussbach, which will connect the Northern Railway Company's lines with the link line system of the State railways; and, next, a line between Brunn, via Pilsen, to Iglau.

Russian advices state that the railway from St. Petersburg to Ruhimaeki has been opened for traffic throughout its whole length, and railway communication is thus established between the capital and Finland.

Baron Brunnow had Prince Gortchakoff's famous circular in his pocket in London on the 9th of November, but amiably withheld it, for fear of disturbing the harmony of the Lord Mayor's feast at Guildhall

SOLAR ECLIPSES.

The Approaching Total Eclipse of the Sun—Calculations of an English Savan—Another Observation in 1882.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON TIMES:—

On Thursday, the 22d of December next, the sun will be totally eclipsed at several points in the south of Europe of easy access from this country. No other opportunity of witnessing the imposing phenomena of a total eclipse so near our shores will occur until the year 1887, and then the circumstances will not be nearly so favorable as on the approaching occasion.

In this eclipse the line of central and total phase commences about 200 miles south of Cape Farewell, the southern extremity of Greenland; thence traversing the Atlantic Ocean in a southeasterly direction, it enters Europe on the coast of Portugal, near Serdao, in the province of Alemtejo, and passing close to Tavira, between Cadiz and Xeres and nearly over Estepona, it crosses the Mediterranean and reaches the coast of Algeria west of Oran; passing eight miles south of that place the central eclipse is most southerly in latitude (35 deg. 25 min.) in the longitude of Algiers, whence, slowly rising, it passes near Batna and leaves the African Continent on the thirty-sixth parallel in the direction of Sicily, which island is reached in latitude 37 deg., the centre of the shadow leaving it about ten miles north of Syracuse. Further traversing the Mediterranean it again lands at Previsa on the Gulf of Arta, and crossing Thessaly, the northern part of the Archipelago, the southwest of Roumelia, the Black Sea, the Crimea (between Balaklava and Sebastopol) and the Sea of Azof, finally leaves the earth in the south of Russia, near Novo-Tcherkask, the country of the Don Cossacks. The time occupied in describing this track is one hour and forty-six minutes.

The breadth of the zone of totality in Western Europe will be about one hundred miles. Seville is so nearly upon the calculated northern limit that it would not be easy to predict the exact phase which will be presented in that city, and observations taken there may possess much interest. Cape St. Vincent and Gibraltar are well within the shadow south of the central line, and the eclipse will also be total at Ceuta, on the African coast. Malaga is about midway between the central line and the northern limit. At Algiers the eclipse will be very large, but not total, and at Tunis the sun will be reduced to an extremely narrow crescent, though totality, according to the best prediction we can make, is not likely to occur there. Malta witnesses a very large partial eclipse. Mount Etna is just within the northern limit of totality; Syracuse south and Catania north of the central line and Cape Passaro, the southern point of Sicily, within the southern limit. Adrianople is rather north of the central line, while Constantinople is beyond the south border of the zone of totality, and consequently a large partial eclipse only occurs there. The central line appears to pass about midway between Balaklava and Inkermann, and the whole position of the allied armies before Sebastopol will be involved in the gloom of the total eclipse at twenty-seven minues to four P. M., local time, the black moon being about 8 deg. above the southwestern horizon. The port of Taganrog and Novo-Tcherkask are two of the last places at which the total eclipse may possibly be visible. It was at Novo-Tcherkask that the Russian astronomer Wisniewski obtained the final glimpse of the celebrated comet of 1811, in August, 1812, as it set out upon its unseen journey through space of upwards of three thousand years.

The following are the calculated local mean times of commencement of the total eclipse or moments when sunlight will disappear, and the duration of totality for various places. Those for Xeres, Etna, Adrianople and Sebastopol are from my own calculations; the others are extracted from publications emanating from the offices of the national ephemerides of Great Britain, France, Spain and Portugal:—

	Commencement of Totality. H. M. S.	Duration. M. S.
Tavira	11 41 36 A. M.	2 08
San Fernando (near Cadiz)	11 50 21 A. M.	2 03
Xeres	11 51 30 A. M.	2 09
Malaga	0 01 36 P. M.	1 44
Oran	0 25 29 P. M.	2 11
Mount Etna	2 00 53 P. M.	0 32
Syracuse	2 02 35 P. M.	1 47
Adrianople	3 00 47 P. M.	1 26
Sebastopol	3 32 42 P. M.	1 04

It will be remarked, from the track above described, that Gibraltar is the only British possession in which the total eclipse can be witnessed, and, as many observers may possibly be stationed there, a few additional particulars, founded upon calculations which I have carefully made, may not be out of place. The first contact of the moon with the sun's limb (or the commencement of the partial eclipse) occurs at ten hours twenty-nine minutes forty-seven seconds A. M., mean time at Gibraltar, at a point fifty-nine degrees from the sun's vertex towards the west. The last ray of sunshine vanishes at eleven hours fifty-five minutes fifty-three seconds A. M., and the total eclipse continues till eleven hours fifty-seven minutes forty-six seconds, or for one minute fifty-three seconds, which, though a much shorter duration than has occurred in several recent eclipses, is amply sufficient to enable an observer to fix the phenomena of the totality upon his memory, as I know from experience of the eclipse of July, 1851, on the west coast of Sweden, when, in my position near Engelholm, the sun was obscured about one minute forty-five seconds only. The partial eclipse ends at one hour twenty-seven minutes six seconds P. M. In the middle of totality at eleven hours fifty-six minutes fifty seconds A. M. mean time, or eighteen hours fourteen seconds sidereal time, at Gibraltar, the sun will be nearly upon the meridian (three minutes east) at an altitude of 30 deg. The principal planets will be thus situate:—Mercury, 16 deg. east of the sun's centre and 3 deg. below it; Venus, 4 deg. east and nearly at the same altitude; Mars just setting and Jupiter below the horizen. Saturn occupies a position of some interest; his distance from the limb of the dark moon is two-thirds of a degree, at an angle of 25 deg. from the vertex of the same towards the left or east; wherefore the planet may be involved in some of the longer rays which have frequently been remarked in the corona, though probably beyond the more regularly outlined portion immediately encircling the moon; the breadth of this portion, however has varied in different eclipses. Of the fixed stars Altair, the principal star of the first magnitude, in the constellation Aquila, will have an altitude of 54 deg. in azimuth, 47 deg. east of south (about southeast); Antares in Scorpio, 24 deg. west of south, or nearly south-southwest, at an altitude of 23 deg., and Arcturus, almost due west and 37 deg. above the horizon. These stars, and probably others, it may be expected, will be found without difficulty, but a person observing a total solar eclipse for the first time will no doubt find more attractive occupation. The unnatural gloom; the striking and beautiful colors displayed in the sky and on the clouds—carmine, violet, orange and other hues; the strange effect upon persons and objects around, and other phenomena repeatedly witnessed on these occasions are pretty certain to force themselves on his attention. I would particularly suggest a watch upon the approach of totality for the rushing of the moon's shadow through the air; it will pass Gibraltar from about west northwest at a speed of some thirty miles per minute. It was certainly a most notable characteristic of the eclipse of 1851 at my station, and in one description of the eclipse of August, 1869, in the United States, the shadow is mentioned as having been seen "rapidly approaching in the air," and as going "upwards from the western horizon like a dark curtain." Nevertheless, many observers appear to have overlooked it altogether.

The next total solar eclipse after that of December which can be witnessed without incurring a long sea voyage from this country will be on the morning of May 17, 1882, in Upper Egypt and the Peninsula of Sinai. In the map accompanying Professor Hallaschka's *Elementa Eclipsium* the zone of totality is drawn unusually broad, and covers the whole region of Sinai. This, however, is a mistake, and arises from the moon's semi-diameter having been assumed one minute too great. I have recomputed the circumstances of this eclipse, determining the lunar and solar elements from the tables of Damoisseau and Carlini. Calculating for the geographical position assigned to the Convent of Santa Katerina on Sinai, I find only a large partial eclipse at that spot, commencing at seven hours twenty-eight minutes A. M. and ending at ten hours five minutes, mean time on Sinai, and obscuring 99-100ths of the sun's diameter. At the extremity of the Peninsula, near the entrance of the Gulf of Akabah, an observer would be nearly on the line of central eclipse, and the totality would continue one minute twenty-five seconds. While the darkness of the total eclipse, therefore, involves the southern portion of the Peninsula, the peaks of the Sinaite range of mountains to the northward may be lit up by sunlight.

The totality of the eclipse of August 19, 1887, to which allusion has already been made, will end before sunrise in this country. The nearest place of any note, upon or near to the central line, is Wilna, where the total eclipse, as I find by a direct calculation, will continue two minutes fifteen seconds, commencing at five hours fifty-one minutes eighteen seconds A. M., local time, but with the sun at an altitude of only 10 deg. Moscow will be near the southern limit of totality. I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

J. R. HIND.

MR. BISHOP'S OBSERVATORY, TWICKENHAM.

JOURNALISTIC NOTES.

The Fort Wayne (Ind.) *Democrat* has resumed its original name—the Fort Wayne *Morning Sentinel*—and will hereafter be issued as a morning paper.

The editress of the South Bend (Ind.) *National Union* is trying to remember who it was that promised her that baby carriage. The baby is getting to be too heavy to tote about in arms.

Colonel J. Y. Dashiell has purchased the interest of the late Henry C. Logan in the San Antonio (Texas) *Herald*, and has become one of its editors.

The Oil City daily (Pa.) *Times* has ceased to be. It was a good little paper and did its work well, but the neighborhood couldn't support a daily local paper.

The Marysville (Kansas) *Locomotive* speaks of the editor of the Kansas City *News* as "an eighteen carat dead beat and fraud," and of the editor of the Olathe *News Letter* as "a first class sausage cover and an unmitigated blackguard."

Clinton Parkhurst, of the Charlton *Democrat*, bids farewell to the readers of that paper in its last issue, and announces that he has received notice of heirship to $95,000, evidence of the goodwill of a Baltimore uncle. Arriving at Davenport on Thanksgiving Day, he found his fortune to be $2,950,000.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET, }
FRIDAY, Dec. 9—6 P. M. }

On 'Change to-day wheat was firm but inactive. The speculative inquiry is held in check by the absence of quotations from Liverpool. The cotton market was heavy and a shade lower.

GOLD DULL—110¾ a 110⅞.

There were but two quotations for gold to-day—110¾ and 110⅞—which prices are ⅛ per cent higher than those of yesterday, the stronger tone of the market being due to the advance in foreign exchange and to the fact that the latest prices of five-twenties in London—which are two days old—show a reaction of ⅛ a ¼ per cent. The dealings were very light, however, and probably will continue so until the resumption of business through the Atlantic cables. At present the lack of news about the condition of the London money market is a check to any speculative movement. The opposing elements of the Gold Room are therefore in a very quiet mood, and the only transactions arise from the mercantile demand in connection with the payment of customs duties, or for the purchase of exchange in making remittances to Europe. The slight fluctuations of the past few days are a significant measure of the legitimate business which is done in gold. The course of the market is shown in the table:—

10 A. M.	110¾	2 P. M.	110⅞
10:30 A. M.	110¾	3 P. M.	110⅞
11 A. M.	110¾	4 P. M.	110⅞
12 M.	110¾	5:30 P. M.	110¾ a 110⅞
1 P. M.	110⅞		

In the gold loan market the rate ranged from four per cent for carrying to flat for borrowing. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$26,534,000
Gold balances	1,456,368
Currency balances	1,661,725

FOREIGN EXCHANGE STRONG AND HIGHER.

The continued interruption of cable communication with the Liverpool and London markets limits the supply of commercial bills, and the leading bankers have therefore made a further advance in the rates for their bills. The demand was fairly active for to-morrow's steamers. The following were the quotations at the close:—Sterling, sixty days, commercial, 108¼ a 108⅜; good to prime bankers', 108⅞ a 109¼; short sight, 109¾ a 110; Antwerp, 5.21¼ a 5.16¼; Switzerland, 5.18¾ a 5.12½; Hamburg, 35⅝ a 36; Amsterdam, 40½ a 40⅞; Frankfort, 40½ a 41; Bremen, 78¾ a 78⅞; Prussian thalers, 71 a 71⅜.

MONEY EASIER.

During the usual hour for making engagements of money there was an active demand at six per cent, and a large proportion of borrowers on stocks paid seven per cent. After two o'clock the supply became abundant, owing to the disbursement of the Sub-Treasury in payment for the bonds bought yesterday, and loans were made freely at six per cent on prime stock collaterals—the lenders being anxious to place their balances over night. On government securities the rates were five and six per cent, the leading dealers in this class of investments being offered large amounts at the lower rate just specified. The discount market is in a healthy condition, and the supply of paper is limited. Good buyers are constantly on hand and prime names are readily absorbed at 7 a 7½ per cent. Occasionally a choice dry goods acceptance passes at as low as 6½ per cent.

The currency movement with the interior is still slightly in favor of the city. Cincinnati and New Orleans are drawing upon us for pork and cotton transactions, but Chicago is shipping us large amounts of currency, and the banks there have had to raise the premium on New York exchange to ⅛ per cent, which, of course, is their selling rate over the counter.

GOVERNMENTS STRONG AND ACTIVE.

There was a decided speculative movement in the government list, and dealings were more than usually active, as compared with the course of the market for the past month. The intimation in this column yesterday that the pending coupons which mature January 1 had induced freer purchases seems confirmed in the sudden advance in prices today. The improvement was at first confined more particularly to the issues which draw interest January and July, but towards the close the whole list sympathized with the upward movement, especially as the stronger tone of the gold market had offset the effect of the slight reduction in the London quotation. The advance averaged nearly one-half per cent, which is a wide fluctuation in government bonds. The highest prices of the day prevailed on the street late this evening, when the market closed strong as follows:—United States currency sixes, 110¾ a 111; United States sixes, 1881, registered, 110½ a 110⅞; do. do., coupon, 113¾ a 113⅞; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 107¼ a 107⅜; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 107⅜ a 107⅝; do. do., 1864, do. do., 107⅜ a 107½; do. do., 1865, do. do., 107⅜ a 107½; do. do., registered, January and July, 106⅜ a 106⅝; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 109⅜ a 109⅝; do. do., 1867, do. do., 109⅜ a 109⅝; do. do., 1868, do. do., 110¼ a 110⅜; do. ten-forties, registered, 106⅜ a 106⅝; do. do., coupon, 106⅜ a 106⅝.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES STRONG.

The Southern list was more active for the Tennessees, South Carolinas and Missouris, which advanced and closed strong. The following were the final street prices:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 60½ a 60¾; do., new, 59¼ a 59½; Virginia, ex coupon, 68 a 68½; do., new, 64 a 66; Georgia sixes, 80 a 82; do. sevens, 91½ a 92½; North Carolina, ex coupon, 45 a 46½; do., new, 24 a 25; do., special tax, 18 a 20; Missouri sixes, 93 a 93¼; do., Hannibal and St. Joseph, 92½ a 93; Louisana sixes, 70 a 70½; do., new, 66 a 68; do., levee sixes, 72 a 74; do. do., eights, 89 a 91; Alabama fives, 70 a 72; do. eights, 101 a 102; South Carolina sixes, 88 a 90; do. new, January and July, 69½ a 70; do. do., April and October, 67 a 69; Arkansas sixes, 64 a 66; do. sevens, 65 a 67.

STOCKS STRONG AND BUOYANT.

The "bulls" in the stock market followed up their late triumph by active purchases of the leading speculative shares, particularly those upon which dividends are payable this month. The movement already noted in government bonds seems to have its parallel in this department of business, as if the speculative feeling of the street were suddenly stimulated by a common motive. The process of "winning the dividend" is an old stratagem with the cliques. By holding stocks at the time of closing the transfer books they collect the dividend in cash. Subsequently the low price of their stocks, when ex dividend, brings in buyers, affording them a good market on which to sell, if so disposed. Furthermore, it is apparent from what has already transpired in Congress that the questions of the currency and specie payments will be avoided. Secretary Boutwell omitted all reference to them, much less made suggestions concerning them. The Washington *Republican* is authority for the assertion that the Western members are a unit in opposition to forcing specie payments by any contraction of the currency. The fifty-four million bill is sufficient at present to meet all requirements for new banking facilities, and its existence stands a reproof to all attempts at financial legislation contemplating a contraction of greenbacks. It possesses the requisite elasticity to settle the financial questions of the hour. It is a grand governor ball on the monetary engine of the country which will expand banking facilities as they are needed, and contract the legal reserve according as the situation requires. The removal of apprehension on the subject of Congressional interference with the currency and finances was the secret of the more confident movement at the Stock Exchange to-day. The following were the closing prices at the last session of the board:—Canton Company, 66¾ a 69; Consolidation Coal, 30; Western Union, 44⅜ a 44⅞; Quicksilver, 4 a 5; Mariposa, 6 a 7½; do. preferred, 10⅞ a 11; Boston Water Power, 20 a 20½; Adams Express, 65¼ a 65⅝; Wells-Fargo Express, 30 a 31⅞; do. scrip, 2¼ a 2⅝; American Express, 46; United States Express, 34¾ a 35½; Pacific Mail, 42⅝ a 42⅞; Atlantic Mail, 24 bid; New York Central consolidated, 91½ a 91¾; do. scrip, 85¼ a 85⅜; Erie, 24⅜ a 24½; Harlem, 132½ a 132¾; Reading, 103¼ a 103⅜; Michigan Central, 120½ bid; Lake Shore, 92⅝ a 92¾; Panama, 77 a 78; Union Pacific, 16⅜ a 16⅞; Illinois Central, 133⅞ a 136; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 104⅞ a 105½; Chicago and Northwestern, 80 a 80⅛; do. preferred, 89⅜ a 89⅝; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, 80¾ bid; New Jersey Central, 108¼ a 108⅝; Rock Island, 108⅞ a 109; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 60⅛ a 60⅝; do. preferred, 81⅜ a 81½; Toledo, Wabash and Western, 51⅛ a 51¼; Fort Wayne, 94⅜ a 94⅞; Chicago and Alton, 115⅜ a 115⅞; do. preferred, 117¼ a 118; Ohio and Mississippi, 30⅜ a 30¾; St. Louis and Iron Mountain, 49; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 109⅜ a 109⅝; Morris and Essex, 91⅞ a 92; Boston, Hartford and Erie, 2⅞ a 3; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 104 bid; do. preferred, 112; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 18⅜ a 18⅞.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of the leading stocks during the day:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Central consolidated	91¾	90⅞
New York Central scrip	85⅞	84⅞
Harlem	132⅝	132⅛
Erie	24⅜	24
Reading	103⅜	102⅞
Lake Shore	92⅞	92⅜
Wabash	51⅜	51⅛
Northwestern	80⅜	80
Northwestern preferred	89⅞	89⅝
Rock Island	109	108⅜
Milwaukee and St. Paul	60⅞	59⅞
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	81⅜	81
Ohio and Mississippi	30⅞	30⅛
Union Pacific	17⅛	16⅝
Western Union Telegraph	45⅛	44⅝
Pacific Mail	43⅛	42⅛

THE DIVIDEND ON MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL.

Much curiosity is manifested with reference to the action of the directors of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, whose annual meeting takes place tomorrow. It is anticipated that the dividend will be seven per cent cash on the preferred shares and five per cent in stock on the common shares—payable, probably, before January 1.

THE SUB-TREASURY REPORT.

The following was to-day's business at the office of the United States Sub-Treasurer:—

Gold receipts	$387,768
Gold payments	249,522
Gold balance	60,205,444
Currency receipts	368,944
Currency payments	1,393,078
Currency balance	6,830,797
Customs	371,000

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Wednesday, Dec. 9—10:15 A. M.

$3500 US 5-20, c, '64	107	800 shs West U Tel...b c	44¾
6000 US 5-20, c, '65	107	900 do	45
20000 do.........b3	107⅛	100 Wells-Fargo Ex sc	2⅛
1500 do.......new	109¼	1000 N Y C & H R RR.s3	91¼
4000 US 5-20, c, '68	109⅞	1900 do..........b c	91⅛
30000 US 5-20, c, '67	109⅛	200 do	91⅛
60000 do..........b3	109½	400 do	91¼
5000 Tenn 6's, old	59	200 do..........b3	91⅛
10000 S C 6's,n,Jan&July	69⅛	25000 N Y C & H ctf...s7	85⅛
10000 do..........b30	69⅜	70000 do..........b3	85⅛
1000 do	69⅛	7200 do	85½
5000 do	69	20000 do..........b c	85¼
1000 Brooklyn 6's, w l	96¼	10000 do	85⅛
1000 Erie 2d mtg, '79	93	100 Erie RR	24⅛
10000 Mich So s f bds	97⅜	100 Harlem RR	132⅝
9000 Cen Pac RR gold b	91⅛	6 Panama RR	77
10000 do	91¾	4000 Reading RR....b3	103¼
30000 U Pac RR 1st m	81	1700 do	103¼
1000 Alt & T H 2d m pf	81½	200 do.........s10	103
2000 Chic & N W int b	92	200 L S & M S RR	92⅝
6000 Great West 1st, '88	89½	400 do........bet c	92
2000 Great West 2d m	80⅛	200 Mich Central RR	121
2000 Quin & Tol 1st	82	100 Union Pac RR...b30	17⅝
1500 Clev & P 4th m	80	200 do	17⅛
1000 St L & I M 1st	90	400 Clev & Pitts RR	105
5000 M & Es 1st mort	100¼	100 Chic & N W prf	89⅝
10000 Col, C & Ind C, 1st	83	200 Chic & Rk I RR	108⅞
2000 do	83⅛	200 do	109
27000 do	83¼	21 Mil & St P RR	59⅞
1000 N J Cen, n b	102½	500 do..........b c	60⅛
2000 Ill Cent bonds	106½	500 Mil & St Paul pf.b c	81⅜
13 shs Amer Ex Bank	111½	100 P, Ft W & C gtd	94⅞
52 Metropolitan Bk	136½	10 do	95
22 Bank of Commerce	126¼	10 do	94⅞
30 Mer Ex Bank	103	100 Alt & Ter H pref	52
15 Del & Hudson C Co.	119⅛	200 Chic & Alton RR	115⅝
20 do	119	300 Ohio & Miss RR	30¾
200 Pacific Mail SS	43⅛	5 New Jersey RR	115
30 do	43⅛	100 Dub & S C RR	95¼
300 do.........bet c	43¼	30 Mar & Cin 1st pf	19
30 Adams Ex	65½		

12:15 and 2:15 o'Clock P. M.

$5000 U S 5-20, c, '62	107⅝	$150000 U S 5-20, c, '67	109⅝
2000 do	107⅝	165000 do........b3	106¾
500 do.......small	107¼	10000 US 5-20, r, '68	106¾
22080 US 5-20, c, '65	107	1000 US 5-20, c, '68	110½
16000 US 5-20, c, '65, n	109⅝	21000 US 5's, 10-40, r	106⅜
65000 US5-20,c,'67 reg.b3	109⅛	31000 US 5's, 10-40, c	106⅛
25000 do..........b3	109½	2000 US 6's, cur'ncy	110⅞

One o'Clock P. M.

15000 Tenn 6's, n	59¼	200 shs N Y C & H Rcs30	91¼
5000 do	59⅜	300 do	91¼
1000 Va 6's, old	68½	100 do..........b30	91⅛
7000 Missouri 6's	93	200 do..........bc	91⅛
1000 B'klyn 6's, w l	96	1400 do	91⅜
1000 Mil&StP 73-10 con	93⅛	100 do..........s60	91¼
8000 Mil & St P 1st m	94⅞	6000 N Y C & H ctfs	85½
5000 Cen Pac RR g b	91¾	60000 do	85½
4000 Mor & Es 2d m	96½	800 Un Pac RR	16¾
100 shs H & St Jo RR	104	400 Chic & N W pref	89¾
200 do.........s63	104	300 Chic & R I RR	108¾
800 L S & Mich S RR..bc	92¾	100 Chic & Alton	115¾
100 Norwich & Wor RR	105	100 N J Cen RR	108¾
100 W Un Tel ...bet call	44⅞	100 Del, Lack & W RR	109¼
1200 Mariposa pfd ..b c	11	300 do	109⅜
100 Pac M S Co	42⅛	200 do......bet call	109¾
100 Am Mer Un Ex	46	20 Chic & N W RR	80⅜
1700 Wells-Fargo scrip	2⅛	160 Pitts, Ft W & Chi gt	94⅜
50 N Y C & H R RR c	93⅛	200 Bos, H & Erie RR	3

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Half-past Five o'Clock P. M.

West Un Tel	45½ a 45¾	NWestern pref	89⅞ a 90
Pacific Mail	42⅞ a 42⅞	Rock Island	108⅞ a 109
N Y Cen con	91½ a 91⅝	St Paul	60⅝ a 60⅞
N Y Cen scrip	85⅞ a 85⅞	St Paul pref	81⅜ a 81½
Erie	24⅜ a 24½	Wabash	51⅛ a 51⅜
Reading	103⅛ a 103¼	Ohio & Miss	30⅜ a 31
Lake Shore	92⅞ a 92⅞	Bost, H & Erie	2⅞ a 3
Northwestern	80⅛ a 80⅜		

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

FRIDAY, Dec. 9—6 P. M.

ASHES.—Receipts, none. The demand for pot was passably active and prices were steady and firm, notwithstanding the fair arrivals. We quote:—$6 75 a $7 25. Pearl were still dull and nominal at $8 50 a $9 25.

BEESWAX.—The demand was light, but the offerings were only moderate, and prices were firm at 32½c. a 33c. for Western and Southern. We heard of no important sales.

COOPERAGE STOCK.—There was a moderate degree of activity in the market at previous prices, at which holders were very firm. We quote:—Sugar shooks, 38 inch heads, $2 90 a $3; sugar do., 36 do., $2 15 a $2 65; molasses do., 32 do., $2 50 a $2 65; box do., $80 a $85; pipe do., $6 50 a $7; rum do., $4 75 a $5; hoops, 14 feet, $45 a $50; hoops, 12 feet, $40 a $45.

CEMENT.—Rosendale was fairly active and steady at $1 90.

CANDLES were still slow of sale, there being no demand except for small lots to supply immediate wants, but prices were unaltered. We quote adamantine (12 a 14 oz.), 14c. a 16c.; sperm, 30c.; and patent, 40c.

CHICORY.—We heard of no sales, but the market was strong, owing to the small stock. German was quoted at 10c. a 10½c., gold, in bond.

COTTON.—The amount of business consummated in this staple was comparatively light, the demand from all classes of buyers being less active, and as the offerings were quite large prices were heavy and declined ⅛c. per pound, the market closing weak at the reduction. Including 428 bales to arrive, there were sold 1,906 bales, of which 1,059 were for export, 444 for spinning and 403 on speculation. Cotton for future delivery was in more demand, but at ⅛c. lower prices, the market closing weak at the decline, with fair offerings. The sales (basis low middling) were as follows:—December, 1,500 at 15⅛c., 400 at 15 1-16c.; January, 600 at 15¼c., 1,900 at 15 3-16c.; December, 100 at 15¼c.; January, 100 at 15 5-16c.; February, 100 at 15 5-16c.; March, 100 at 15 5-16c., together; January, 100 at 15¼c.; February, 100 at 15⅜c.; March, 100 at 15⅜c., together; January and February, 400 each, at 15¼c.; February, 100 at 15⅜c., 200 at 15¼c.; March, 1,000 at 15 7-16c., 300 at 15⅜c.; December, 300 at 15⅛c.; exchanged for March, 800 at 15 7-16c. Total, 8,100; deduct exchanges, 600—7,500 bales. Late yesterday there were sold the following lots:—December, 400 at 15⅛c., 200 at 15 1-16c.; January, 100 at 15⅜c., 200 at 15⅛c.; February, 100 at 15⅜c.; December, 100 at 15c., and February, 100 at 15⅜c., together: January, February and March, 100 each at 15⅜c.; January and February, 100 each at 15 5-16c.; April, 100 at 15⅜c. Total, 1,900 bales. Grand total, 9,400 bales. We append the closing quotations for lots on the spot:—

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅞	12⅞	13⅛	13⅛
Good ordinary	14⅜	15	15⅛	15⅛
Low middling	15⅛	15⅛	15⅝	15⅝
Middling	15⅝	15⅝	16	16⅛
Good middling	16⅛	16⅛	16⅝	17

COFFEE.—The market for Rio was fairly active and prices were very firm, especially for the better grades. The sales were 1,000 bags ex Peony, 50 do. ex Agamemnon and at Hampton Roads 5,000 ex Nancy Smith on private terms. In Baltimore there were sold 343 bags ex Virginia Dare at 11⅛c., gold, in bond; 3,000 do. ex May Queen, 3,000 do. ex Traveller and to arrive there 3,858 do. per M. E. Rowland on private terms. In New Orleans the sales were 5,000 bags ex Esmeralda on terms kept private. For the other kinds the market was dull and unchanged. We quote:—Rio—Ordinary cargoes, 14½c. a 15c.; fair do., 15⅛c. a 15⅝c.; good do., 16⅛c. a 16⅜c.; prime do., 17¼c. a 17⅞c.; extremes for lots, 14⅛c. a 18⅛c.; Java, government bags, 20c. a 22c.; do., grass mats, 20½c. a 22c.; Singapore, 18c. a 19c.; Ceylon, 17⅞c. a 19c.; Maracaibo, 15c. a 18⅛c.; Laguayra, 16½c. a 17½c.; Jamaica, 14c. a 16c.; St. Domingo (gold, in bond), 8⅛c. a 9c.; Ceara, 16c. a 17c.; Costa Rica, 15½c. a 18c.; Manila, 16c. a 17c.; Mexican, 15c. a 18c.; Savanilla, 15½c. a 18c.—all gold, duty paid.

COPPER.—The business in this article was small, the demand continuing light, but there was no change of consequence to note in prices. There were sold 120,000 lbs. Lake and Baltimore at 22¼c. a 22½c.

COCOA.—We heard of no business of importance, the demand being light, but prices were without change. Guayaquil was quoted at 9¼c. a 9½c.; Maracaibo, 24c. a 27c.; St. Domingo, 7¾c., and Caracas 15c. a 17c.—all gold, in bond.

CORDAGE was quiet and unchanged. We quote:—Manila, 20½c. a 21½c.; Sisal rope, 19c.; Russia bolt do., 18c.; Russia tarred, 16c.; American do., 15c.

DYEWOODS.—The market was dull, the demand for all kinds being light, and we heard of no sales of consequence. Prices were generally nominal. The stock of logwood is small and held by a few parties. We quote:—Jamaica logwood, $16, gold; St. Domingo, do., $16 50 a $17, currency; West Coast Lima wood, $57 50, do.; camwood, $100, gold; Tobasco logwood, about $30, gold, and fustic (except Cuba), $16 a $20 do.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts, 19,667 bbls. flour, 2,023 bbls. and 812 bags corn meal, 47,866 bushels wheat, 51,366 do. corn, 55,075 do. oats, 68,596 do. barley, 16,000 do. rye, 7,551 do. peas and 300 do. malt. The flour market ruled dull but firm, especially for shipping extras. The sales were about 12,500 bbls. Southern flour was slow of sale but steady in value. The sales were about 700 bbls. Rye flour was steady, with a moderate demand. Sales 200 bbls. For corn meal a good demand prevailed, and 1,000 bbls. were sold, part, if not all, at $4 15 for Southern and Jersey and $4 25 for Brandywine. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 00 a	$4 90
Superfine State	5 10 a	5 50
Extra State	6 00 a	6 10
Choice do	6 20 a	6 40
Superfine Western	5 10 a	5 50
Extra do	5 85 a	6 25
Extra Minnesota	6 00 a	7 00
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	5 90 a	6 10
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	6 10 a	6 50
Family	6 50 a	7 50
St. Louis low extra	5 90 a	6 25
St. Louis straight extra	6 25 a	6 40
St. Louis choice double extra	6 50 a	7 25
St. Louis choice family	7 50 a	9 75
Rye flour	4 25 a	5 50
Southern extra and family	5 50 a	10 00
Corn meal, Jersey	4 15 a	4 30
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 25 a	—

—Wheat was dull and at the close scarcely so firm. The sales were about 20,000 bushels, at $1 38 a $1 40 for fair to choice new spring, $1 39 for choice do. in store, $1 40 for common amber Southern in store and $1 60 a $1 70 for white. Amber winter was quiet, with $1 45 bid in store. Corn was 1c. a 2c. better under a more active inquiry. The sales were about 60,000 bushels, at 76c. a 80c. for new mixed, 82c. a 84c. for old, 80c. a 82c. for white and 80c. a 85c. for yellow. Oats were firmer, with sales of 45,000 bushels at 60c. a 61½c. for Western, 58c. a 62c. for Ohio and State. Rye was dull and nominal. A small lot New Jersey was sold at $1 02. Barley was dull and nominal. The sales were about 25,000 bushels at $1 for common Canada West and 80c. a 84c. for two-rowed State. Barley malt was dull and nominal.

FREIGHTS.—The market was quiet, but rather more firm for almost all articles. The chartering business was dull, the firmness of owners restricting business. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, 22,500 bushels wheat at 7d., and 2,500 bales cotton at 5-16d. a ⅜d. by sail, and 9-16d. a ⅝d. by steam; 250 tierces beef by steam at 7s. 6d. To London, 1,000 bbls. flour at 3s. 1½d., 20 tons cloverseed at 30s. To Glasgow, 15,000 bushels wheat at 8½d., and 1,500 bbls. flour at 2s. 9d. The charters were:—Two ships to Antwerp, general cargo; a bark to Odessa, with 500 bbls. petroleum; 3,000 cases do., 2,000 bbls. rosin and 400 boxes extract logwood; a bark to the Windward, on private terms.

FISH.—The market for dry cod was quiet, but prices were without particular change. Georges were quoted at $7 a $7 25 and Banks at $5 50 a $6, with sales of about 500 quintals within the range. Mackerel were dull at about former prices. We quote:—No. 1 shore, $26 50; No. 2 do., $11 50; No. 3 do., $9 50; No. 1 bay, $24; No. 2 do., $11, and No. 3 do., $10. Within the past week there have been sold about 1,200 bbls. Other kinds were dull and nominal at former quotations.

GUNNIES were quiet and we heard of no further sales. Prices were firm for bags at 11c., gold, in bond, while cloth was nominal at 26½c. a 27c., currency, duty paid.

HAY.—The demand was moderatively active at $1 05 for shipping, $1 15 a $1 30 for retail lots, $1 05 a $1 15 for long straw, 90c. for short do.

HEMP was dull, and we heard of no sales of moment; prices are generally unchanged. We quote:—Manila, 13c., gold; jute, 5c. a 6½c., do.; Sisal, 11½c., do., and Tampico, 7½c., do., in bond. The last sale of jute butts was made at 3½c., gold, to arrive.

HOPS.—There was but little demand, and that was entirely for small lots of the better grades, which were steady at former quotations, with moderate offerings. For the other kinds the market was dull, heavy and unsettled. Prices ranged from 7½c. to 18c. for common to choice lots.

IRON.—The market for Scotch pig was dull, there being but little demand, and prices of almost all kinds were nominal. We quote:—$33 50 a $36. We heard of no sales of consequence. American iron was slow of sale, but unchanged in value. No. 1 was quoted at $31 and No. 2 at $29 a $30, without sales. Refined bar was dull and nominal at $75, while new rails were still quiet, but steady, at $57 a $59, gold, for English, and $70 a $71, currency, for American. Of old rails 250 tons were sold on private terms. Of wrought scrap 100 tons were sold on terms kept private.

LIME.—The demand was fair, and prices were steady at $1 50 for common, and $1 75 for lump.

LATHS were in fair request, and steady at $2 50, at which price sales were made of 500,000.

LUMBER.—There was a fair inquiry for Eastern spruce, which was steady and firm at former prices, with moderate offerings. There were sold about 750,000 feet at from $18 a $21 for common to choice schedules.

LEATHER.—The market for hemlock sole was passably active, and prices were steady at former quotations. The demand was chiefly from manufacturers. The receipts continue fair, and the stock is quite large, but well assorted. Prime leather in good condition is plenty. Union crop was dull and unchanged, while rough was dull and nominal. We append the current quotations:—

—Hemlock.—	B. A. & R. Gde.	California.	Orinoco, &c.
Light	27c. a 28c.	27c. a —	26c. a 27c.
Middle	29c. a 30c.	28c. a 29c.	27½c. a 28½c.
Heavy	29c. a 30c.	28c. a 29c.	27½c. a 28½c.
Good damaged	25½c. a 26c.	25c. a —	24c. a 25c.

Poor damaged, all kinds, 20c. a 21c.; rough, light, 30c. a 33c.; middle and heavy, 30c. a 32c.

—Union Crop.—	City Slaughter.	Foreign Hides.
Light	38c. a 40c.	33c. a 35c.
Middle	38c. a 40c.	34c. a 36c.
Heavy	36c. a 38c.	33c. a 35c.

Bellies, 18c. a 21c.; oak, rough, light, 33c. a 37c.; middle and heavy, 33c. a 38c.

MOLASSES.—Foreign was without particular change the demand was light, and the offerings of almost all kinds were fair, and prices were heavy. Sales 266 hhds. Porto Rico at 36c. New Orleans was quite steady in value with a moderate demand. Sales 150 bbls. at 67c. a 71c., and at public sale 300 do. at 65c. a 70½c. We quote:—Cuba—Centrifugal and mixed, 20c. a 22c.; clayed, 21c. a 28c.; muscovado, refining, 22c. a 30c.; do. grocery, 30c. a 35. Porto Rico, 30c. a 55c. English Islands, 25c. a 45c. New Orleans, 55c. a 72c.

NAVAL STORES.—The market for spirits turpentine was quiet, but holders were firm in their views. Merchantable lots were quoted at 47c. A few small lots from store were sold at 47½c. and 100 bbls. were sold on private terms. Crude turpentine was dull and prices were nominal. Rosin was quiet, but prices were steady at former quotations. Sales 2,400 bbls. No. 1 at $3 75 a $4; about 600 bbls. were sold within the range of $2 10 a $2 40 for No. 2, $2 50 a $3 50 for No. 1, $3 75 a $4 75 for pale, $5 a $7 for extra do. and window glass. Tar was active late yesterday, when about 11,000 bbls. Wilmington were sold on private terms, but supposed at $2 30. To-day 200 bbls were sold at $2 40 a $2 50 for thin and rope.

PETROLEUM.—The market for crude in bulk was dull, the demand continuing light, and prices were unchanged; the closing price for round lots was 12c., though some holders refused to sell below 12½c.; about 500 bbls., 45 gravity, were sold at 12½c., and a sale was rumored at 13c. Crude in bbls. was dull and nominal at 15½c. a 16c. Naphtha was steadd and firm at 9c., at which price the last sale was made. The market for refined oil was dull, but there was no particular change to make in prices. The demand from all sources was unusually small, and we only heard of sales of 10,000 cases standard white and 2,000 do. prime white on private terms. Jobbing lots were moderately sought after at 26c. a 27c., the latter price for prime white. In Philadelphia the market was still dull and prices were heavy, though not quotably lower. We heard of no sales. The closing price for lots for quick delivery was about 22½c.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts 1,498 bbls. pork, 4,738 do. beef, 451 pkgs. cut meats, 854 bbls. and tierces and 40 kegs lard. The amount of business transacted in pork to-day was again small, the demand being entirely of a jobbing character, and prices of wholesale lots were entirely nominal. The sales were about 325 bbls., in small lots, at $20 25 a $20 50 for uninspected new mess, $17 50 for extra prime and $21 50 for prime mess. For future delivery the market was quiet but stronger; 250 bbls. mess, for January delivery, were sold at $19 62½. Dressed hogs were steady at 8½c. a 9½c., with a moderate demand. Live hogs were unchanged in value; the arrivals were small, being only 600 head. The market for lard on the spot was quiet, and prices were heavy for the common grades; prime lots were generally held for previous figures. The sales were about 250 tierces, at 12⅛c. a 12⅝c. for Western and 12⅛c. for steam and kettle city; also 250 tierces for December delivery at 12⅜c. Beef hams were in moderate demand and firm at former prices. Sales 150 bbls. at from $29 50 a $31; Beef, in tierces, was firm at the prices previously current, though the business was small. The sales were 300 tierces, within the range of $26 a $32. For beef, in bbls., there was a moderate demand at full prices. Sales 175 bbls., within the range of $12 a $15 for plain mess and $15 a $17 50 for extra do. Cut meats were in limited demand and heavy, though prices were not generally lower. The sales were confined to small lots at prices within the range of 11½c. a 13½c. for pickled hams, 8c. a 8½c. for do. shoulders, 10½c. a 11c. for smoked shoulders, 16c. a 21c. for smoked and bagged hams; 50 boxes dry salted shoulders were sold at 8c. Bacon was dull, but without change in value. Long clear was quoted at 11½c a 11⅝c., and short do. 11⅜c. a 11⅝c. Sales, 200 boxes, part at 11¼c. a 11⅝c. for long clear and 11⅞c. for short do. The market for butter was without change of consequence. A moderate demand prevailed for the better grades, which commanded about former prices, while there was scarcely any inquiry for the other qualities, which were in fair supply, heavy and unsettled. Cheese was in moderate request and firm for the better grades, but dull and rather heavy for the low qualities. We append current quotations:—Butter—Fair to extra State, half firkin tubs, 36c. a 42c.; common to fair State dairies, firkins, 32c. a 34c.; Welsh tubs, fair to extra, 30c. a 37c.; fresh pails, 35c. a 47c.; Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, common to prime, 20c. a 33c.; Western, common to good, 15c. a 18c. a 32c.; Canada, fair to prime, 25c. a 30c.; roll butter, common to prime, 25c. a 32c. Cheese—Fair to extra State factories, 13½c. a 16c.; skimmed and ordinary do., 8c. a 13c.; common to extra State farm dairies, 13½c. a 15c.; common to good Western, 10c. a 14c.

RICE.—Carolina was slow of sale, the demand being only for small lots to supply immediate wants, and the market was heavy. About 50 tierces were sold within the range of 6½c. a 7¼c.—the latter price for a small lot of prime. Rangoon was dull and nominal at former figures.

SUGAR.—The market for raw was more active and firmer, and prices advanced about ⅛c. per lb. The demand was good, especially for lots in bond, and the offerings were light. Fair to good refining Cuba was quoted at the close at 10⅛c. a 10⅜c. The sales were 925 hhds., part at 10c. a 10⅜c. for Cuba, Demerara and Martinique on private terms; also 3,500 boxes at 9⅝c. a 10⅛c., the inside price for molasses sugars, and 5,000 bags Manila on private terms. With an active demand and a very small stock the market for refined was more active and decidedly firmer. Granulated sold as high as 14c., and closed at 14c. a 14¼c., with some holders asking 14⅜c. a 14½c. We quote:—Hard, 14c. a 14⅜c.; soft white, 13⅛c. a 13⅝c.; extra C, 12⅞c. a 13c. We quote:—Cuba—Inferior to common refining, 9⅜c. a 9⅝c.; fair refining, 10⅛c.; good refining, 10⅜c.; fair to good grocery, 10⅜c. a 10⅝c.; prime to choice grocery, 10⅞c. a 11⅛c.; centrifugal (hhds. and boxes), 9⅝c. a 11⅞c.; molasses (hhds. and boxes), 8⅜c. a 10c.; melado, 5c. a 8c. Havana—Boxes Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 9⅜c. a 10c.; do., 10 to 12, 10⅛c. a 10⅝c.; do., 13 to 15, 11c. a 11⅛c.; do., 16 to 18, 11⅜c. a 12⅛c. Porto Rico—Refining grades, 9⅝c. a 10⅛c.; grocery do., 10½c. a 11⅜c.

STEARINE was quoted at 13c. a 13½c. in hhds. and tierces, with small sales within the range; the demand was only for small lots.

SHOT was unchanged. We quote:—Drop, 8c. a 8½c., and buck, 9c. a 9½c.

SKINS.—The market for both goat and deer was dull, the demand being light, and we heard of no sales of moment. Prices were generally steady, however, at former quotations. We quote:—Goat—Tampico, 58c. per lb., gold; Matamoros, 58c. do., do.; Vera Cruz 52½c. do., do.; Buenos Ayres, 52½c. a 57½c. do., currency; Payta, 47½c. a 55c. do., do.; Curacoa, 55c. a 57½c., do., do.; Cape, 40c., do., do. Deer—Honduras, 40c. per lb., gold; Vera Cruz, 39c. do., do.; Central American, trimmed, 42½c. do., do.; do., do., not trimmed, 36c. do., do.; Sisal, 38c. a 40c. do., do.; Angostura, 30c. do., do.; Para, 38c. a 39c. do., do.

SEEDS.—Linseed was in active request, and sales were made of 22,500 bags, ex Hermon and Roselle, supposed at $2 07½, gold, duty paid, on sixty days' time, the market closing at $2 07½. Clover was steady and firm at 11½c. a 11¾c., at which price there were further sales of 500 bags. Timothy was dull and nominal at $4 50 a $4 75.

TIN.—Pig was dull, and we heard of no important sales. Straits were quoted at 32½c. a 32⅝c., Banca 38c. and English 32½c., all gold. Sales 10 tons English at 32½c., gold. Plates were dull and prices were generally nominal. We quote:—I. C. charcoal, $8 a $8 50; I. C. coke, $7 a $7 50; coke terne, $5 75 a $6 75; charcoal do., $7 12½ a $7 75—all gold quotations.

TOBACCO.—There was only a moderate degree of activity in the market for Kentucky, the demand being almost entirely confined to small lots to supply the present wants of the trade, but there was no change to note in prices. The sales were 300 hhds. at from 6½c. a 9c. Seed leaf was more active, and prices were very firm for desirable lots, which were scarce. Sales 200 cases Connecticut at 45c. a 75c., and 1,000 do. Ohio, to arrive, on private terms. Spanish was steady, with sales of 150 bales Havana at 85c. a $1 05, and 50 do. Yara at $1 10 a $1 12. We quote:—

Kentucky.	—Light.—	—Heavy.—
Frosted lugs	6½c. a 6¾c.	— a —
Sound lugs	7c. a 7½c.	8c. a 8½c.
Common leaf	7¾c. a 8½c.	9c. a 9½c.
Medium leaf	8¾c. a 9½c.	10c. a 10½c.
Good leaf	9½c. a 10½	11c. a 11½c.
Fine leaf	10½c. a 11½c.	11½c. a 12½c.
Selections	12c. a 12½c.	12½c. a 13½c.

Seedleaf.	Old Crop.
Connecticut and Massachusetts fillers	15c. a 18c.
Connecticut and Massachusetts binders and seconds	25c. a 32c.
Connecticut and Massachusetts wrappery lots	35c. a 40c.
Connecticut and Massachusetts fine wrappers	45c. a 55c.
New York State fillers	12c. a 15c.
New York State average lots	18c. a 30c.
New York State wrappers	20c. a 35c.
Pennsylvania and Ohio fillers	12c. a 14c.
Average lots	16c. a 22½c.
Wrappers	22c. a 35c.

Havana (new crop)—Common, 77½c. a 82½c., currency; good, 85c. a 95c., do.; fine, 97½c. a $1 02½, do.

Yara—I cut, 87½c. a 90c. currency, nominal; II cut, $1 10 do. do.; average lot, 90c. a 92½c. do.

Manufactured—Black work—Common and medium, 16c. a 19c., in bond; good and fine, 20c. a 24c., do. Bright work—Common and medium, 25c. a 30c., do.; good and fine, 25c. a 55c. do.

TALLOW.—The demand was moderately active, and prices were unchanged. Prime was quoted at 8⅝c. a 9c., the latter price for lots in bbls. Sales, 45,000 lbs. at 8⅝c. a 9c.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 222 bbls. The market was tolerably active, and prices were higher. There were sold 275 bbls. at from 91c. to 92c., closing at the latter price.

WOOL.—The market for fleece exhibits a fair degree of activity, the demand being chiefly from manufacturers, and there is considerable steadiness in prices of almost all grades. Buyers are generally unwilling to buy more than their immediate wants require, except at some reduction from present prices. Holders are firm in their views, demanding full previous figures for all kinds, in consequence of the small stock. Pulled wool is selling at previous prices; the demand is fair, especially for extra. Texas is still quiet, but unchanged in value. California is without change of moment; the demand is moderate and full prices are asked for all grades. Foreign continues to rule dull, the demand being light and prices are generally nominal. The sales were about 200,000 lbs. fleece at from 41c. a 51½c., including X and XX Ohio at 48c. a 51½c. (the latter price for a small lot), No. 1 Ohio at 47½c., No. 2 do. on private terms, State and Michigan at 42½c. a 47c., combing, part at 57c., and scoured XX Pennsylvania and Western on private terms; also 80,000 lbs. pulled, at 25c. a 43c. for low, super and extra; 22,000 lbs. Texas, in lots, at 29c. a 33c.; 100,000 lbs. spring clip California, at 25c. a 33½c.—the latter price for a small lot; 2,000 lbs. Oregon, 2,000 do. Donskoi, 1,000 do. Smyrna, on private terms; also 115 bales Mestiza pulled, part at 58c.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

The following are the weekly cotton reports from the interior towns for the week ending December 9:—

	Stock 1870.	Stock 1869.	Shipments.	Receipts.
Augusta, Ga	15,000	16,200	—	9,000
Macon, Ga	9,680	1,513	—	—
Montgomery	10,945	15,635	—	4,000
Selma	9,800	—	3,000	—
Nashville	3,270	1,019	2,232	2,660
Memphis	38,026	10,219	25,387	23,984

OSWEGO, Dec. 9, 1870.

Flour steady and unchanged; sales 1,400 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 spring, $7 for amber winter, $7 50 for white, and $8 25 for double extra. Wheat unchanged; No. 1 Milwaukee club, $1 35; Nos. 1 and 2 red winter, $1 38. Corn quiet at 81c. a 82c. Oats offered at 57½c. for Western. Barley, rye and peas inactive. Corn meal $1 80 for bolted, $1 70 for unbolted per cwt. Mill feed unchanged. Shorts $19 a $20. Shipstuffs $25. Middlings $30 a $35 per ton. Highwines 90c. a 90½c. Railroad freights—Flour to Boston, 68c.; to New York, 58c.; to Albany, 50c.; grain and mill feed to Boston, $6 80; to New York, $5 80; to Albany, $5 per ton.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9, 1870.

Exchange unchanged. Flour—Spring extras dull and firm. Wheat quiet and lower; No. 2 spring, $1 04½ a $1 04¾; during the afternoon dull and unchanged. Corn quiet, at 52c. for old, 43¾c. for new; during the afternoon unchanged. Oats firm, at 38c. for No. 2. Rye quiet and steady, at 68½c. for No. 2. Barley dull and lower at 74½c. Highwines firm, at 85c. for iron-bound. Provisions quiet and unchanged; mess pork, $19 50; lard, 11½c. Live hogs active and firmer at $6 25 a $6 50. Dressed hogs steady at $7 25 a $7 50. Cattle a shade firmer and moderately active at $4 a $5 55. Receipts—3,000 bbls. flour, 56,000 bushels wheat, 38,000 bushels corn, 15,000 bushels oats, 1,000 bushels rye, 5,000 bushels barley, 12,000 hogs. Shipments—3,000 bbls. flour, 3,000 bushels wheat, 12,000 bushels corn, 1,000 bushels barley, 3,800 hogs.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 9, 1870.

Tobacco firm and unchanged; sales 60 hhds. Bagging steady at 27c.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 9, 1870.

Cotton—The demand is limited to few buyers; middlings, 14⅜c.; sales, 1,700; net receipts, 4,456; exports coastwise, 2,285; stock, 77,158; net receipts of the week, 27,808; exports to Great Britain, 10,380; to the Continent, 6,854; coastwise, 8,260; sales of the week, 12,100.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 9, 1870.

Cotton in fair demand at lower rates; middlings, 14⅝c. a 14¾c.; sales, 6,300; net receipts, 5,465; coastwise, 555; total, 6,020; exports to Great Britain, 3,950; 1,000 to Vera Cruz; stock, 135,545; net receipts of the week, 54,020; coastwise, 3,474; total, 57,494; exports to Great Britain, 27,177; to the Continent—5,071 to Barcelona, 2,398 to Bremen; 1,000 to Vera Cruz; coastwise, 5,408; sales of the week, 46,000.

A BOY CARRIED OVER GENESEE FALLS.

[From the Rochester Union, Dec. 8.]

A most lamentable and shocking accident occurred about half-past eight o'clock this morning in full view of several persons who were standing on the Central Railroad bridge crossing the river near the depot.

Three little boys, named respectively Frederick Bach, Christopher Speiss and George Loufer were on their way to the Allen street German Lutheran School. While crossing the river by the Central Railroad bridge the cap of Speiss or Loufer was blown off by the wind into the river, within five or six feet of the edge of the High Falls, where it lodged against a stone boat which had been floated from Main street bridge to the spot. Bach, who was about twelve years old, volunteered to go after it, and at once descended one of the bridge piers to the stone wall which separates the mill race on the east side from the channel of the river. From the wall he crossed through a rapid, but not very deep, channel of water to a broad bank of earth which had been temporarily deposited in the river, and thence through comparatively still and shallow water to the stone boat, where he recovered the cap.

On his return he had reached the east side of the earth bank and was in the act of stepping into the water to cross to the stone wall, when the earth, which had been undermined, gave way and he was thrown lengthwise into the current, and before he could recover himself or regain his feet he was swept over the fearful precipice.

His companions, and those who witnessed the affair were paralyzed at the moment by the fearful sight. One or two on recovering themselves ran on the stone wall to the side of the falls and peered into the whirlpool of water beneath, where they saw the body of young Bach spinning around and around.

Speiss and Loufer ran to the school which they attended and communicated the news to their teacher and schoolmates. Other parties at once informed the parents of the unfortunate lad, who reside in Hanover street. The father has been sick for the past two years. The mother ran to the bridge to learn that her boy was doubtless in the whirlpool, and that nothing could be done at present to recover his body—that in time it would be carried perhaps into some eddy lower down in the river, when it could be recovered.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—A woman residing near Augusta, Ga., on the Columbia road, was recently robbed of seven dollars by a person of the masculine way of thinking. Meeting him on the public highway on Thursday, she presented a revolver, and made the man "shuck" himself until she was satisfied that the money was not in his possession. She then put up her artillery and allowed the trembling man to go his way.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Cheapest and Best Newspaper in the Country.

The WEEKLY HERALD of the present week, now ready, contains the very latest News by the Cable up to the hour of publication of the Great European War; also Telegraphic Despatches from All Parts of the World, including the latest intelligence regarding the Eastern Question; the Message of President Grant, with the Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency; an interesting Letter from ex-Minister Reverdy Johnson on the Alabama Claims; Grant and Porter; Napoleon and the HERALD; the Westport (Mass.) Butchery, and the Adventures of a Youthful Bigamist. It also contains—Literary, Sporting, and Religious Intelligence; Obituary Notices; Editorial Articles on the prominent topics of the day; Our Agricultural Budget; Reviews of the Cattle, Horse, Dry Goods and Boot and Shoe Markets; Financial and Commercial Intelligence, and accounts of all the important and interesting events of the week.

TERMS:—Single subscription, $2; Three copies, $5; Five copies, $8; Ten copies, $15; Single copies, five cents each. A limited number of advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

BELKNAP—BLEECKER.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, December 8, by the Rev. William A. Matson, D. D., A. WELLING BELKNAP to JESSIE B., daughter of the late Alexander N. Bleecker, of this city.

BRIGHAM—ALEXANDER.—In the Church of the Redeemer, Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, December 7, by the Rev. R. E. Terry, rector of St. John's parish, assisted by the Rev. Edward Jessup, rector of the Church of the Redeemer, LUCIEN FAY BRIGHAM to LOUISE, second daughter of George W. Alexander, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

HAYDEN—QUINAN.—On Wednesday, December 7, at the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, C. F. Davenport, Elizabeth, N. J., by the Rev. H. B. Ridgaway, D. D., BRACE HAYDEN to KITTIE, daughter of Henry E. Quinan, all of New York.

HENDERSON—REID.—On Friday, December 9, by the Rev. Samuel W. Duffield, PETER HENDERSON, of Jersey City, to JEANIE H. REID, of Greenville, N. J.

POST—SMITH.—On Thursday, December 8, by the Rev. Samuel J. Knapp, JAMES H. POST, of Woodside, Long Island, to REBECCA E. SMITH, only daughter of James B. Smith, Esq., of this city.

PRIOR—COOK.—On Thursday, December 8, at the residence of the bride's uncle, C. Denison, Esq., by the Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, THOMAS S. PRIOR to IDA L. COOK, daughter of the late Egbert C. Cook. No cards.

REED—VAN ETTEN.—On Thursday, December 8, at the Sixth Avenue Reformed church, by Rev. Dr. Danner, JOHN K. REED to ALIDA VAN ETTEN, all of this city.

WEBSTER—JONES.—On Wednesday evening, December 7, at the residence of the bride's father, No. 355 Lexington avenue, by the Rev. Dr. Anderson, Lieutenant Colonel ALMA S. WEBSTER to NELLIE F. JONES.

Died.

ABBOTT.—At Tremont, Westchester county, N. Y., on Sunday, December 4, EMMA B., second daughter of Charles A. and Blanche E. Abbott, aged 4 years, 3 months and 17 days.

BUNCE.—On Thursday morning, December 8, CYNTHIA, widow of Nathaniel Bunce, in the 87th year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 37 West Fifty-fourth street, this (Saturday) afternoon, at two o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family and of her son, N. R. Bunce, are invited to attend, without further notice.

Hartford, New Orleans and San Francisco papers please copy.

BORELLA.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, December 9, CARL EDWARD BORELLA, a native of Denmark, in the 27th year of his age.

Funeral to take place from the residence of his brother-in-law, August Quortrups, No. 315 Myrtle avenue, this (Saturday) morning at ten o'clock.

CHAURAND.—On Wednesday, December 7, MARY ANN AUGUSTA, widow of Honoré Chaurand.

Her friends, and also those of her daughter, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, Twenty-third street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, this (Saturday) morning, at ten o'clock.

GISBURNE.—On Friday, December 9, CLAUDIUS J. GISBURNE, in the 34th year of his age.

Relatives and friends, also members of Scotia Lodge, No. 634, F. and A. M., Typographical Union, No. 6, and New York Typographical Society, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, No. 183 Ninth street, between North First and Ainslie streets, Williamsburg, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock.

SUMMONS.—The members of Scotia Lodge, No. 634, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to attend a special communication of the Lodge, at the Lodge room, No. 161 Eighth avenue, on Sunday, December 11, at twelve o'clock sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother C. J. Gisburne. Members of sister lodges are fraternally invited to join with us. By order of M. GRIEVES, W. M.

W. M. ROBINSON, Secretary.

COSGROVE.—On Thursday, December 8, PHILIP ANDREW, son of James and Elizabeth Cosgrove, aged 3 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 176 avenue B, this (Saturday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

COSTIGAN.—The members of the Association of Exempt Firemen are hereby notified to meet at the late residence of our deceased brother, William Costigan, foot of West Eighty-eighth street, on Sunday, December 11, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to his remains. FRANCIS HAGADORN, F. S.

COWEN.—On Friday morning, December 9, FANNY, eldest daughter of R. I. Cowen, in her 16th year.

The friends and relatives of deceased, Adelphi Lodge, No. 23, F. and A. M.; Cornucopia Lodge, No. 106, I. O. of O. F.; Jordan Lodge, No. 15, I. O. B. B.; Jonathan Lodge, No. 14, K. S. B.; Chelra Bikur Cholim u Kadisha Congregation, and Chelra Aderath El and Ladies' Society are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 440 Third avenue, on Sunday morning, at ten o'clock.

Manchester Guardian (England) please copy.

CUSHING.—On Thursday morning, December 8, TILESTON CUSHING, in the 68th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, McComb avenue, Mott Haven, this (Saturday) afternoon, at half-past twelve o'clock. Train leaves Harlem Railroad depot, corner Twenty-sixth street and Fourth avenue, at half-past eleven o'clock.

DOUGHTY.—On Friday, December 9, HARRIET, the wife of George Doughty, of Queens, L. I., in the 62d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, at Rocky Hill, on Monday, at twelve o'clock noon. Carriages will meet the half-past ten train at Queens depot.

FENN.—Suddenly, on Tuesday morning, December 6, of congestion of the lungs, DANIEL FENN, eldest son of John Fenn, aged 38 years.

Will be buried from St. Paul's church, Fordham road, corner of Eighth street, this day (Saturday). Service at the church at twelve M. Friends and acquaintances of the family please attend without further notice.

HOPKINS.—At his residence, 110 Navy street, THOMAS HOPKINS, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. James' Cathedral, this (Saturday) morning, at nine o'clock; from thence to the Cemetery of the Holy Cross for interment.

HUGHES.—On Thursday, December 8, at her residence, 247 East Thirty-fifth street, ANN, the beloved wife of Bernard Hughes, aged 60 years.

A solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul at St. Gabriel's church, East Thirty-seventh street, this (Saturday) morning, at ten o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family and of her son-in-law, Jeremiah McCarthy, are respectfully invited to attend.

JACOBUS.—Suddenly, on Thursday, December 8, LEAH JACOBUS, wife of James G. Jacobus, in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 138 Waverley place, on Sunday, at twelve o'clock noon.

JOHNSON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, December 8, MARGARET, daughter of the late Tennis Telbout Johnson.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day (Saturday), at twelve o'clock noon, from 242 Jay street, old number, 338 new.

LYNCH.—CATHARINE, the beloved wife of Charles Lynch, in the 46th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 248 avenue B, this (Saturday) afternoon, at one o'clock precisely.

LYNCH.—At his residence, No. 328 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, after a short illness, WILLIAM LYNCH, aged 58 years.

The funeral will take place this (Saturday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

MARRIN.—On Friday, December 9, MAGGIE MARRIN, the beloved child of Peter and Ann Marrin, aged 2 years and 16 days.

Funeral services at her father's residence, 434 West Thirty-fifth street, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock.

MOFFETT.—On Friday, December 9, PHŒBE ADA, beloved daughter of William R. and Phœbe P. Moffett, aged 3 years, 1 month and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of her grandparents, 227 West Twelfth street.

MULLIN.—On Thursday, December 8, JOSEPH HENRY, oldest son Michael and Catharine Mullen, aged 20 years and 9 months.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 97 Goerck street, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock, to Calvary Cemetery.

MCMANUS.—On Thursday, December 8, after a long and painful illness, MARY MCMANUS, the beloved wife of James McManus, in the 27th year of her age, both of the town of Stradom, county Cavan, Ireland.

Her friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock, from her late residence, 483 Greenwich street, New York.

Cavan papers please copy.

MCNARY.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, December 5, JOSEPHINE, youngest daughter of William H. and Josephine D. McNary.

PHELAN.—On Thursday, December 8, WILLIAM PHELAN, a native of Kilkenny, parish of Calon, in the 47th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, 239 West Fortieth street, this (Saturday) morning, at nine o'clock.

PRATT.—On Thursday, December 8, NICHOLAS PRATT, in the 69th year of his age.

The funeral will take place this (Saturday) afternoon, at 232 West Seventeenth street.

QUINLAN.—On Thursday, December 8, of rheumatism, MAURICE J., eldest son of John and Ellen Quinlan, aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also those of his brothers, Jeremiah, John, Daniel and Patrick, and of his brothers-in-law, John and Michael Healy, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) morning, at ten o'clock, from 64 High street, Brooklyn, to the Church of the Assumption, corner of York and Jay streets. The remains to be interred in Calvary Cemetery.

RANKIN.—On Thursday, December 8, MARY JANE, infant daughter of John and Mary Jane Rankin.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 162 Sands street, Brooklyn, this (Saturday) afternoon, at two o'clock

ROEDIGER.—On Thursday, December 8, WILLIAM ROEDIGER, professor of music.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 123 South First street, between Third and Fourth streets, Williamsburg, this (Saturday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

ROGERS.—On Wednesday, December 7, CHARLES E., son of the late Ogden M. and Mary Rogers, in the 35th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday morning, at nine o'clock, from his late residence, 113 Cole street, Jersey City.

ROURK.—ELIZA, the beloved wife of Timothy Rourk, Jr., native of the parish of Lusmagh, Kings county, departed this life Thursday, December 8, in the 42d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 383 First avenue, on Sunday. The remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

RYAN.—On Thursday, December 8, MARY ANN RYAN.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 48 Forsyth street, this (Saturday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

SATTIG.—On Thursday morning, December 8, JOHN SATTIG, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 112 Second avenue, this day (Saturday), at twelve o'clock noon.

SKINNER.—On Wednesday, December 7, MARGARET, eldest daughter of Christina and the late Charles Skinner.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, 368 Sixth avenue, this (Saturday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

Portland (Oregon) and Glasgow (Scotland) papers please copy.

SPEAR.—On Friday, December 9, HOWARD, infant son of Charles and Margaret M. Spear.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 156 West Twenty-first street, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock.

SUTHERLAND.—On Thursday, December 8, JOHN, son of Alexander and Annie Sutherland.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the Presbyterian church, Eighty-fourth street and Eleventh avenue, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock.

TAYLOR.—On Friday, December 9, SAMUEL TAYLOR, in the 81st year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

THOMPSON.—On Thursday, December 8, after a short and severe illness, PETER THOMPSON, a native of the townland of Lismoy, parish of Clungish, Newtownforbes, county Longford, Ireland, aged 81 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 426 East Thirteenth street, this (Saturday) morning at nine o'clock. The remains will be taken to the Church of the Epiphany, Twenty-first street and Second avenue, where a solemn high mass of requiem will be offered up for the repose of his soul, and immediately after mass to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

WARNER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, December 8, SARAH EMILY, eldest daughter of Charles E. and Mary Warner, aged 20 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Sandy Hook pilots, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 145 Macon street, this (Saturday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

WATERSON.—On Friday morning, December 9, in this city, JOHN WATERSON, in the 64th year of his age.

Funeral this (Saturday) morning, at nine o'clock, from the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison avenue and Thirty-fifth street.

WHITTAKER.—On Friday morning, December 9, of convulsions, SARAH LOUISA, daughter of Francis A. and Sarah A. Whittaker, of Brooklyn, aged 6 years and 11 months.

GASOLINE MURDER.

Another Patent Oil Explosion, and the Last Slaughter by Means of Safety Gas.

A Mechanic Mending an Empty Gasoline Cylinder is Cut in Two and Instantly Killed—Full Particulars—Statements of Parties Interested—The Coroner's Inquest.

Yesterday morning at about seven o'clock an explosion occurred at the machine shop of Thomas Kerr, at the southeast corner of Fifty-fifth street and First avenue, the noise and shock of which startled the people for blocks around. Many persons rushed in the direction of the noise and several officers hurried to the scene. On reaching the shop it was found that a gasoline boiler had been exploded, and the fragments of a human body, fearfully mutilated, were also discovered.

THE MACHINE OF DEATH

was an iron boiler, as it is called, perhaps a quarter of an inch in thickness, and three feet five inches in length by three feet in diameter. It was blown in two—one head being blown off about six inches from one end. It was painted on the outside a reddish color. The fracture presents a rough surface, but uniformly so, and near the bursted end are two holes bored through the plate, each being about one inch in diameter. About fifteen feet from where the boiler lay was

THE TRUNK OF A HUMAN BODY,

stained with dirt and resting in a pool of blood and excrement, while the intestines lay protruding from the body upon the ground. The head remained intact, with the exception of a deep gash, extending across the cheek and chin, and was that of a fine-looking man of about twenty-eight years of age, with long, dark-brown hair, side whiskers and eyes of light blue. About thirty-five feet from the boiler, in a cavity in the earth beneath a flywheel of the machinery, were the legs, with a part of the spine hanging to them, covered with clots of blood and bearing parts of the intestines. The sole of one of the shoes was blown off.

This man, the fragments of whom lay thus scattered about, was named Frederick Meyer, and his residence is unknown.

At the time of the explosion he was engaged in trimming the boiler for the purpose of soldering on two brass stopcocks.

THE FRAGMENTS OF THE BODY WERE COLLECTED

and carried to the Nineteenth precinct station house, where Coroner Schirmer began an inquest upon them, which at a late hour in the afternoon was adjourned to enable Professor Chandler to inspect the boiler. The remains were then removed by Mr. Merrit, an undertaker, to his premises in Eighth avenue.

DAMAGE TO THE BUILDING.

The building was considerably shattered, causing perhaps a damage of from two to four hundred dollars. The pieces of machinery were thrown in every direction, glass was broken and the walls cracked.

THE FIRST ARREST.

Thomas McGinnis, the man who sent the cylinder or boiler to Kerr's shop, was arrested and held to await the examination by Coroner Schirmer.

THE SECOND ARREST.

J. D. Averill resides at 164 East Fifty-third street, and is in the employ of the New York Gas Metre Company, No. 2 Dey street, as superintendent. He was arrested on a charge of homicide, "in not informing French Mayor of the dangerous nature of a gasoline boiler." He was held by Coroner Schermer in default of $5,000 bail.

THE INQUEST.

John D. Averill being sworn, says:—I reside at No. 164 East Fifty-third street; am a gas fitter by occupation; about two weeks ago a boiler made of iron was sent to me from the gas works at New Rochelle on trial; I being in want of one for the purpose of storing gasoline; I did not examine the boiler on receiving it but allowed it to remain in a lot of No. 198 East Fifty-third street; on Tuesday last I examined it and found two wooden plugs and an iron one inside; I took one of the wooden plugs and left the rest inside; I examined it to see what the boiler had been used for;

I TAPPED IT OVER,

but nothing came out of it. The iron plug was in good condition. No sediment was in the boiler. By the advice of Mr. Richards I sent the boiler to Mr. McGinnis in Fifth street, near Second avenue, to have two brass cocks put into the boiler. Mr. McGinnis told me he was busy and did not have the taps, so I went to Mr. Thomas Kerr, machinist, at the corner of First avenue and Fifty-fifth street.

MR. KERR'S FOREMAN

said they would put the cocks in. I told him the tank had come from the gas works and I wanted the cocks fixed to hold

GASOLINE.

I was coming up at two o'clock to-day to get the tank, at which time it was to be ready; at twelve o'clock I heard it had exploded; I considered the

BOILER A SAFE ONE

as regards thickness and cocks, one below to draw off water and sediment and the other above for light material; I was not informed what the boiler had been used for; I understood that it was made by Mr. Potter, of Jersey City, about two years ago; I am employed by the New York Gas Saving Metre Company, of No. 2 Dey street; I told Mr. Kerr that it was a gasoline tank.

Thomas McGuinness being sworn, says:—I reside at 334 East Fifty-fifth street; I am in the foundry business in Fifty-fourth street; in the fore part of the week Mr. Averill asked me to put the taps in the boiler, but I was busy and advised him to take it to Mr. Kerr.

A BOILER MAKER'S OPINION.

I have examined the boiler since and consider the break to be a new one, and the part that gave way was sound iron with no flaw in it.

Mr. Kerr was next examined. In his evidence he said:—Mr. Averill did not tell me that it was a gasoline boiler, but that it was to be used for that purpose; the cocks were to be secured in and then soldered with tin, so as to make it tight; the tank he brought was a common sheet-iron one; this morning I began to tin two cocks for the purpose of soldering them after being secured in, the holes having been drilled the day previous; in proceeding with the work I found it necessary to

HEAT THE TANK

a little to tin it; I heated a piece of iron in the forge and told the deceased, who was in my employ as engineer, to carry out the hot piece of iron and lay it on the holes of the tank; he took the iron, which was red hot, and as soon as he touched the tank with it

AN EXPLOSION

took place, destroying the building and killing Mr. Meyer, whom I found terribly mangled inside the shop; the head and shoulders were ten feet from the boiler, and the lower extremities about forty feet distant; the explosion occurred within eight or nine feet of me; if I had been told that the boiler had been used for gasoline I would not have it within a hundred feet of my shop.

William Murdock, of First avenue, near Fifty-sixth street, the foreman of Kerr's shop, was next examined. He also said that if he had known that the boiler had contained gasoline he would not have allowed it to come into the shop.

Charles W. Kruger, one of Mr. Kerr's apprentices, living at 164 East Fifty-sixth street, was present at the time of the explosion. His story developed nothing new.

THE HISTORY OF THE BOILER.

William A. Covel, of No. 175 Amity street, Brooklyn, testified—I am a gas engineer; the boiler was made eighteen months ago in Jersey City by Berther & Co., gas-meter makers; I saw the boiler there, and I considered its construction first class; I was asked for my opinion; I think it was made of three-eighth inch wrought iron, with riveted joints; I was asked if the boiler was good by the representative of the New Rochelle Gas Company; it was used by them for passing gas through; I saw it at New Rochelle about a year ago, and it then contained gasoline; the boiler has not been used for a year.

POLICE "BREAKS."

The Commissioners yesterday tried about fifty offending policemen for various offences. Three were stripped of their shields in open court and dismissed the force. Terrence O'Brien, of the Twenty-first precinct, was the first one decapitated. It appeared that he left his post to buy a bottle of gin for a man who did not wish to enter the saloon. Brassell, of the Sixth precinct, who has been on the force four months, and was convicted of being so grossly drunk an hour after going out on post that it required four policemen to carry him in, was the second victim. The third, McCutcheon, of the Fourteenth, was charged with stealing a pair of gloves from a fifteenth amendment named Huff. Huff swore that while passing through Grand street McCutcheon met him, said, "These gloves are too good for a 'nigger,'" took them and gave him his old ones in lieu thereof. Captain Walsh made himself busy in securing the officer's disgrace. McCutcheon's defence was that he took the gloves merely as a a lark and intended to return them. The Board, however did not believe him, and sent him out of the room shiedless.

RAILLERY ON SUNDAY.

Judge Teese, of Newark, on Sunday Horse Cars.

In the case of the State of New Jersey vs. Rush Moore, involving the right of the Newark, Bloomfield and Montclair horse cars to run on Sunday, arguments were heard recently before Judge Frederick H. Teese, of the Essex Common Pleas. His Honor reversed the decision of the Justices' Court and ordered penalties and costs returned to defendant. The Judge said he would at some future day reduce his opinion on the general question to writing if counsel so desired. As a general thing he agreed with Judge Reed, of Pennsylvania, that the running of the cars on Sunday became a necessity from the altered condition of our circumstances; and that the stage law of 1846 would hardly apply to Sunday horse cars, which were not then in existence, and therefore could not have been contemplated when the law for suppressing vice and immorality was passed by the Legislature.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

Woman's Suffrage the Panacea of Her Wrongs—No More Money for Chassepots and Needle Guns—A Hint for Wendell Phillips—Adam and Eve—The Fallen Women Who Walk Our Streets.

A goodly number of ladies, representing what the ill-natured world call the strong-minded portion of the fair sex, assembled yesterday afternoon at the room of the New York Woman's Suffrage Association to give vent to the grievances that lay uppermost on their minds and to clamor for woman's "rights" and the redress of woman's wrongs. As a matter of course the shafts of their ire were directed against man—that monster of iniquity—and his wicked and selfish course was exposed in the forcible speeches delivered by several of the ladies. Nor did Wendell Phillips, the apostle of woman's rights, escape unscathed; for

HIS LACK OF ENERGY

in the defence of woman's cause was severely commented upon by one of the lady speakers. If Bill Shakespeare had been present at this rare meeting he would have been inclined to repeat the remark put into the mouth of Benedict:—

I wish my horse had the speed of your tongue and so good a contriver.

It is, however, fair to state that even that hardened case of the masculine gender found champions among the fair dames present, who took it upon themselves to

SHIELD HIS BATTERED REPUTATION

from the furious assaults made upon it. The meeting was called to order by Mrs. Charlotte B. Wilbour, vice president of the association. The secretary, Mrs. Abbey Crosby, read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved. At the suggestion of Dr. Frederick R. Marvin, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, Mrs. Dr. Hallock took the floor and addressed the meeting as follows:—

Comparing herself to

AN OVERCHARGED ELECTRIC BATTERY,

she said—I came across an article in one of the daily New York journals, entitled "Peace Pipers," stating that it was natural for nations when they get prosperous to pick quarrels with other nations, in order to let off the surplus steam. Showing this to my better half, or, rather,

MY OTHER HALF,

(Voices—"Equally good") I could scarcely express my indignation. If the thrifty housewives who add to the prosperity of nations had a voice in the matter men would not spend their surplus money for needle guns and Chassepots. It has been said that a woman should not vote because she can't fight. Now this is the very reason why she is more entitled to it than man.

In alluding to the present war in Europe she said:—Newspapers report the big battles and the doings of Napoleon and Bazaine, but they do not mention the rapes and outrages committed on women, which are

THE TRIMMINGS OF WAR.

In the course of her remarks about the social evil she gave vent to the following strong expressions:—Women's poverty consents to many things. I wish the streets were lined with the dead bodies of these fallen women that man should open his eyes to the social evil and see the enormity of his offence. I have no objection to man if he will not go out of his sphere. I want man to be more manly and woman more womanly. I do not mean to talk woman's rights. I have a new platform, which is—woman's duties. If woman would do her duty she would have her rights. In alluding to the laws that have been passed at St. Louis to abate the social evil she said:—Women should not allow men to take this subject into their hands. When a man talks about

STEMMING THE SOCIAL EVIL.

I turn my back on him; he has no business to touch this subject. Women should not permit men even to open their lips about the degradation of their fallen sisters. I hope some political party will unite upon one platform, and that is woman's suffrage. If Mr. Wendell Philips will waste his time upon other question, and not take hold of this all-important one he may retire into private life. The live question of the day is woman. I do not wish to attack men. I only want to say that

WOMEN WHO SIN AGAINST MORAL LAWS

are no worse than men who do the same, though the degradation of the former may seem much greater. Women have a loftier standard of morality, because there is something of the Divine Spirit engrafted in their nature. God gave Eve to Adam because Adam could not get into heaven without the spiritualistic aid of women. A bad woman is a fallen angel. She may be worse than a bad man, because she falls from a greater height. The speaker concluded her harangue by apologizing for the impassionate manner of her remarks, saying that she was born under a Southern sky and her feelings on this subject were "too many for her."

Mrs. SEACORE then vented her feelings by a brief discourse upon the same subject, after which Mrs. SOMERBY, M. D., spoke about the measures needed to aid the

PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT OF YOUNG WOMEN.

She said:—The women of this city have grown indolent; many would rather be idle and have their expenses paid by licentious men than work for a living. She objected to Mrs. Hallock's remarks because she thought they were somewhat one sided, and she did not like

RUNNING MEN DOWN.

Mrs. Dr. MARTIN then arose and said that the instrument of suffrage is needed to remove women's wrongs.

At the suggestion of Mrs. Dr. Somerby the following members were appointed to attend as delegates the peace meeting, which will take place on the 23d instant:—Mrs. Blake, Mrs. Hallock, Mrs. Seacore, Mrs. Crosby, Mrs. Poole, Dr. Holland, Dr. Hallock, Mrs. Somerby, Mrs. Wilbeur. After which Mrs. Devereux Blake made a very clever speech about the indolence of the women of the day.

At this stage of the proceedings Dr. HALLOCK, a benevolent old man, took the chair and delivered a brief discourse. The meeting then adjourned.

TANNHAUSER.

The Operatic Kicking Scrape—The Other Side of the Lichtmay-Krause-"Long-Toed-Shoes" Difficulty.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The statements in yesterday's HERALD concerning an alleged disgraceful kicking scene said to have occurred between two prominent *prime donne* of the German Stadt theatre, during a recent performance of the opera of "Tannhauser" on that stage, are so one-sided that it may be proper to give the public in the following the other side of the story. People interested in the matter will find an impartial statement of the whole occurrence published in the (German) *New Yorker Demokrat* of yesterday. While it is true that there have been quarrels between Mme. Lichtmay and Miss Krause since their arrival from Germany in this city, the first named lady never disgraced herself and the stage so much as to show her animosity towards her young and fair opponent by kicking the same vigorously with her "long toed shoes," which she wore on that occasion, so that the poor victim of this open breach of peace was ever since confined to her bed. It can be proved by thousands of trustworthy people and good citizens that the whole of this shameful story told by Miss Krause, and launched into publicity by a so-called General and ardent adorer of the alleged poor victim of the *prima donna* "kicking mania," is altogether nothing but a maliciously invented piece of blackguardism. The four pages, one of which was Miss Krause's, had in their parts of the grand piece no "stanzas" at all, as alleged in yesterday's papers, and Miss Krause withdrew from the stage after she had delivered a certain missive to the "Landgrafin" (Mme. Lichtmay) as sound and lively as a fish going to swim in the water. Miss Krause has attended since that time several balls, which is proof enough of her not having received any injury whatever.

IMPARTIAL OBSERVER.

FEMMES D'INDUSTRIE.

Capture of Two Gorgeously Arrayed "Lady" Shoplifters in Newark.

Yesterday information was received at the Newark police headquarters that a robbery had been perpetrated in the dry goods store of Hamilton & Company, on Broad street, corner of Bank. A valuable Paisley shawl had disappeared simultaneously with a couple of elegantly dressed ladies who had been looking at goods in the store. Detective Haggerty was at once despatched to inquire into the matter. Passing down Centre street, near the depot, he observed a couple of females, gotten up in the matter of toilets most elaborately,

DROP INTO A LAGER BEER SALOON.

Considering that this was a decidedly unladylike procedure—one that did not at all accord with their appearance and fine clothes—the detectives put after them; he smelled a huge sized mouse, to use an expressive slangism. "I want you gals to take a walk with me," said Bob. "We want you to take a drink with us," was the response. The three then proceeded to the station house, where the "ladies" gave their names as Ann Waters, spinster, twenty years of age, of No. 96 Twenty-eighth street, New York city, and Mary A. Hogan, of Sixth avenue. One was dressed in a black silk flounced dress, diamond jewelry and a

WEALTH OF SPLENDID DARK BROWN HAIR.

This was Ann Waters. Mary wore a pretty plaid dress and was otherwise adorned *à la mode*. Neither is absolutely handsome, but both are quite prepossessing, Ann being the best looking of the two. She is plump and fair-skinned. On searching Mary a large pocket was discovered, in which was a piece of handsome black thread lace worth seventy-five dollars, Hamilton's shawl, worth fifty dollars, and some other articles. *En route* to the station one of them dropped

A FINE FUR COLLAR.

The shawl and lace have been identified, and there his every reason to believe that the pair are old hands in the shoplifting business. They seem to know every officer in New York. Last night they modestly requested the Police Clerk, George Gray, to purchase for them a bottle of Heidsick, a bundle of cigarettes and other such like dainties. It is likely they now very much regret having crossed over to unsophisticated Jersey.

LIBRE CUBA.

Arrest of the Minister of the Provisional Government of Cuba.

Señor Ruez Indicted for Violation of the Neutrality Laws—He Surrenders Himself to the Federal Authorities—He is Held in $10,000 Bail—His Exposition of the Case.

A few days ago the United States Grand Jury found indictments against General Thomas Jordan, an active sympathizer with the Cuban cause, and Señor Ruez, the Cuban Ambassador at Washington. On Tuesday last General Jordan was arrested and held in $10,000 bail. Although the federal authorities maintained the strictest secrecy as to the names of the other parties indicted, rumors spread far and wide that Señor Ruez was the most prominent among them and the man next most likely to be caged. These rumors reached the ears of the Señor, who, being then in Washington, after consultation with his lawyer, resolved to set out for this city. On his arrival he put himself at once in communication with the authorities here, and ascertained from them—a matter in which he was in doubt—that he was the man of whom they were in quest. On appearing before Commissioner Shields yesterday morning, and giving his name, the Commissioner affirmed the charge which had reached the Señor's ears, and demanded bail in the sum of $10,000. Bondsmen for the sum were on hand in the persons of Messrs. Gross and Pond, friends of the accused, and the Commissioner fixed the last Monday in February as the day for the examination.

During an interview with the representative of the HERALD Señor Ruez admitted that his sympathy was warmly enlisted with his struggling countrymen, and that he had endeavored to procure the moral support of the United States; but denied all guilt of the charge preferred against him in the indictment—of a violation of the neutrality law. He said it was alleged against him that he and General Jordan were the projectors of an expedition designed to sail for Cuba on the 22d of last October; but so far from that being true he was not in New York at the time the organization of this expedition was said to have been made, neither was he acquainted with General Jordan beyond knowing him by sight. The Señor characterized the whole charge as malicious and groundless, and complained bitterly of the United States law, which permitted the federal authorities to arrest and imprison a citizen, without affording him a chance of redress, if his liberty should be wrongfully and unwarrantably taken from him.

Señor Ruez says, while he is willing to suffer at the hands of his Spanish foes all the punishment and torture decreed to men who struggle for liberty, he feels the iron more particularly enter into his soul when the rivet which strikes home comes from Americans, whom he and all struggling nationalists look to for support in their dreams of liberty. A *libre* Cuba, he says, is but the question of an hour, or of a day, and why the American government, through their agents and officials, should go out of their way to throttle the fresh breathing of Cubans determined to be free is beyond his comprehension. This was not the way the struggling colonists attained their way to independence.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

THE HUMOR OF SYDNEY SMITH.

Lecture by Mr. William Anderson Before the Young Men's Christian Association.

Last evening a very interesting lecture was delivered on the above subject by Mr. William Anderson, before the Young Men's Christian Association, at the western branch, Hudson street. There was a large attendance, and the wit, eloquence and well-pointed observations which throughout marked the discourse were thoroughly appreciated. The President of the association introduced the lecturer, who commenced by giving a biographical sketch of Sydney Smith, and said that it was not his intention to present him on that occasion as the popular London preacher, the brilliant essayist or the eloquent advocate of social reform, but to introduce him as the genial humorist and man of society. After quoting Smith's ideas of the effect of wit and humor upon character and disposition, Mr. Anderson remarked that those who had familiarized themselves with the writings of the

"WITTIEST ENGLISHMAN OF THE CENTURY"

could not fail to notice the important part which the alimentive faculty played in influencing his mental powers. While he did not affirm that the witty parson was a glutton, he presented a number of apt quotations to establish the assertion that some of Smith's most humorous sayings were tinged with his predominant love of the pleasures of the table; for in an hour of fancy Sydney declared that his idea of heaven was eating *foie gras* to the sound of trumpets. Among the notable passages from Smith's voluminous writings that were quoted in the first part of the lecture was the advice he gave to Mrs. Meynell to take more care of her choice geraniums and not let the pigs in upon them; for although

GERANIUM-FED BACON

was of a beautiful color, it took too many plants to fatten one pig; his definition of real piety and attachment to the Church, which was sending strawberries to a clergyman, and his genial note to a grandchild for mailing him a letter over weight, wherein he threatens to pull all the plums out of her puddings and to undress her dolls and steal their under petticoats. The lecturer then invited his audience to accompany Sidney Smith to the dinner tables of the *bon ton* of the British metropolis, and to listen to some of the words of wit and wisdom which fell from the lips of the great humorist. For over an hour Mr. Anderson recited choice selections of the humor of Smith, which the student of his works is conversant with, in such an animated strain as showed his hearty appreciation of the brilliant wit that sparkled in every sentence. We note, particularly, the scene that took place at a dinner party where Sir James Mackintosh and Sydney Smith succeeded in making a raw Scotch ensign believe that the latter was the great "Sur Sudney," and the occasion where Sydney Smith bursts into uproarious laughter upon learning that a young Scotchman was going to marry

AN IRISH WIDOW OF HUGE DIMENSIONS.

"Going to marry her?" he exclaimed. "You mean a part of her; he could not marry her all himself. It would be a case, not of bigamy, but trigamy, There is enough of her to furnish wives for the whole parish. One man marry her? It is monstrous! You might people a colony with her; or give an assembly with her; or, perhaps, take your morning walk round her, always provided there were frequent resting places, and you were in good health. I once was rash enough to try walking round her before breakfast, but only got half way and gave it up exhausted. Or you might read the riot act and disperse her; in short, you might do anything with her but marry her."

The lecturer then, by way of practical improvement, quoted Smith's truthful remark that digestion was the great secret of life, and that character, talents and virtues were powerfully affected by

PIE CRUST AND RICH SOUPS.

A number of Sydney's idiosyncracies were enumerated, and Mr. Anderson concluded his entertaining paper by asking his hearers to peep over Smith's shoulder for a few moments while he communed, pen in hand, with Jeffrey and other intimate correspondents, and to embody in their lives this bit of Smith's philosophy:—"If it be my lot to crawl I will crawl contentedly; if to fly, I will fly with alacrity; but as long as I can possibly avoid it I will never be unhappy. If, with a pleasant wife, three children, a good house and farm, many books and a host of true friends. I cannot be happy I am a very silly, foolish fellow."

ASSASSINATION OF LINCOLN.

John H. Surratt at the Cooper Institute.

An audience numbering some 300 people assembled last evening at the Cooper Institute to hear John H. Surratt lecture on his trial for and subsequent acquittal of the assassination of President Lincoln.

So small a number gathered together in so large a hall reminded us of Captain Mayne Reid's oft repeated descriptions of an oasis in a prairie. Whether they were the wonted "deadheads" that appertain to newly started lecturers who embrace their calling from "pecuniary motives solely" rather than from possessing any fitness for their business, it is difficult to say; but, with some few exceptions, they (the audience) were undoubtedly enthusiastic admirers of John H. Surratt or John H. Surratt's lecture.

As Mr. Surratt's lecture, as delivered by him at Rockville, Maryland, has been already given at length in these columns, it need not here be repeated. Suffice it to say that it was dull, stupid and uninteresting to a degree.

It reminded one more of a schoolboy repeating his lesson, rather imperfectly committed to memory, than will, perhaps, even the irrepressible George Francis Train.

Of interruptions there were not a few. The lecturer becoming very severe on Mr. Louis J. Weichman, a bald-headed gentleman rose from his seat and, in a very excited manner and with a very gruff voice, professed himself entirely anxious to know who the said Louis J. Weichman was, where he resided, &c. Of course the impatient audience called him to order, and called on Mr. Surratt to proceed.

"Go on! Go on!" was the cry from the two hundred and fifty "deadheads," and go on Mr. Surratt did, until he arrived at the last page and line of the manuscript on the desk before him. Some two or three others, no doubt emulous of the "bald-headed," who hungered for information, made feeble inquiries; and, although they failed to elicit anything that was not down on the manuscript, they managed to relieve somewhat the monotony of the lecture, or explanation, or whatever Mr. Surratt chooses to call this rehash of his, on what is to all a disagreeable and painful subject.

YACHTING.

Another Addition to the New York Yacht Club.

The schooner yacht Sunshine was launched Saturday, November 12, from the yard of her builders, Hillman, Streeker & Byerby, at Kensington. She was modelled by James Fennimore, of Burlington, N. J., after Mr. Macalester's famous yacht Glengary. She was built for General E. B. Grubb, of Burlington; is 45 feet keel, 50 feet over all, 15 feet 9 inches beam, 5 feet depth of hold; foremast, 55 feet; mainmast, 57 feet; topmast, 25 feet; bowsprit, 14 feet outboard. She started down the bay Tuesday, November 15, on her trial trip, and returned Wednesday, November 23, having been out in the gale of Monday night and Tuesday. Captain Macalester says she exceeds their best expectations in regard to speed and weatherly qualities, and, as the General is a member of the New York Yacht Club, she will no doubt give some of her larger opponents a lively shaking up during the coming season. We congratulate him on having procured so fine a yacht.

REVENUE ROBBERY.

Emigrants Engaged in Cheating the Customs—Seizure of Smuggled Silks and Satins—Capture of Contraband Chests.

For some time past the Custom House authorities have been aware of the fact that large quantities of silks and Lyons velvets were being smuggled across the channel from France to Ireland, mainly to Belfast and the Northern ports. The goods were there safely stored until emigrants could be found by whom to send the cloth to New York. The mode of operation was as follows:—A large trunk manufacturer, whose name is said to be Dewns, furnished boxes for emigrants at reduced prices. These boxes, or chests, were of the most substantial manufacture, and contained

FALSE BOTTOMS.

Between the false and real bottoms the silks and velvets were hidden and smuggled into New York. The emigrants were recommended to go to certain boarding houses on West street, and when they arrived there with their boxes it was a simple matter to remove the smuggled goods and replace the false bottoms. The goods were then removed to two wholesale houses on Broadway, who were thus enabled to sell

FINE SILKS AND VELVETS AT A LOW FIGURE,

very much under the market prices. So common had this mode of evading the custom authorities become that it is probable that hardly a vessel left the northern parts of Ireland without some of the ingeniously constructed chests aboard. It is estimated that the loss to the United States government by this fraudulent evasion of customs will aggregate nearly $250,000 in gold. By some means the secret leaked out and came to the ears of the authorities, who immediately instituted a

VIGOROUS EXAMINATION OF EMIGRANTS' BOXES

on all vessels arriving at Castle Garden. The search has been successful. Yesterday morning three of the attaches of the Custom House found a chest containing silks and velvets, valued at $6,000, at a boarding house on West street. So neatly had the box been constructed that it passed the officers at Castle Garden without suspicion as to its contents. Many boxes similar to the one seized have been sent to Baltimore by the smugglers, and the Custom House authorities in that city have been notified of the fact by the New York officials.

The silks and velvets seized in West street have been removed to the Seizure Department.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	7 14	Moon rises...eve	6 50
Sun sets	4 32	High water.morn	9 47

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER.

Steamer.	Sails	Destination.	Office.
Manhattan	Dec 10	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Pereire	Dec 10	Havre	58 Broadway.
City of Wash'n.	Dec 10	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
India	Dec 10	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
France	Dec 10	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
America	Dec 10	Bremen	68 Broad street.
City of Balt're.	Dec 13	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Minnesota	Dec 14	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Weser	Dec 17	Bremen	68 Broad street.
Wyoming	Dec 17	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Columbia	Dec 17	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Italy	Dec 17	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
City of Paris	Dec 17	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Iowa	Dec 21	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Idaho	Dec 21	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Lafayette	Dec 24	Havre	58 Broadway.
City of London	Dec 24	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Europa	Dec 24	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Cork	Dec 27	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Nevada	Dec 28	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Tyrian	Dec 28	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Caledonia	Dec 31	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Brook'n	Dec 31	Liverpool	15 Broadway.

PORT OF NEW YORK, DECEMBER 9, 1870.

CLEARED.

Steamship Virginia (Br), Sumner, London—National Steamship Co.
Steamship Manhattan (Br), Forsyth, Liverpool—Williams & Guion.
Steamship Cleopatra, Phillips, Havana—F Alexandre & Sons.
Steamship Ashland, Ingram, Charleston—Henry R Morgan & Co.
Steamship Volunteer, Jones, Wilmington, NC—Lorillard Steamship Co.
Ship Shatemuc, Soule, Bristol, E—E E Morgan's Sons.
Ship Ada (Dutch), Wiebenga, Rotterdam—Funch, Edye & Co.
Ship Zimi (Br), Cawley, Antwerp—Funch, Edye & Co.
Bark John H Pearson, Taylor, Trieste—Moss & Ward.
Brig Rhone (Br), McDougall, Bilboa—J F Whitney & Co.
Brig Spring Bird (Br), Thomas, Rio Janeiro—Peniston & Co.
Brig Henry H Seavey, Lee, Rio Grande do Sul—J H Winchester.
Brig Angostura (NG), Kausch, Ciudad Bolivar—Pavenstadt & Co.
Schr Paul Seavey, Lowell, Pernambuco—L E Amsinck & Co.
Schr Nymph, Ekerman, Belize via Truxillo—J Leaycraft & Co.
Schr Lettie Linwood, Eldridge, Truxillo—G Wessels.
Schr Samuel E Fabens, Crocker, St Pierre—H A Vatable & Son.
Schr Florence I Lockwood, St John, St Thomas—Henderson & Co.
Schr Mary Edward, Greenleaf, Nassau—J V Haviland.
Schr Susan Vittery, Cole, St Johns, NF—Geo F Bulley & Co.
Schr J S Ingraham, Packard, New Orleans—N H Brigham.
Schr Ridgewood, Derrickson, Georgetown, SC, and Port Bluff—E D Hurlbut & Co.
Schr Clara, Dennis, Alexandria—Baker & Dayton.
Schr J P Robinson, Harding, Baltimore—W Chalmers.
Schr Sam Weller, Brockway, Middletown—Rackett & Bro.
Schr Iris, Griffin Bridgeport—J A Coddingham.
Steamer Elizabeth, Cundiff, Baltimore.
Steamer A C Stimers, Davis, Philadelphia.
Steamer Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia.
Steamer Tacony, Nichols, Philadelphia.
Steamer Monitor, Jones, Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Wyoming (Br, new), Whineray, Liverpool Nov 25, via Queenstown 26, with mdse and 15 passengers, to Williams & Guion.

Steamship Silesia (N G), Trautmann, Hamburg, Nov 27, 6 PM, with mdse and 503 passengers, to Kunhardt & Co. Had strong SW winds throughout; 5th inst, 10:30 PM, lat 46 46, lon 54 04, passed a steamer of the Anchor line, bound W.

Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah Dec 6, at 6 PM, with mdse and passengers, to Murray, Ferris & Co. Had strong northerly winds from Hatteras.

Steamship Charleston, Berry, Charleston 56 hours, with mdse and passengers, to H R Morgan & Co.

Steamship Saratoga, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Geo B Upton, Roberts, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse, to Washington & Co.

Steamship E C Knight, Johnson, Georgetown, DC, 45 hours, with mdse, to G B Merrick.

Steamship W P Clyde, Sherwood, Philadelphia, with mdse, to J Lorillard.

Ship John Allen (Br), Horne, Madras July 11, Conconada 16th and Masulipatam Aug 27, with mdse, to Baker Bros. Passed Cape of Good Hope Oct 13 and crossed the Equator Nov 6, in lon 25. Sept 25, off the Island of Bourbon, spoke whaleing bark Atlantic (of New Bedford), Crowe, with 1,150 bbls oil, cruising. Nov 1, off Asencion, spoke ship Rosalin Castle, from Singapore for London.

Bark Rusoer (Nor), Pedersen, Genoa 59 days, with mdse to Phillips & Son—vessel to French, Edge & Co. Passed Gibraltar Oct 28; had moderate weather.

Brig Amelia Emma (of Searsport), Carlon, Rio Janeiro, 52 days, via Delaware Breakwater, Dec 8, with coffee, to Wright, Brown & Co; vessel to Walsh, Field & Way. Crossed the Equator Oct 28, in lon 37; had fine weather up to lat 30 N; since then strong westerly gales.

Brig Wider (Nor), Eckmann, Rio Janeiro 52 days, with rosewood to J L Phipps Bros—vessel to order. Crossed the Equator Nov 9 in lon 32; had fine weather.

Brig E C Redman (of Bangor), Redman, East Harbor, T I, 10 days, via Delaware Breakwater, Dec 8, with salt, to J H Winchester; vessel to Miller & Haughton.

Brig St John the Baptist (Br), Le Blanc, Sydney, CB, 21 days, with coal, to C B Swaine & Son. Had strong westerly gales the entire passage.

Schr Florence Shay (of Brookhaven), Hulse, Liverpool, 37 days, with mdse, to Nesmith & Sons; vessel to J H Winchester. Has been 20 days west of the Banks, with heavy westerly gales; lost spencer and damaged other sails.

Schr L C Hallock, Lee, Virginia.
Schr Moderator, Rulon, Virginia.
Schr W H Rutan, Decker, Virginia.
Schr John Forsyth, Sumner, Virginia.
Schr Wm Henry, Van Hame, Virginia.
Schr J G Stevenson, Brown, Virginia.
Schr Samuel Warren, Smith, Deleware.
Schr Henry Finch, Bunnell, Alexandria.
Schr Maria Pierson, Grant, Alexandria.
Schr J E Willetts, Bayles, Alexandria.
Schr Belle Halliday, Mills, Georgetown, DC.
Schr Lizzie W Harmum, Rich, Newcastle, Del.
Schr M V Cook, Valkenberg, Philadelphia for Providence.
Schr Fannie Hamner, Brooks, Philadelphia for Pawtucket.
Schr E A Safford, Powers, Philadelphia for Providence.
Schr J J Worthington, Young, Philadelphia for Providence.
Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, Philadelphia for New Bedford.
Schr G W Pratt, Nickerson, Philadelphia for Boston.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Brig Nellie Ware, Ware, Marseilles for New York (before reported at anchor at North Brothers), was towed to the city Dec 9.

Brig Marshal Dutch, Turner, Greenport for New York, in ballast, to master.

Schr America (Br), Patten, Canning, NS, 9 days, for New York, with potatoes, to H M Duryea—vessel to D R De Wolf & Co.

Schr J W Maitland, Clark, Calais for New York, 7 days, with lumber, to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr Frederick P Frye, Winterport, Me, for New York, with lumber, to master.

Schr Alice Oakes, Marsden, Gardiner for New York, 6 days, with lumber, to John Boynton, Sons & Co.

Schr Mary Brewer, Peace, Rockland for New York, with lime, to J V Haviland. Capt reports while passing Cape Cod found the lime in the hold to be on fire, caused from the water in the bilge; put into Edgartown to smother the fire; succeeded in doing so. Capt thinks about 30 to 40 bbls have been spoiled.

Schr Flight, Crowell, Gloucester for New York, with fish, to E T Lewis.

Schr Searsville, Chase, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr Edith May, Higgens, Wellfleet for New York.
Schr Benjamin E Crocker, Harding, Provincetown for Baltimore.
Schr Island Belle, Pierce, Vinalhaven for New York, 6 days, with granite, to New York Bridge Co.
Schr White Sea, Jones, Vinalhaven for New York, with granite, to New York Bridge Co.
Schr Elizabeth English, Crowell, Lanescove for New York.
Schr Entyre, Kenear, Provicence for New York.
Schr Lady Ellen, Sampson, Providence for Philadelphia.
Schr M A Tredmore, Hart, Providence for Elizabethport.
Schr John Warren, McGarr, Providence for Elizabethport.
Schr J H Young, Barrett, Providence for Elizabethport.
Schr D G Floyd, Clifford, Providence for New York.
Schr John Crockford, Hatch, Providence for Elizabethport.
Schr Fleetwing, Nash, Providence for New York.
Schr D A Berry, Walters, Providence for New York.
Schr John Gould, Mosher, Providence for Albany.
Schr Foam, Homan, Providence for Trenton.
Schr Ella H Trefethen, Emmons, Newport for Virginia.
Schr Transit, Brackett, Newport for New York.
Schr Geo F Brown, Gedney, Norwich for Elizabethport.
Schr Jacob Raymond, Anderson, New London for New York.
Schr Robert T Smith, Baisden, Portland, Ct, for New York.
Schr George Gillum, Murray, Portland, Ct, for New York.
Schr Gale, Shropshire, Portland, Ct, for New York.
Schr Geo A Twibell, Lougherty, Portland, Ct, for New York.
Schr E F Meany, Lewis, Portland, Ct, for New York.
Schr E G Russel, Rankin, Portland, Ct, for New York.
Schr James Magee, Magee, Derby for Amboy.
Schr Frances French, Throgmorton, Fairhaven for Virginia.
Schr Richard Morrill, McCarthey, Greenwich for New York.
Schr Ann Dole, Dixon, East Greenwich for New York.
Schr Elias Runion, Campel, New Haven for New Brunswick.
Schr Baltimore, Lauritz, New Haven for Amboy.
Schr James Diverty, Carrol, New Haven for Amboy.
Schr Maggie Vandusen, Tompkins, New Haven for Philadelphia.
Schr James Jones, Jones, New Haven for Baltimore.
Schr James, Selsey, New Haven for New Brunswick.
Schr Kate J Hoyt, Parker, New Haven for Georgetown, DC.
Schr M L Wedmore, Perry, New Haven for Virginia.
Schr S Aplegate, Sears, Bridgeport for Elizabethport.
Schr Sarah Jane, Fordham, Bridgeport for Amboy.
Schr Josephine, Baylis, Bridgeport for Elizabethport.
Schr Maria Hearn, Morrill, Stamford for Elizabethport.
Schr Liberty, Johnson, Norwalk for Elizabethport.
Schr Hester, Davis, Portchester for New York.

At anchor off Whitestone:—
Bark Stagg (Br), Wilson, from Sidney, CB, for New York, with coal, to Manhattan Gas Co.

At anchor in Flushing Bay:—
Brig Attic Durkee (Br), Murphy, from Boston for New York, in ballast, to Boyd & Hincken.
Schr Kate Foster, Harding, from Millbridge for New York, with lumber, to Simpson & Clapp.
Schr Uncas, Morgan, from Bridgeport for New York.
Schr Cornelia, Chase, from Fall river for New York.

BOUND EAST.

Brig C Morris (Br), Morris, New York for Windsor, NS.
Schr L A Babock, Lane, Philadelphia for Boston.
Schr A C Noyes, Baker, Port Johnson for Providence.
Schr Old Zack, Beebe Elizabethport for New Haven.
Schr North Pacific, Eaton, Elizabethport for Providence.
Schr R J Mercer, Tribble, Elizabethport for Providence.
Schr Hattie Collins, Mayo, Elizabethport for Hartford.
Schr Cora Linn, Walker, Elizabethport for Norwalk.
Schr J G Pierson, Ferris, Elizabethport for Stamford.
Schr Ontario, Barber, Elizabethport for Providence.
Schr Nellie Treat, Trim, Elizabethport for Portland.
Schr S J Lindsey, Crocket, New York for Boston.
Schr Tangier, Vetrill, New York for Fall River.
Schr Henry Lemuel, Jarvis, New York for New Haven.

Wind at sunset NW.

Shipping Notes.

Since last report there have arrived from points on the Hudson and Western canals the following barges and canal boats:—By towboat Niagara—Barges H E Winne, Priam, H N Conklin, J Cogswell, Icelander, No 19, Seymour; canal boats Idaho, Harbinger, C M C, H Lewis, Ketchum, Live Oak, Universe, Troy, Julia.

Marine Disasters.

SHIP MARTHA BOWKER, from Philadelphia for Bremen, still remains (Dec 8, 8PM) aground at the mouth of the Schuylkill river, and it is thought part of her cargo will have to be discharged before she can be got off.

SHIP OCEAN WAVE—Advices from Nassau via Havana, says that ship Ocean Wave (Br), from New Orleans (Nov 6) for Liverpool, had been abandoned; crew and cargo saved, and taken to Nassau. No other particulars. The O W was 853 tons register, built at St Martins, NB, in 1856, and hailed from St John, NB. She had a cargo of 1,200 bales cotton, 7 do cotton in seed, 928 kegs oilcake, 10,612 sacks cotton seed and 6,000 staves.

BARK COURRIER DU CANADA (Fr), from Quebec for Queenstown, before reported ashore at Isle aux Coudres, condemned, stripped and stated to be a total wreck, was got off 6th inst and towed up to Quebec. She appears to have sustained little or no injury in hull and makes no water. She has been docked for the winter.

BARK MANITON, North, from Arecibo, PR, at Baltimore Dec 8, reports having encountered on the passage a severe gale from the eastward, during which had bulwarks stove and decks swept.

BRIG WILD HUNTER, from London, at Halifax, NS, Dec 3, experienced very heavy weather and had to throw overboard part of cargo; lost sails and sustained other damage.

SCHR FLORENCE, Josselyn, from San Francisco, at Casper Creek, Cal, night of 26th ult, parted moorings and was driven ashore; vessel and cargo a total loss. The Florence was built at New Haven, Conn, in 1855, registered 149 tons, and was owned by J G Jackson, of San Francisco.

SCHR D V STREAKER, from Richmond, at Savannah Dec 3, picked up on the 29th ult, between Hatteras and Frying Pan Shoals, four bales upland cotton, mark obliterated; Nov 30 and Dec 1, had boat stove and jibboom sprung.

SCHR ROXIE I CONNOR, from Delaware, with grain, was capsized by a sudden squall in the Delaware, opposite Pine street wharf, Philadelphia, afternoon Dec 8. She filled and sunk until only a small portion of her masts was above water, in which condition she was towed into Pine street wharf.

SCHR SARAH L RUSSELL, from Philadelphia, at Savannah Dec 6, lost the greater part of deck load, consisting of coal, in a gale off Hatteras.

SCHR DANIEL MORRIS, of New Haven, from Elizabethport for Providence, with a cargo of coal, before reported ashore and full of water on the rocks off the east end of Fisher's Island, was got off on Monday last by Noank, Ct, parties, at a salvage of 50 per cent on vessel and cargo. She was taken into Noank. All the coal has been saved.

SCHR PEARL, Smith, Calais for New York, before reported at Holmes' Hole repairing, sailed for destination evening 7th.

SCHR CHILOE, Lee, Rockland for Washington, DC, in getting under way from Holmes' Hole, Dec 7, collided with the schr R E Pecker, Amesbury, Ragged Island for Boston, and lost jibboom.

SCHR LADY ELLEN, Sampson, from Providence for Philadelphia, before reported on the point of North Brother, was towed off with very slight damage and towed to Hallet's Cove.

STEAMER HELEN AUGUSTA has been at work on schooner Elmer E Hawes, at Harwich, which went ashore at that place some weeks since in a southeast storm. Capt Daggett reports that the E E Hawes is full of water, her keel having twisted out of her, and it will take about four feet more of water to float her. The Helen Augusta had rails and stanchions on port side somewhat damaged by hawser in trying to start her.

BARGE ABRAM W BAILEY, loaded with coal, sunk alongside of Long wharf, New Haven, 3d inst, and now lies under water at high tide, awaiting the action of the insurance companies. The boat and cargo were both insured. The cargo was consigned to Messrs E E Bowns & Co.

THE RELIEF (light vessel), at Newport, RI, which has been upon the ways some time undergoing repairs, is ready for service, but an attempt yesterday to launch her was unsuccessful. The ways are broken on one side, and the aid of screws and the steam buoy-tender are brought into requisition to-day with the prospect of success.

JNO MARSH was the name of the seaman knocked overboard and drowned from the brig Abbie F Larrabee, run into by steamer Old Colony 6th inst, between Hart's Island and Throgg's Point. The A F L has been peculiarly unfortunate. A year ago she was thrown upon her beam ends in a squall in Delaware Bay and filled, drowning her master (Captain Carlisle), his wife and children and several of the crew.

Miscellaneous.

A fleet of schooners was passed Dec 6, at anchor, 18 miles north of Hatteras.

Revenue schr Vigilant, from Boston, which is to take the place of steamer Mahoning, arrived at Portland 7th.

QUICK RUN.—The schr Mary B Harris (clipper), Capt J C Crowley, which arrived at Boston Dec 8 from New York, made the run from Sandy Hook in 33½ hours.

SHIPBUILDING.—At Portsmouth, NH, Mr. William F Fernald, at the old Rayners yard, has a ship on the stocks with the ways under her and nearly ready to launch. Her keel was laid fully two years ago, and she is said to be the only ship on the stocks between Bath and New York. The only other craft now building there is a small schooner at Capt Marcy's yard.

At Digby, NS, there are four large vessels building or under contract; one of 500 tons, by O Raymond; another of 800 tons, by James Jones; a third, of 500 tons, for Churchill & Taylor; and a fourth, of 400 tons, for J O Wade, Esq. At Specht's Cove, J Bingay is preparing to lay the keel of a bark of 600 tons. At Belliveau's Cove, a ship of 1,000 tons is building for D W Lovitt, of Yarmouth. At Chicaben, the Messrs. Raymond have in progress a ship of 800 tons, and intend soon to lay the keel of another of similar size, for Viets & Dennis, of Yarmouth. At Little Brook (Clare), a ship of 800 tons is building for Wm Burrill & Sons, and at Meteghan, Mr German has on the stocks a vessel of about 750 tons, intended for Aaron Goudey, of Yarmouth.

LAUNCHED—At Milton, NS, 23d ult, from the shipyard of Mr W A Cann, bark Bachelors, 652 tons register, built by Mr W A Cann for Messrs Hugh Cann, Lyman Cann, B Murphy, Hugh E Cann, W A Cann, Edward Allen and Capt George W Tooker, who is to command her. She is fully iron-kneed, will class 8 years at French Veritas, and hails from Yarmouth.

Whalemen.

A letter from Capt Cottle, of bark Kathleen, of New Bedford, reports her at Singapore Oct 17, with 1,300 bbls sperm and 30 do whale oil. Reports spoke Sept 7, in Molucca passage, bark Sunbeam, Fisher, New Bedford, 1,100 bbls sperm oil.

The only whaler owned in Groton, Ct, the schr Cornelia, 148 tons, has been withdrawn from the business, and is engaged in the oyster trade.

Foreign Ports.

DEMERARA, Nov 19—In port, brigs Lima (Br), Hill, for York, in 2 days; Chesapeake (Br), Doe, for Baltimore, in 3 days, and others as before.

GLASGOW, Dec 9—Arrived, steamship Anglia, Craig, New York.

HONOLULU, Nov 13—Arrived, ship Ceylon, Tilton, Boston, July 25.

HALIFAX, Dec 3—Arrived, schr Wm Parsons, McMillian, Gloucester; 8th, schr Horton, Wallace, New York.

Sailed—Ship Forest Queen, London.

INAGUA, Nov 18—In port, brig Canima, Coombs, for Boston next day.

JACMEL, Nov 12—Arrived, schr H M Simmons, Dyer, Boston.

American Ports.

BOSTON, Dec 8—Arrived, brigs D R Stockwell (of Bangor), Smith, Buenos Ayres via Montevideo; Cygne (Fr), Galene, St Pierre, Miq; S D Hart (of Isleboro), Burgess, South Amboy; schrs Mary B Harris, Crowley, Pocasin river via New York; Mary Steele, Higgins, Nansemond; B S Young, Hatch, Tangier; Cora Morrison, Higgins, Tangier; E & L Marts, Marts, Georgetown, DC; R C Thomas, Wooster, Baltimore; Henry Croskey, Potter, Philadelphia; Mary P Hudson, Vaughan, Philadelphia; Viola, Lord, Weehawken; T W Allan, Carter, Hoboken; Mary B Harris, Crowley, New York; William Pope, Sanborn, Machias; Bangor, Jordan, Ellsworth; H. W. Benedict, Higbee, Gardiner; Magellan, Abbott, Bangor; Ocean Ranger, Clark, do.; Bloomer, Sargent, York, Me. Below, a bark (has Howe's rig, is about 200 tons).

Cleared—Schrs Warren Sawyer, Cobb, Alexandria and Washington. Also cleared, steamer Blackstone, Loveland, Baltimore.

Sailed—Wind SE to ENE, steamer Aleppo (and passed Cape Cod at 1 PM). Three brigs, unknown, outward bound, remained at anchor in the Roads at sunset.

Dec 9—Arrived, steamers Wm Kennedy, Hallett, Baltimore; Saxon, Boggs, Philadelphia; schr Mountain Laurel, Bangor for New York.

Also arrived, bark Acacia, Turks Islands.

BALTIMORE, Dec 8—Arrived, bark Manitou, North, Arecibo, PR; brigs John Wesley, Lord, Demerara; Peri, Perkins, do; schrs Freddie L Porter, Small, Providence; Jamestown, Bennett; Anna D Price, Terry; J J Pharo, Loper, and A B Cassimer, Cranmer, New York.

Arrived up, ship Hoogley, Crowell, from Callao.

Off Swan Point, ship Eliza A Kenney, Kenney, from Callao.

Cleared—Brigs Mary Rice, Pratt, Rio Janeiro; Emma, Belfast, I; schrs D F Keeling, Robinson, Savannah; Mary G Farr, Crowell, Hoboken; M E Amsden, Lavender, ———.

Dec 9—Arrived, steamer McClellan, Howes, Boston; Maryland, Johnson, Charleston.

BRISTOL, Dec 7—Arrived, schr Henry Hobart, Benton, Georgetown, DC.

CHARLESTON, Dec 6—Arrived, steamers Manhattan, Woodhull, New York; Rita (Sp), Riesla, Havana.

Cleared—Barks Emma Parker (Br), Brown, Liverpool; Grace E Cann (Br), Cann, Cork and a market; brig Francisco, Rieva, Barcelona; schr B N Hawkins, Wyatt, New York.

Sailed—Bark Bidwell, Baker, Amsterdam.

DANVERS, Dec 6—Arrived, schrs Anna Myrick, Richards, Newcastle, Del; S C Noyes, Bradley, do via Salem.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec 9—Passed in, bark Preciosa (Sw), Lurdgrev, Rio Janeiro for Baltimore.

Passed out—Bark Geniteo, for Rio Janeiro; ship Sowamset, for St Johns, NB; brig Mary Rice, for Rio Janeiro.

GALVESTON, Dec 3—Arrived, bark Pawnee, Hilton, Havana; brig Aglaia, Easterman, and B C Terry, Birdsall, New York; schr John H French, Burgess, Boston.

GEORGETOWN, DC, Dec 8—Cleared, schrs Rapidan, Johnson, Norfolk; G S Adams, Baker, Boston; A R Wetmore, Lemon, New York; L B Cowperthwaite, Gardiner, Providence; Jenne Rosalene, Sooker, Bridgeport; Mary E Simmons, Gandy, New York.

GLOUCESTER, Dec 7—Arrived, schrs Alligator, McGregor, New York for Calais; Hannibal, do for Portsmouth.

HOLMES' HOLE, Dec 7, PM—Sailed, schrs Pearl (having repaired), Chs Shearer, Ed Kidder, Maria Whitney, S D Hart, Victory, Mary J Ward.

Dec 8, AM—Arrived, steamer Leopard, Hughes, Philadelphia for Boston; brigs Monica, Libby, Baltimore for Boston; Mamanilla, Spear, do for do; Crescent (Br), Faulkin, New York for Halifax; Dominion (Br), White, do for do; Nancy Ross (Br), McLellan, Halifax, NS, for Philadelphia; schrs Vincent White (Br), Roberts, New York for St John, NB; Lameruke (Br), Clark, Providence for do; J B Marshall, Marshall, and Farragut, Howard, Wilmington, DC, for Boston; John McAdam, Willard, and Bertha Souder, Wooster, Baltimore for do; S C Loud, Hall, do for Belfast; Chas A Jones, Griffin, Alexandria for Boston; Alquirar, Thompson, Elizabethport for do; J D Ingraham, Dickinson, Middletown, Conn, for do; Geo Taulane, Steelman, Philadelphia for Lynn; Frigate Bird (Br), Hewelling, St John, NB, for Providence; Aldebert Farnham, Boston for Richmond; Emma Linwood, Turteen, and Mary B Dyer, Purvere, Boston for Tangier; J B B Vandusen, Corson, and Lettie Wells, Wells, do for Philadelphia; M E Femerick, Daisey, Lanesville for do; Gen Sheridan, Stewart, do for, do; Barracouta, Cook, Gloucester for Baltimore; Francis Hatch, Bales, Rockland for New York; L C Wishart, Mason, Spruce Head for do; Rhodella Blew, Haley, Boston for Baltimore; Orion, Osborne, Ellsworth for Rondout; Josie, Look, New York for Machias.

Sailed—Schrs Gen Sheridan, Frigate Bird, Barracouta, Orion.

Schr Chiloe in getting under way yesterday came in contact with schr R E Peeke and lost jibboom.

MOBILE, Dec 3—Arrived, steamer Thos Swann, Hayden, New York; ship Ronochan, Scott, Liverpool; bark Helen Angier, Staples, Havana; schr Gem, Doane, Key West.

Cleared—Steamship California (Br), Miller, Liverpool; ship Henry Cooke (Br), Sutherland, do; schr Martha Ann (Br), Davis, Ruatan.

MARBLEHEAD, Dec 6—Arrived, schr Saxon, Hatch, Elizabethport.

MARION, Dec 8—Sailed, schr Lamartine, Gurney, New York.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec 5—Cleared, steamer St Mary, Hawthorn, Indianola; ship Westmoreland, Heron, Liverpool; barks Norma (Br), Gillmore, Havana; Renon (Sp), Gariga, Barcelona; Amalia (Sp), Codina, do; brig Palestine (Br), Williams, Falmouth, E.

NEWBERN, NC, Dec 6—Arrived, steamer E S Terry, Bearse, New York; schr E B Wharton, Bronsell, do.

NEWBURYPORT, Dec 7—Arrived, brig Yankee Blade, Bakeman, Bucksport; schr Emma D Finney, McQuillen, Philadelphia via New York.

Sailed—Schr Amelia, Post, Philadelphia.

NEW BEDFORD, Dec 8—Arrived, schr Angela, Besse, Wareham for New York.

Cleared—Brig Regina (Br), Rodenhisor, La Have.

NEWPORT, Dec 7—Arrived, schrs Susan & Mary, Kenyon, Somerset for New York; Julia Ann, Wells, and Clarissa Allen, Hale, Providence for do; Phebe & Emma Small, Kelley, do for Tangier, Va.

Sailed, schrs Freddie P Frye, Frye, Winterport for Cardenas; M W Drew, Carter, Belfast for Jacksonville; John Bird, Sleeper, Windsor, NS, for Philadelphia; W R Genn, Small, for New York; Alice Scranton, Avery, for do; Benj T Crocker, Harding, Provincetown for Baltimore; Jonas C Chew, Philips, Taunton for New York; John Crockford, Hatch, Fall River for do; J H Gould, Muster, Providence for New York; Ann Dole, Dixon, East Greenwich for do; Ellen Barnes, Ferris, Warren for do; Thomas Borden, Writhington, Fall River for Philadelphia. Also, brig William H Parks, Lamphear, Bangor for Philadelphia; schs Ella Frances, Bulger, Calais for New York; Louisa Frances, Kelley, New Bedford for do. Also, schs Fred Walton, Rich, Buck's Harbor, Me, for New Orleans; L T Knight, Sherman, Bangor for New York; J W Maitland, Clark, Calais for do; Island Belle, Pierce, Vinalhaven for do; Joseph W Fish, Gardner, Calais for New Haven; Harriet Ryan, Wixon, Bangor for do; George B Somes, Pray, do for Philadelphia; Merrill C Hart, Rawley, Boston for Savannah; Malabar, McCarty, Belfast for New York; Kate Grant, Grant, Ellsworth for New Haven; Eagle, Seavey, Bangor for Stonington; Ney, Chase, Fall River for New York; Flight, Crowell, Gloucester for do; Mary Brewer, Pease, Rockland for do; W H DeWitt, Chase, New Bedford for do; Searsville, Chase, Boston for Philadelphia. Also, schr Entire, Kinnear, for Elizabethport.

In port, schrs Ella L Trefethen, Emmons, for New York; Panthea, Hill, Rondout; J P Collins, Gray, for New York; Transit, Racket, Philadelphia.

Returned, schrs Maggie Mulvey, Allen, from Boston for Savannah; Union Flag, Maloney, St George, Me, for Baltimore. Also returned, brig Wm H Parks; schrs Wm H DeWitt, Thos Borden, Kate Grant, Geo B Somers, Ella Francis, Jos W Fish and Merrill C Hart.

Dec 8—Arrived, schrs Rescue, Kelley, Rockport for New York; Chowan, Goldthwaite, Pawtucket for do; Honest Abe, Conary, New Bedford for do; L S Barnes, Coleman, Poughkeepsie for Wareham; N H Hall, Murphy, Rondout for Boston; James H Tripp, Nickerson, New York for Chatham.

Sailed—Schr Lebannah, Delay, Providence for New York.

NORWICH, Dec 7—Arrived, schrs Oceanus, Avery, Alexandria; J B Cunningham, Kelley, Port Johnson; Ira Bliss, Hudson, Elizabethport; Chief, Champlin, and E S Gildersleeve, from Hoboken.

NEW LONDON, Dec 7—Arrived, schrs Sardinia, Holbrook, Rockland for New York; E M Gildersleeve, Elizabethport for Norwich; Ira Bliss, South Amboy for do; Maria Fleming, Hoboken for Providence.

Sailed—Schrs I H Borden, and Bala Peck, for New York; M A Coombs, for Bridgeport.

PENSACOLA, Nov 30—Arrived, brigs Maria Ferguson (Br), Earl, Matanzas. Nov 1, bark Minnehaha (Br), Skinner, Demarara; 2d, brig Antook, Bryant, New York; schr Early Bird, Eldridge, do.

Dec 1—Cleared, brig William Welsh, Snow, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec 8—Arrived, brigs Sagua, Munday, Sagua; Geo E Prescott, Buckminster, Vinalhaven; Sportsman, Morton, Boston; schrs Alcyone, ———, Portland; L A Danenhower, Grace, Boston; S V W Simmons, Williams, Fall River; E J Pickup, Bowen, Georgetown; J H Perry, Kelly, New Bedford; Robin Hood, Adams, Hartford; Reading RR No 40, Little, do.; Raven's Wing, York, do; W A Crocker, Baxter; Mary Weaver, Weaver; H S Brooks, and Northren Light, Ireland, Boston.

Cleared—Bark Alpine (Br), Hines, Savannah; brigs Robin (Br), Douglass, Cardenas; C V Williams, Thompson, Cienfuegos; Ortolan, Leeman, Havana; schrs A F Randolph, Maynes, St John, NB; A M Lee, Dukes, Wilmington, NC; A Wooley, King, Gloucester; H T Hedges, Franklin; J J Worthington, Brown; M S Cranmer, Hayner, and M V Cook, Falkenburg, Providence; S C Hart, Kelly, New Bedford; W S Doughten, Tatem, Washington; Sarah Clark, Griffin, Newport; G S Edwards, Lee, Lynn; West Wind, Townsend, Providence; R S Dean, Cook Taunton; Othello, Matthews, Newburyport; M M Merriman, Babbitt, Dighton.

9th—Arrived, brig Mary Hughes, Fowey, E; schr Sabao, New York.

LEWES, Del—At the Breakwater 8th, bark Thomas, from Havana for Philadelphia. Went to sea 8th, brig Julia A Hallock, for Gibraltar; schr Sybil, for Cienfuegos.

PORTLAND, Dec 8—Arrived brig Chimbarozo, Bangor for New York; schrs Georgetta, Ellesworth, for New York; Geo & Emily, Hattie, McIntyre, Gardener, for New York.

PAWTUCKET, Dec 8—Arrived, schrs J B Allen, Case, Philadelphia; Sarah A Falconer, Wilson, and Cynthia Jane, Gardner, Elizabethport.

Sailed—Schr Senator, Tobias, New York.

PROVIDENCE, Dec 8—Arrived, schrs W G Dearborn, Birch, Georgetown, DC; H J Raymond, Bennett, Alexandria; H T Hedges, Franklin, Alexandria; D S Mershon, Ayers, Philadelphia; Fakir, Hunt, Elizabethport; Gen Knox, Lovell, Albany; Argo, Harding, Chilmark.

Cleared—Schr Osprey (Br), Raymond, St John, NB.

Sailed—Brig Milwaukee, Brown, New York; schrs Humming Bird (Br), Smith, St John, NB; Jos T Weaver, Weaver, Georgetown, DC; Eva Belle, Somers, Georgetown, DC; Josephine, Brown, New York; Broadfield, Crowell, New York; Saratoga, Weeks, New York; Kate Scranton, Palmer, New York; Lottie Beard, Berry, New York; Veranda, Pond, New York; Essex, Handy, New York.

RICHMOND, Dec. 7—Arrived, schr Yankee Doodle, Malsbury, New York.

Sailed—Schr Hattie Coombs, Jameson, Fall River.

ROCKLAND, Dec 3—Arrived, schrs L Fish, Willey, Belfast for Wilmington; Billow, Ames, New York.

Sailed 1st, Old Chad, McClintock, Norfolk; Corvo, Pickering, New York; 2d, Snow Squall, Norton, do; Bedabedec, Hix; Justina, Kenniston, New York; G W Glover, Holbrook do; J P Allen, Spalding, Savannah; A Jameson, Gandage, New York; Ocean Star, Woodman, do; F Hatch, Fales, Richmond, Va; L Fish, Wilmington, NC; 4th, Helen L Snow, Snow, Camden; Silver Lake, for New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov 30—Sailed, schr Estodo de Chiapas (Mex), Laudita, Tonale; 1st inst, barks Comet, Fuller, Honolulu; Emma Augusta, Gilman, Coos Bay; schr Sovereign, Chambers, Honolulu.

SEATTLE, Nov 27—Arrived, bark Oregon, Henry, San Francisco.

SAVANNAH, Dec 4—Sailed, brigs Hilma (Swed), Skogstrom, Trieste; H L Gilliatt (Br), Killam, Bremen; 5th, ship Bessie Crosby (Br), Trefry, Liverpool.

8th—Arrived, steamships Kensington, Boston; Huntsville, New York; bark Salla W, Liverpool; schr Wapella, Port Royal.

Cleared—Steamships Gen Barnes, Mallory, New York; North Point, Baltimore.

9th—Arrived, barks Sarah B Cann, Lewis, Yarmouth, NS; Jennie Prince, Prince, Antwerp; schrs Robt Caldwell, McCormack, New York; G H Mills, do; M M Knowles, Boston; M B Bramhall, Charleston; Corvetta, Baltimore.

Cleared—Ship Anna Camp, Lincoln, Liverpool; bark Annie Torrey, Libby, Amsterdam; schr Coquette, Cruice, Baracoa.

SATILLA, Ga, Dec 1—Arrived, brig Mediator (Br), Nickerson, Havana.

SALEM, Dec 6—Arrived, schrs Robert Byron, Clark, Baltimore for Frankfort; Flora A Newcomb, Harding, Tangier; Orion, Osborn, Ellsworth for New York.

Sailed 7th, schr Robert Byron and Orion.

STONINGTON, Dec 8—Arrived, schrs Charles L Lovering, Phillips, Elizabethport for Taunton; Sardenaia, Ellis, Rockland for Baltimore.

WILMINGTON, NC, Dec 6—Cleared, schr William Slater, Watts, Boston.

9th—Arrived, steamship Regulator, Brooks, New York.

WAREHAM, Dec 8—Arrived, schrs Village Queen, Conklin, and Nellie H Benedict, Ellis, Baltimore; Lamartine, Butler, Hoboken; Eagle, Chase, do.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED FROM different States for various causes. No publicity; no charge until divorce obtained; advice free.
F. I. KING, Counsellor-at-Law, 363 Broadway.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED IN different States; desertion, &c., sufficient cause. No publicity. No charge until divorce obtained. Advice free.
M. HOUSE, Attorney, 180 Broadway.

CHRISTMAS SONGS FOR SABBATH SCHOOLS.
Seven sweet pieces, with Music, for the piano, viz.:—
Peace on Earth,
Christmas Palms,
Merry Christmas Time,
Jolly Santa Claus is Here,
Christmas Tree,
Christ Has Come,
Merry Bells
The whole seven mailed on receipt of 50 cents. Libera discount to Sabbath schools and the trade. Address BENJ W. HITCHCOCK, Publisher. 24 Beekman street, New York

SPOOL COTTON—ORR & MACNAUGHT'S—CHEAPEST and best imported, for hand and machine sewing; full assortment. ALEXANDER KNOX, 542 Pearl street.

THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,529. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1870.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DIRECTORY FOR ADVERTISERS.

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BOARDERS WANTED—SECOND PAGE—First column.
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BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—SECOND PAGE—Third column.
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CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—SECOND PAGE—Third column.
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PERSONAL.

ALICE—WISTARIA, CAMOMILE, BUTTERCUP, Brier, Silverweed, Gorse, Cigar Plant. Interpret this through the Hieroglyphical Bouquet.

AT A FAIR THE OTHER EVENING I TOOK TWO chances in a pair of vases to be raffled for—one ticket for my friend, the other for myself. To my great delight my friend's ticket drew the prize, which I sold immediately for $60. I hope she will not deny me the pleasure of handing her the money. She knows where. BROWN GLOVES.

BENJAMIN (OR NICHOLAS) BENNETT, MACHINIST—Please call on GOEPP & STERNE, 25 Wall street.

B.—CANNOT BE THERE. LETTER FOR YOU AT 24. MAJOR.

DARLING SAUCE BOX—VERY HAPPY NOW THAT you have forgiven me. Do write. PEPPER BOX.

E. J. R. F.—YOUR FRIENDS ARE, OF COURSE, deeply concerned about you. Drop a line in confidence to A. J. W., before your mother hears anything.

INFORMATION WANTED—EMMA HELEN HORNBY late of Liverpool, spinster, died on the 15th day of May, 1870, intestate, and her mother, Jane Hornby, if living, is the sole next of kin and the only person entitled to the personal estate of the said Emma Helen Hornby. The said Jane Hornby was formerly the wife of Gerard Hornby, of Liverpool, painter and glazier, and left Liverpool, as is believed, in a ship called the New World, for New York, in the month of December, 1842, in company with one John Angus, and has not since been heard of. The said Jane Hornby is requested to communicate with Messrs. FRODSHAM & NICHOLSON, solicitors, 11 Harrington street, Liverpool, and any person giving information of the present place of abode of the said Jane Hornby, if living, or of the time and place of her death, if dead, shall receive $50 reward.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MR. FRIDOLIN HEINS, by his mother. Please call soon at 272 Broome street, New York.

IF THE PERSON WHO TOOK FROM A NORTH RIVER Steamboat November 4 a Valise, with two coats strapped on top, will return the Account Book that was in it he will receive $50 and no questions asked. Address A. F. B., box 125 Post office.

IN PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY NOON LAST, MARket street car to New York depot—Two young ladies, sisters; one took train with gentleman. Will the other send address to ADMIRER, box 245 Herald office?

JENKS & LEAVITT'S MINSTRELS—THE HALL YOU wish to engage in P., Westchester county, for the 14th and 15th of December cannot be had. Know of no other way of communicating with you.

JULIA HOWARD.—I HAVE NEWS OF IMPORTANCE for you. Address immediately at the House or Herald office. GEORGE.

MAY I EVER AGAIN IN THIS WORLD SEE THOSE beautiful, large black eyes of Friday morning? If yes, address BLACK EYES, box 161 Herald office.

MR. R. G. FAIRBANKS WILL HEAR OF SOMETHING of importance by sending his address to box 2,564 Post office, New York. Any person knowing his whereabouts will please communicate as above.

PAULINE—WILL YOU DINE WITH ME AT CHOP house, 93 Duane street, at 2 o'clock sharp this day? UNCLE DAN.

THOMAS MITCHELL, FORMERLY OF LONDON, ENGland, died in Philadelphia on the 8th inst. His father or other relatives will please communicate immediately, in person or by letter, with P. R. HULL, Kensington depot, Philadelphia, or GEO. P. MAYO, corner Park row and Ann street, basement, New York city.

WEST STREET CAR—GOT OFF AT JERSEY CITY ferry; bowed to gentleman on front platform. Please address R. J. MONTAGUE, Brooklyn Post office. Please state dress to avoid mistakes.

WILL THE YOUNG LADY WHO CAME BY THE 4 o'clock train from Carmansville, dressed in black velvet hat and feather, blue plush sacque and gloves, got out of stage at Twenty-third street and Fifth avenue, if not married, address BACHELOR, Herald office.

22D STREET AND SEVENTH AVENUE.—SORRY TO have been disappointed. Please address R., box 162 Herald office.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—A.—PERSONS WHO ARE INSURED IN GOOD life insurance companies, and who do not desire to surrender their policies by an absolute sale, can borrow the surrender value of their policies by applying at Insurance Agency, 87 Liberty street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS and Valises at the Great Family Shoe Emporium, 259 Bowery, corner of Bond street, selling 20 per cent below Broadway prices. W. D. BIGELOW. ROBERT IRWIN.

A.—OFFICIAL.—ALL PERSONS HAVING UNSETTLED claims for the night drawing of Missouri Lottery of December 8, will please present the same for payment at the office of J. E. BRENNAN, No. 2 Tryon row.

A.—A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS SIMMONS & CO.'S LOTTERIES.

ALABAMA—EXTRA CLASS NO. 707—DECEMBER 9, 1870.
12, 52, 62, 57, 59, 46, 38, 31, 64, 16, 71, 75.
PADUCAH—CLASS NO. 708—DECEMBER 9, 1870.
32, 45, 59, 74, 72, 4, 68, 44, 67, 58, 24, 37.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 633—DECEMBER 9, 1870.
58, 53, 35, 55, 23, 19, 21, 5, 23, 13, 78, 53.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 634—DECEMBER 9, 1870.
67, 35, 69, 59, 47, 31, 2, 33, 7, 53, 74, 52.

Information furnished and circulars sent in above and also Royal Havana Lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway, 153 Fulton street and No. 2 Park row.

CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE Bureau of the Receiver of Taxes, Court House, Park 32 Chambers street, Dec. 6, 1870.
TO TAXPAYERS.—Notice is hereby given that an additional one per cent will be added on the 15th inst. to all taxes unpaid previous to that day. On the 1st of January following interest at the rate of 12 per cent will be added, to be calculated from the 6th day of October, 1870, to the date of payment. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

CANDIES—CANDIES—CANDIES—RETAILED AT 30 cents per pound. D. ARNOULD, 16 and 17 Wooster street. A liberal reduction to fairs and festivals. Please send your orders for the holidays before the 20th.

EUREKA STEAM MACHINE CARVING WORKS, Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon street. Elaborate Walnut Mantels and Door Ornaments. Figure Carving our specialty.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE NO. 301 MOTT STREET, NEW YORK, Dec. 9, 1870.
At a meeting of the Board of Health of the Health Department of the City of New York, held at its office, 301 Mott street, on the 7th day of December, 1870, the following resolution was adopted:—
Resolved, That under the power conferred by law upon the Health Department, the following addition to section five of the Sanitary Code for the security of life and health in the City of New York be and the same is hereby adopted and declared to form a portion of the Sanitary Code:—
"The word 'Physician' shall also include any person who pursues the business of or acts as midwife, in the city of New York, and every such person shall at all times cause his or her name and residence and office to be registered in the office of the Register of Records and in a manner according to the regulations prescribed by this Board."
[L. S.] JOSEPH S. BOSWORTH, President.
EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY, SUPPLEMENTARY—DEtermined by the drawing of the Royal Havana Lottery. For information address LUTHY & CO., 240 Greenwich st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MEMBERS OF ST. BRIDGET'S M. B. AND B. SOCIety are requested to attend to Article 6 of the Bylaws, to go to holy communion on Sunday morning at 10½ o'clock. By order of the President, F. DIXON. P. CLANCY, Secretary. DECEMBER 11, 1870.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—$100,000, gold; $32, currency; 75 Nassau street; information given; circulars sent free. BATES & CO., 174 Broadway, New York.

$32 CURRENCY.—ROYAL HAVANA AND KENtucky Lottery.—Prizes cashed and information given; circulars sent. JOSEPH BATES & CO., 11 Wall street. Box 4,264 Post office. Branch office, 447 Broome st.

$32 CURRENCY—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—Prizes cashed and information given; circulars sent. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., 10 Wall street. Post office Box 4,685.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS AND BIRDS FOR SALE.—Medicines for all diseases. Prepared food for mocking birds, at B. DOVEY'S, No. 8 Greene street, corner of Canal. N. B.—Ladies attended by Mrs. Dovey.

BIRDS AND ANIMALS.
CHARLES REICHE & BROTHER, 55 Chatham street, New York,
the well known importers of birds and animals, are receiving, every week, per ocean steamers, fresh supplies of German Canaries and other European Singing Birds, and are enabled to sell them at wholesale and retail lower than any other house in the city.

FRANCIS BUTLER, NO. 8 PECK SLIP, HAS ALL THE choice breeds of Dogs for sale and stock. Butler's Infallible Mange Cure and Flea Exterminator, 75c. Imported Ferrets. Dogs boarded, trained, &c. Medicines for all the cases.

THE TURF.

FLEETWOOD PARK.—TROTTING SATURDAY, DEcember 10, 1870; purse and stake of $350; mile heats, three in five.
John Lovett names b. m. Sally Ross, to wagon.
John Martin names br. g. Johnny Reb, to wagon.
M. Bettenger names b. g. Hiram, to harness.
Trotting commences at 2 P. M.
By order of D. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AT BARKER & HAMLIN'S CITY AUCTION MART AND N. Y. TATTERSALLS, corner Broadway and Thirty-ninth street. MAJOR CHAS. W. BARKER, AUCTIONEER. Regular Auction Sales EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
GENTLEMEN'S PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENTS disposed of at public or private sale to the best advantage, and a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Horses, Carriages, Harness, and everything in the horse line, to suit the wants of all classes of purchasers, constantly on hand.
SUPERIOR STABLING for horses on sale.
OUTSIDE SALES SOLICITED and promptly attended to.
Liberal advances made on everything in the horse line.
A large driving ring in the Mart.
The only one in the city for showing THE STYLE AND ACTION OF HORSES ON SALE.
Harness Taken on Storage.
CATALOGUE OF SALE THIS DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK.
DARK BAY STALLION, about 15 hands, 7 years old; is a fine, free driver; has trotted inside of three minutes; without vice or trick; lady can drive him; not afraid of cars; warranted kind in all harness and believed to be sound; sold for want of use.
One top and two no top EXPRESS WAGONS.
4-seat Rockaway, built by LAURENCE & CO.
DARK BAY COACH HORSE, about 16 hands, 8 years old, warranted kind in all harness; very free and stylish driver; afraid of nothing; a fine family or coupe horse; sold on account of losing his mate.
4-seat Sleigh, in good order, to pay storage.
2 English Tree hogskin Saddles.
1 English Pelham and 1 English Snaffle Bridle.
1 Square Box Business Wagon, to pay advances.
1 Harness, in good order, made by Gibson.
BAY HORSE, 15½ hands, 8 years old, warranted kind in all harness; free and pleasant driver; good worker.
Top Wagon in fine order, built by Mooney.
SORREL HORSE, about 16 hands, 9 years old, free and pleasant driver, warranted sound and kind.
SEVERAL OTHER HORSES. Full description at sale.
LARGE CONSIGNMENT WOLF, Buffalo and Woollen Robes.
HARNESS, HALTERS, SURCINGLES, WHIPS, and a large variety of Horse Blankets and Suits.
PROFESSOR JARVIS' American Clipping Machine in operation at the Mart. Horses clipped in one hour.
SALES NEVER POSTPONED on account of weather.

AT ASTOR LIVERY STABLE, 23 WEST THIRTEENTH street, near Fifth avenue, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock A. M. Positive and peremptory sale of Trotting, Road and Family Stock, Wagons, Harness, &c.
Property of a private gentleman compelled to sell.
By JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.
Fast and fine chesnut Trotting Horse, 15½ high, 9 years old; fine, free and stylish, driver; has no vices or tricks; fears nothing; is honest and rugged, and has great power of endurance; has record of 2:43 this last season; can beat 2:45 to road wagon, and is warranted sound and kind; is known as the Miller horse, and is an every day trotter. Mahogany bay Mare, 15½ high, 7 years old; raised on Long Island, fine family animal, good stepper, gentle, open-gaited and fine traveller; fears nothing; is warranted sound and kind. Brown Horse, of Plough Boy stock and thoroughbred dam; has no faults or tricks; an all day traveller of great endurance; is warranted to trot in 2:50, and is warranted sound and kind. Fine and stylish Gray Messenger Horse, 15½ high, 8 years old; fine, free and stylish driver; is free from vice or tricks; can be driven by a lady; can trot in 2:50 any day with ease and style; warranted sound and kind and true in every way. Also Rusenbury top Wagon in prime order. Also set fine single Harness, Blankets, Whip, Robes, &c. Also two sets of very fine city made Harness, nearly new. The whole of this stock is worthy of attention and will be positively sold, and can be seen now. Particulars at sale.

A.—BREWSTER & CO., of Broome street. FIFTH AVENUE, CORNER FOURTEENTH STREET, offer a few second hand Carriages low:—
One square front Coupe, light.
Two swelled front Coupes.
One Coupe Rockaway.
One Rockaway Coach (curtain quarter).
One ¾ Clarence, our own make, in excellent condition.
Also, Several second hand Sleighs cheap; all in good order.

A.—BREWSTER, OF TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, A
Has now ready for inspection a complete and elegant assortment of seasonable work, including Landaulets, Demi-Landaus, Clarences and the lightest Coupes in New York.

A.—BREWSTER, OF TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, A
Guarantees every Vehicle sold.

A.—BREWSTER, OF TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, A
Sells no Carriages except those manufactured on the premises.

A.—BREWSTER, OF TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, A
Sells every Vehicle at the lowest price at which a perfect article can be produced.

A GREAT OFFER.—JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell at their private Salesrooms, No. 58 Liberty street, to pay advances and storage, three first rate leather top Buggies, one elegant Park Phaeton, four light Depot Rockaways and 17 sets of first class single and double Harness, all regardless of cost.
Also $20,000 worth of fine English Kersey and other Blankets, Scotch Robes, &c. Also three light Portland Cutters, Sleighs. This is the greatest chance of the season to get bargains. 58 Liberty street, between Broadway and Nassau.

A.—JAMES JENKINS, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL, at public auction, this day, at 11 o'clock, at No. 1,451 Broadway, near Forty-first street, seven good work, road and family Horses; also Carriages and Wagons, of all descriptions; Albany and Portland Sleighs, Bells, single and double Harness, Blankets, Robes, Halters, Whips, Surcingles, &c. Sale positive. Also at private sale.

AUCTION SALE, THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK, OF two large bay Mares, one family Horse, new and second hand top and open Wagons, single and double Harness, Robes, Blankets, &c., by COLE & MURPHY, 379 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

A NEW TOP BUSINESS WAGON, SILVER MOUNTED Harness and good, serviceable Horse for sale very low, at SWEZEY'S cigar store, 102 Beekman street, corner Pearl street.

AN ELEGANT COUPE FOR SALE—COST $1,400, WILL be sold for $600. Apply to Dr. J. C. ABRAMS, 279 Sixth avenue.

A FINE PRIVATE LANDAU, BREWSTER & CO.'S make, of Broome street, $750; one Rockaway, $40, $75; Coach, $150; one Top Wagon, $40, $75; Road Wagon, $50; Express Wagons; also new Clarences and Coaches my own make; Harness, $12 up. WM. H. GRAY, 20 and 22 Wooster street.

A.—HORSE BLANKETS, THE LARGEST ASSORTment in this city, at extremely low prices; also fine English Kersey Horse Suits on hand and made to order. E. BARTLETT, 62 Warren street, corner College place.

A.—HAM'S POPULAR CLARENCES, COUPES, LANdaus, Landaulets, surpassing in make and style any other manufacturer; will exchange or sell less than fancy prices. HAM, Fourth street and Broadway.

A.—SLEIGHS, ROBES, BELLS, BLANKETS; SLEIGHS at $30 up; Rockaways, top and open Wagons, Express and Jagger Wagons; Harness from $12 up; Lap Robes, Blankets, &c., at the cheap stand, corner Hudson and Spring streets. LITTLE & TURNER.

A GOOD SET OF LIGHT WAGON HARNESS FOR sale cheap, the owner having no use for them; almost new. 360 West street, RANDALL.

AT GREAT BARGAINS.—COUPE ROCKAWAY, SIX seat Westchester, Top Buggy, Road Wagon, and large assortment seasonable family and light Carriages, at greatly reduced prices. CALVIN WITTY, 638 Broadway.

A HANDSOME BLACK HAMBLETONIAN ROAD Horse; stylish, fast and prompt; 15½ hands, long tail; fully guaranteed by responsible owner, having no use for him; also circular front Coupe, crimson satin lined, in good order; Coupe Harness, Robes, &c.; sold cheap. Stable, Fourth avenue, near Seventy-third street.

AT 753 THIRD AVENUE.—TO LET, SOME VERY DEsirable brick and brown stone Houses, at $700, $1,200 and $1,500. JAMES ROWE.

AN ELEGANT SILK LINED COUPE ROCKAWAY, pole and shafts; entirely unsoiled, and but little used, by a lady; is very light; price, half value, $400. At No. 1 West Thirteenth street.

A FIRST CLASS TURNOUT; GENTLE, SOUND Horse, 6 years old; top Buggy, Harness, &c.; sold separate, or all for $600. Apply at stable 140 West Twenty-eighth street.

BEING SHORT OWNER WILL SELL LARGE DARK bay Horse; suitable for coupe or dog cart; is stylish, good roadster; also Portland Patent Jump Seat Wagon (best wagon made), Harness, Robes, &c. At LEADBETTER'S stables, Seventh avenue, near Forty-fifth street.

COUPE WANTED.—ANY GENTLEMAN HAVING A light Coupe, in good order, for sale cheap, may address HENRY, Herald office.

DEPOT WAGONS, WITH GLASS FRONTS, FOR WINter; complete assortment; seasonable Family Carriages, comprising Coupe Rockaways, Phaetons, six-seat Rockaways and variety light Carriages; low prices. WITTY, 638 Broadway.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

FOR SALE—A DOCTOR'S CARRIAGE, NEARLY NEW, cheap. 270 Grand street, basement.

FOR SALE—THREE-QUARTER CLARENCE, IN PERfect order. NICHOLAS, No 6 West Forty-fourth street.

FOR SALE—A BAY HORSE, 16 HANDS HIGH. INquire of J. M. EDGER, 360 West Nineteenth street.

FOR SALE—FINE PAIR HORSES, SOUND, KIND, young and very stylish. Apply at BOWEN'S stable, West Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—WELL BRED KENTUCKY MARE, BLOOD bay, 15¾ hands, six years, sound, kind, handsome and perfectly broken to harness and saddle. Apply to T. E. GORDON, No. 5 West Thirteenth street.

FOR SALE—ONE VALUABLE CANADIAN MARE, 7 years old, 15 hands; warranted in every respect; price $125. One fine Horse, little sore forward; several Horses and Dirt Carts. Contractors' stable, 81 New Chambers st.

FOR SALE—CHESTNUT HORSE, 16 HANDS HIGH, 6 years old; sound; works single and double; also Wagon and Harness, cheap. 123 Seventh avenue.

FOR SALE—HORSE, BUGGY AND HARNESS, FOR $130. Can be seen at 628 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A CURTAIN CARRIAGE, IN GOOD order; price $700. Apply at private stable 59 West Eleventh street, before 10 A. M.

FOR SALE—FOUR GOOD WORK HORSES; TO BE sold at a sacrifice for want of use; also bay Mare; can beat three minutes. Inquire in liquor store corner Columbia and Irving streets, South Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH BLACK HORSE 15 HANDS 3 inches high, 7 years old; warranted sound, kind and gentle; first rate carriage or saddle horse; price $600. Can be seen at DICKEL'S Riding Academy, corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-ninth street.

FOR SALE—A COUPE, HORSE AND HARNESS; SEEN used together and in good order; will sell cheap. Can be seen at HAYTHORN'S stables, No. 103 West Thirty-seventh street.

HORSES FOR SALE—TWO PAIRS, STYLISH drivers. Very desirable. Apply at 229 West street.

LANDAU—NEARLY NEW, HANGS ON FOUR "C" Springs; built by "Neuss, of Berlin;" a very handsome and stylish vehicle. Can be seen at private stable 121 West Seventeenth street. To be sold cheap.

ROCKAWAY WANTED—TWO SEATS; MUST BE light and in good order; no rickety concern. Parties having one to dispose of cheap will call on or address MACKEY, 99 Centre street.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGH BELLS, SWELL SIDE FAMILY Sleighs, light Cutters, Dexter Sleigh Bells, 500 Sleighs, 1,000 Straps; Bells all styles, at lowest market prices. CALVIN WITTY, 638 Broadway.

SLEIGH BELLS.—1,000 STRAPS SLEIGH BELLS, OF every description, at very lowest market prices; great inducements to dealers; Sleighs, all styles; large assortment family Sleighs. WITTY, 638 Broadway.

500 SLEIGHS FROM $30 UP; PORTLAND, ALbanies, Ponies, six-seat; also Stivers' Sleighs, Robes, Bells, Blankets, 20 per cent lower than Broadway prices. WM. H. GRAY, 20, 22, 24 and 26 Wooster street.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE PROTESTANT Episcopal Sunday School Association will be held in St. Chrysostom's Chapel, corner Thirty-ninth street and Seventh avenue, to-morrow evening, December 12, at 8 o'clock. Rev. J. P. Lundy, D. D., will read an essay on "Bible Teaching in the Sunday School." Subject for discussion—"Authority in the Sunday School—How May It Best be Maintained?" All are cordially invited.

A.—FEAST OF DEDICATION.—THE FIFTY-THIRD Street Baptist church will open their new house of worship, with appropriate memorial services, on Wednesday, December 14, at 2 P. M. Revs. E. T. Hiscox, Merrill, Richardson, A. J. F. Behrends, and R. S. McArthur, will each make addresses, and Rev. J. D. Fulton, of Boston, will preach in the evening, on "The World's Need of a Manly Christianity." On Thursday, 15th, at 2 P. M. and at 7:30, memorial meeting of the "Southern New York Baptist Association;" addresses by Revs. Thos. D. Anderson, Thos. Armitage and J. F. Elder. On Friday, 16th, at 3:30 P. M. and at 7:30, addresses on the "Great Denominational Interests and Work of the Day." The secretaries of our national societies will speak in the afternoon, and the presidents of three of our universities and seminaries in the evening. Each day a collation and social entertainment, from 5 to 7 P. M.

AT APOLLO HALL, BROADWAY AND TWENTY-eighth street, Mrs. Cora L. V. Tappan will speak before the Society of Spiritualists, Sunday, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

A LECTURE FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR will be delivered by Rev. Father Hecker, pastor of St. Paul's church, Fifty-ninth street, in Holy Cross church, Forty-second street, Sunday evening, Dec. 11, at 8 o'clock. Subject—"The Nature of Our Communications with the Inhabitants of the Other World." Admission 50c.

BIBLE QUESTION.—OSCAR HUGO PREACHES TOmorrow morning in Seventeenth street Methodist Episcopal church, below Second avenue; and in the evening in Eighteenth street Methodist ...

BAPTIST CHURCH IN FIFTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR 7th av., Rev. Wm. H. Pendleton pastor.—Sunday, December 11, A. M. and evening, closing services of public worship in the lecture room. A reunion of all former members—Mount Olive and Bethesda—is cordially invited. The new church edifice will be ready for dedication on next Sunday. Let there be a general gathering to the memorial festivities during the intervening week. See other advertisement.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—SABBATH SERVICES will be held next Sabbath in Apollo Hall, corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth street. Preaching in the morning, at 10½, by Rev. Dr. Cheever, on "The Gospel in the Book of Job." Seats free and all persons cordially invited.

CANAL STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 17 Greene street.—Services to-morrow, by Rev. David Mitchell, pastor, at 10½ A. M. Grand Musical Concert will be given in this church, on Thursday, 15th instant, at 8 o'clock. E. G. Jardine, Esq., of Messrs. Jardine & Son's, will preside at the organ, and be assisted by some of the best musical talent in the city. Admission 50c. each.

DR. I. I. HAYES, THE ARCTIC EXPLORER, AND Matthew Hale Smith, will address the Morning Star Sunday School, 130 West Twenty-fourth street, Sunday, at 2 P. M.

REV. E. D. G. PRIME, D. D., WILL DELIVER A DIScourse on "The Religious Prospects of the World," giving the results of personal observations and inquiry during his recent journey around the world, at Madison square Presbyterian church (Rev. Dr Adams'), on Sunday evening next, December 11, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. DR. WESCOTT WILL PREACH IN PLYMOUTH Baptist church, Fifty-first street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening—"God Gave this Country to Protestants."

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON, PASTOR OF THE New England Congregational church, corner Madison avenue and Forty-seventh street, will preach a discourse Sunday morning to young people. Subject, "Self Reliance, as Illustrated by the Eagle's Nest." Services in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Strangers and all are cordially invited.

REV. CHAS. F. LEE, FIFTH UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, Plimpton's building, Ninth street, near Third avenue, Sunday, December 11, 10¾ A. M. Subject:—"Universalism in its Relations to Life." Seats free; public cordially invited.

SWEDENBORGIAN LECTURES AT STEINWAY Hall.—The lecture on Sunday evening, December 11, will be delivered by the Rev. Chauncey Giles. Subject:—"The Resurrection of Man: What it is, when it takes place and how it is effected."

SWEDENBORGIAN LECTURE.—THE REV. J. C. AGER will lecture in the Church of the New Jerusalem, corner of Clark street and Monroe place, Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, Dec. 11, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—"Swedenborg's Doctrine of the Trinity, Real and Essential, but Not Personal." Morning services at 11 o'clock.

SUNDAY EVENING SERVICES FOR YOUNG MEN AT the Church of the Holy Communion, West Twentieth street, corner Sixth avenue. Rev. Samuel Cooke, D. D., rector of St. Bartholomew's church, will deliver the sermon on Sunday evening, December 11. Seats are all free. Hour of service 7½ o'clock. Young men are especially invited to attend these services.

THE REV. JOHN COTTON SMITH, OF THE ASCENsion church, will deliver the first annual sermon before the Young Men's Association of the South Reformed church, corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-first street, to-morrow, December 11, at 7½ P. M.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, SECOND AVEnue and Tenth street, Rev. J. R. Kendrick, D. D., Pastor—Services to-morrow morning and evening at the usual hour. Discourse in the evening before the Young Peoples' Union.

UNIVERSALISM.—REV. E. C. SWEETSER WILL preach to-morrow evening in the church corner of Bleecker and Downing streets one of a series of expository sermons upon "The Universalist Belief." Subject—"The Universalist Idea of the Devil."

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

A.

TOYS! TOYS!

and a large variety of Fancy Goods and Bohemian Glassware for Holiday Presents, at STRASBURGER, FRITZ & PFEIFFER'S, 394 Broadway, near Walker street.

C. HUMBERT, 9—Wooster street—9, informs his customers that he has received from France his Fruits, Confectionery and his Boxes. He also notifies them that he has neither branch nor agency.
The only establishment is at No. 9 Wooster street, four doors from Canal.
His Confectionery is warranted pure.

MAGIC IN THE PARLOR.—GREATEST NOVELTIES in the world for presents. Conjuring Tricks from 50c. to $50. Splendid Boxes of Tricks from $10 to $125. HARTZ'S Conjuring Repository, 743 Broadway.

TOYS AT RETAIL—MANY NEW GOODS, AT LESS than Broadway prices; Wax Dolls and Doll Heads, &c., at PARSELL'S Toy Bazaar, 86 John street, New York.

DENTISTRY

A.—LAUGHING GAS FOR THE EXTRACTION OF teeth.—$1 for the first tooth, 50 cents for each additional. Dr. A. J. COLBY, Dentist, 32 East Fourteenth street, west of Union square.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN—FOURTEEN years; benumbing application; gas administered; beautiful teeth, $1; set, $10; Plumpers for hollow cheeks; sets repaired or purchased. J. JAY VILLERS, 155 Grand street, near Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

A.—A.—SEVERAL LARGE AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON Bond and Mortgage, in sums to suit applicants, without bonus; First and Second Mortgages promptly cashed. PORTER BROTHERS, No. 3½ Pine street.

A.—MONEY TO LOAN, ON DESIRABLE REAL ESTATE. First and Second Mortgages promptly cashed. WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

FOR SALE—TEN PER CENT CITY AND COUNTY Bonds, first class securities, below par; also Insurance Stocks, City Railroad Stocks and Bonds and an extensive variety of other Securities, paying good dividends and interest for profitable investment, all at low rates, for sale by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, 43 Pine street, New York.
N. B.—First class investments. Securities paying large rates of interest a specialty with this house for many years

FIFTY PER CENT DIVIDEND IS PAID ON ALL policies issued on the percentage plan, and a note taken for half the premium by the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford. Policies issued also on the all cash plan at lower rates than most other companies. Endowment on all the cash or half note plan. No extra charge for insuring the lives of women. No restriction on travel or location in United States or Europe. Assets $6,000,000. Persons desiring life insurance will find it to their interest to investigate the many advantages this company offers. Branch office, 153 Broadway. A. C. GOODMAN, Resident Director.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A SEAT IN NEW YORK STOCK Exchange. Address box 1,859 New York Post office.

MONEY REMITTANCES AND DRAFTS, in sums from £1 upwards, on all parts of ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND, AT LOWEST RATES.
Exchange on all points, in sums to suit, for sale by HENRY CLEWS & CO., 32 Wall street.

NEW YORK, DEC. 8, 1870.
In addition to our established business of Brokerage in Gold, Foreign Exchange and Government Securities, we are now prepared to transact a Commission Business in all classes of Railroad Bonds and Stocks, State Bonds and Bank Shares in the New York Stock Exchange, where we are represented by Mr. C. A. Grymes.
CHAS. UNGER & CO., 46 Exchange place.

THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD STOCK.—TEN TO FIFTY Shares, paying quarterly dividends, for sale; one Bond and Mortgage on dock property in Newark. Apply at 302 Third avenue, paint store.

TRUST FUNDS TO LOAN, IN SUMS TO SUIT, of $250,000, and on vacant lots; and also to buy First and Second Mortgages. R. WETZEL, 17 Nassau street, room No. 3.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
NEW YORK, Dec. 9, 1870.
In conformity with instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given to the holders of three per cent temporary loan certificates, issued under the Acts of March 2, 1867, and July 25, 1868, that all of such certificates bearing date October 15, 1867, of the denomination of $5,000, between the numbers two hundred and forty-nine (249) and three hundred and fifty-six (356) inclusive, and of the denomination of $10,000, between the numbers one hundred and ninety-three (193) and three hundred and fifty-nine (359) inclusive, will be paid on presentation at this office, and that from and after the 31st of January, 1871, such certificates will cease to bear interest, and will be no longer available as a portion of the lawful money reserve of any National Banking Association.
THOS. HILLHOUSE, Assistant Treasurer United States.

WANTED—TWO BONDSMEN IN THE SUM OF $2,000 each. Apply for two days to H. C. HEBBARD, 77 Cedar street.

$75,000 TRUST MONEY TO BUY FIRST AND second mortgages on improved and unimproved property in New York and Brooklyn; no brokers answered. Address, with particulars, HONEST LOAN, Herald office.

$200,000 OF ILLINOIS REAL ESTATE MORTgages for sale, executed in sums of $1,000 to $10,000, drawing eight and ten per cent interest, payable in New York. The security is first class. Will be negotiated in amounts to suit parties wishing to invest. For particulars address box 786 Post office, Chicago, Ill.

$250,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, in sums to suit; good second mortgages purchased; money immediately; none but principals need apply. S. IRELAND, 201 Broadway.

$265,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage on real estate in this city, Brooklyn, or in Westchester county. Apply to JOHN F. CONREY, No. 63 Wall street.

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SUBSCRIPTION 50 CENTS PER MONTH.
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LOAN OFFICES.

AT WOLF BROTHERS', 539 BROADWAY, FORMERLY of Brooklyn.—Money liberally advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks; more particularly on Pianos; same bought and sold. Business strictly confidential.

AT FIRUSKI & WOLF'S, 296 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS, room No. 3, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets—Liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Pianos, Silks and Life Policies. Business strictly private.

AT J. A. JACKSON'S, NO. 5 AMITY STREET, NEAR Broadway—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Dry Goods and Personal Property of every description. Same bought and sold.

AT 735—ADVANCES TO ANY AMOUNT ON DIAmonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Camel's Hair Shawls, Valuables, &c. The same bought at their utmost value. J. H. BARRINGER, 735 Broadway, opposite Astor place.

BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON STREET (KNOX'S Building).—Business established 15 years.—NEWMAN LEOPOLD buys, sells or advances liberally on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Life Policies. Merchandise and other Securities negotiated for.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of merchandise. The same bought and sold. HAYMAN LEOPOLD, room No. 1.

265 SIXTH AVENUE, NEAR SEVENTEENTH street (business established 20 years).—Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, Laces, &c., or the same bought at the highest prices; separate office for ladies. A. MAYER.

913 BROADWAY, NEAR TWENTIETH STREET, UP stairs.—Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Laces, Shawls, Pianos, &c. Same bought. Unredeemed Pledges for sale. A. C. HERTS.

DRY GOODS.

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, &C.
Black Thread and Guipure Laces, Round Point, Point Applique, Valenciennes and Embroidered Sets, Collars, Handkerchiefs, &c.
Millinery Goods, Buttons and Trimmings in great variety and newest designs.
G. RICHMOND & CO.,
No. 753 Broadway, between Ninth and Tenth streets.

UNRIVALLED HOLIDAY NOVELTIES.
House Coats,
Dressing Robes,
"Our Fritz,"
"Chancellor,"
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Scarfs,
Stylish and fashionable,
an immense variety of
Hosiery,
Kid, Buckskin, Calfskin
and
Dogskin Gloves,
line and unlined.
Silk Suspenders,
Initial Handkerchiefs.
UNION ADAMS & CO.,
637 Broadway.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest and Southampton.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—
PEREIRE, Danre..........Saturday, Dec. 10
LAFAYETTE, Roussan..........Saturday, Dec. 24
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD (wine included), TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin..........$140 | Second Cabin..........$75
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Hereafter the steamers of this line will touch at Southampton, England, to land passengers and specie.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		"EXTRA" STEAMERS.	
INDIA	Sat., Dec. 10	IOWA	Wed., Dec. 21
COLUMBIA	Sat., Dec. 17	TYRIAN	Wed., Dec. 28
EUROPA	Sat., Dec. 24	BRITANNIA	Wed., Jan. 11
CALEDONIA	Sat., Dec. 31	IOWA	Wed., Jan. 25
ANGLIA	Sat., Jan. 7	TYRIAN	Wed., Feb. 8
AUSTRALIA	Sat., Jan. 14	BRITANNIA	Wed., Feb. 22

and every Saturday and alternate Wednesday thereafter, from pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:—
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $120.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Every Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.
MANHATTAN..........Wednesday, Dec. 7
FRANCE..........Saturday, Dec. 10
Drafts payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, at current rates of exchange. Apply at THOMPSON'S Passage office, 73 Broadway, corner of Rector street.

THE HAMBURG AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S iron mail steamship SILESIA,
Captain N. Trautmann, will sail on Tuesday, Dec. 13, 1870, at 2 P. M., for HAMBURG,
taking passengers from New York to Hamburg.
First cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $35, gold, payable in United States gold.
The HAMMONIA will sail Dec. 27.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, N. Y.
C. B. RICHARDS & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, No. 6 Barclay street, N. Y.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY FOR BREMEN.
The steamship AMERICA, Captain R. Bussius, will sail on Saturday, December 10, from Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken.
To be followed by
The steamship WESER, Captain W. H. Wenke, on Saturday, December 17.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
First cabin..........$120
Second cabin..........72
Steerage..........35
For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, 68 Broad street.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
INMAN LINE OF ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF WASHINGTON..........Saturday, Dec. 10, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE (via Halifax)..........Tuesday, Dec. 13, 9 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Dec. 17, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON..........Saturday, Dec. 24, 7 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin..........$75, gold. | Steerage..........$30, currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway and Denmark at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York.

OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
NEW LINE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL.
The following magnificent Ocean steamers, the largest in the world, commence running in January next:—
OCEANIC..........4,500 tons, 3,500 horse power.
ATLANTIC..........4,500 tons, 3,500 horse power.
PACIFIC..........4,500 tons, 3,500 horse power.
ARCTIC..........4,500 tons, 3,500 horse power.
BALTIC..........4,500 tons, 3,500 horse power.
ADRIATIC..........4,500 tons, 3,500 horse power.
These new vessels have been specially designed for the Transatlantic trade and combine ... Rates ... company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.
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STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARrying the United States mails.
Sailing every Wednesday.
MINNESOTA, Freeman..........Wednesday, Dec. 14, at 10½ A. M.
IDAHO, Price..........December 21, at 3 P. M.
From pier 46 North river.
Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $33, currency.
Prepaid tickets, $33 currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, from pier 47 North river.
LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
FRANCE, Thompson..........Saturday, December 10, at 4 P. M.
ITALY, Grogan..........Saturday, December 17, at 12 M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown—Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $25, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32, currency.
For further particulars apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD LINE.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steamships,
Between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork harbor.
ABYSSINIA..Wedn'y, Dec. 14 | PALMYRA..Thursday, Dec. 29
ALEPPO....Thursday, Dec. 15 | PARTHIA..Wednes'y, Jan. 4
BATAVIA..Wednes'y, Dec. 21 | SAMARIA..Thursday, Jan. 5
TRIPOLI..Thursday, Dec. 22 | ALGERIA..Wednes'y, Dec. 11
RUSSIA..Wednesday, Dec. 28 | CALABRIA..Thurs'y, Dec. 12
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers not carrying steerage.
First cabin..........$130, gold | Second cabin..........$80, gold
First cabin to Paris..........145, gold
By the Thursday steamers.
First cabin..........$80, gold | Steerage..........$30, currency
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Through Line to California and China.
Freight and passage greatly reduced.
Through rates, New York to San Francisco:—
First class. $125 to $170, according to location of berth. | Steerage, $60.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave pier 42 North river, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 5th and 20th of each month, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
December 20, HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain Gray, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Captain Farnsworth.
Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Jose, Guatemala.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco December 31, 1870, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go as fast and be received until 4 P. M. Monday, December 19.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Saturday, December 17, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information apply at the office, pier 42 North river.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

GRAND ORIENTAL TRIP.
INTERESTING TO TOURISTS AND OTHERS CONTEMPLATING AN ESCAPE FROM THE RIGORS OF A NORTHERN WINTER.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company will despatch, on the 22d of December, 1870, their splendid sidewheel steamer ARIZONA, Captain C. P. Seabury, for the following ports:—Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said and Suez Canal, Singapore and Hong Kong, there making connection with the company's steamers for the various ports of China, Japan and San Francisco.
For passage or further information apply at the office, pier 42 North river, New York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR THE DIAMOND FIELDS, CAPE OF GOOD Hope.—The fine fast sailing bark PEONY, now loading, will take freight and a limited number of second class passengers. For terms inquire of R. W. FORBES & CO., 14 South William street.

BERMUDA CHRISTMAS TRADE.
The attention of shippers is called to the alteration in the next sailing date made by permission of the government of Bermuda.
The steamship SAN FRANCISCO will be despatched to Hamilton, taking freight for St. Georges, from pier 21 North river, on Saturday, December 17, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight and passage apply to WM. H. WEBB, 54 Exchange place.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—NEW YORK and Mexican Mail Steamship line, leaving pier 17 East river at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MERIDA, Captain Deaken..........Monday, Dec. 19
CLEOPATRA, Captain Phillips..........Thursday, Dec. 29
CITY OF MEXICO, Captain Timmerman..Saturday, Jan. 7
CLEOPATRA, Captain Phillips..........Wednesday, Jan. 18
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.
CLEOPATRA goes to Havana only; takes no passengers.

TEXAS LINE OF GALVESTON STEAMERS—TOUCHing at Key West.
The A1 steamship GENERAL SEDGWICK, Captain Nichols, at pier 20 East river, will leave on Saturday, December 10, or sooner if full.
Through bills of lading given to Houston and to all points on the Galveston, Houston and Henderson, and B. B. R. and C. Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO. 153 Maiden lane.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
Old Line. Low freight.
The well known first class sidewheel steamship DE SOTO.
Thomas H. Morton, Commander,
will leave pier 56 North river, on Saturday, December 10, at 3 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile, Galveston, Lavacca, Indianola and all points on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, to be reshipped at New Orleans.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., 85 Liberty street.
Steamship LODONA will follow, from pier 20, East river, Saturday, December 17.
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
Atlantic Mail Steamship Company,
sailing regularly every Tuesday at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier No. 4 North river.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice (via Nassau)..December 13
MISSOURI, Captain J. B. Edwards..........December 20
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. Adams (via Nassau)...Dec. 27
For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.
From pier No. 12 North river, at 3 o'clock P. M.
MISSISSIPPI, on Saturday, Dec. 10.
Freight received daily. Through rates given for St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 40 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Steamship Line,
leaving pier No. 9 North river, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:—
ST. LOUIS, Whitehead..........Saturday, December 10
Freights received daily. Through rates given for Galveston, Indianola, Mobile and St. Louis.
Cabin passage, $30; steerage, $25. For passage or freight apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

FOR MOBILE DIRECT.—LOWEST RATES AND NO detention. The A1 steamship VICKSBURG, Captain Stead, will positively sail for Mobile, from pier 20 East river, Saturday, December 10. Insurance guaranteed.
H. J. Ingersoll & Co., agents at Mobile.
Through bills of lading given to Montgomery, Selma and all points on the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad.
Apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane, or J. D. HURLBURT & SON, 84 South street.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER Line
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., the Florida Ports and the South and Southwest.
Tri-Weekly Line.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY,
sailing from pier No. 5 North river, at 3 P. M.
The sidewheel steamship
CHAMPION, Captain R. W. Lockwood....Saturday, Dec. 10
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest, and with steamers to Florida ports.
Insurance by this line one-half per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Bills of lading furnished and signed on the pier.
Local passenger and freight office, 80 Broadway.
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents, 80 Broadway.
The CHARLESTON will follow on Tuesday, December 13.
For through freight tariff or further information in reference to through freight apply to
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent, Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway (entrance on Thomas street).

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER Line for Charleston, S. C., the Florida Ports and the South and Southwest,
sailing from pier No. 5 North river at 3 P. M. every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
The first class sidewheel steamship CHARLESTON, Captain James Berry, will sail on Saturday, December 10.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued at lowest rates.
For local freight and passage apply to HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., 80 Broadway.
For through freight, tariff and rates apply to BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent, Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway, entrance in Thomas street.

VIRGINIA LINE STEAMSHIP GEORGE B. UPTON, Captain Roberts, for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, leaves pier 21 North river at 3 P. M. this day.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
Old Dominion Steamship Company.
Steamships of this line leave pier 37 North river, foot of Beach street,
For Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air line, the Seaboard Inland Air line, Petersburg and Weldon railroads, Chesapeake and Ohio railroads and Richmond and Danville railroads. Through passenger tickets and through bills of lading at reduced rates to all points South and Southwest.
Apply at office on pier 37, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President.
187 Greenwich street, corner of Dey.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

ALBANY AND TROY EVENING LINE.—GREAT REduction of fare—Daily, Saturdays excepted, from pier 44, between Spring and Charlton streets, at 6 o'clock; fare, deck, 50c.; cabin, $1, with state room, $1 50. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave as above, returning from Troy at 6 and Albany 8 ... Sunday as heretofore ... Railroad, fare $1; steamers leave Catharine slip at 12 noon and 12 every night (Sundays excepted).

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe during the week ending Saturday, December 10, 1870, will close at this office on Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock M., and at all the stations as follows, viz.:—A and B, 11:10; C and D, 10:50; E and F, 10:35; G and H, 10:10. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

LOST AND FOUND.

A WHITE YAWL PICKED UP IN COW BAY, BADLY stove. For further information inquire of JESSIE LEWIS, Port Washington, L. I.

FOUND—ON THE STATEN ISLAND STEAMBOAT LAST summer, a Globe Lens. Apply at the ferry office, Whitehall.

LOST—THURSDAY EVENING, A POCKETBOOK, CONtaining commutation ticket Hackensack Railroad, money, &c. Return to New York Life Insurance Co. and be rewarded.

LOST—DECEMBER 8, IN 125TH STREET OR THIRD avenue car, dark green Pocketbook, containing postage stamps, visiting cards, small sum of money and other articles. Finder suitably rewarded by leaving at No. 9 East Twenty-second street.

LOST—ON THE EVENING OF THE 8TH, A BROCHE Shawl, centre colors green, red, blue and white, coming from the Club House to Thirty-fourth street. $20 will be given by returning to J. P. DODGE, McComb's Dam.

LOST—ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON, A WHITE AND black spotted Dog, one ear black; answering to the name of Spot. Any person returning the same to Judge CONNOLLY, 222 West Fiftieth street, will be amply rewarded.

REWARDS.

$5 REWARD TO THE FINDER OF A YELLOW Scotch Terrier Dog by returning him to 53 West Nineteenth street.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, A BUNCH OF SMALL KEYS, with tag marked G. S. SMITH, 191 West street, New York.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, IN THE VICINITY OF THE Coleman House, a Solitaire Diamond Ring, set in black enamel. Address box 2,981 Post office.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, near Thirty-fourth street and Third avenue, a white Setter, with red head and ears, white blaze on forehead and red saddle patch on the back; named Nellie. Above reward will be paid if returned to 205 East Thirty-fourth street, before 10 A. M. or after 4 P. M.

$2,000 REWARD WILL BE PAID UPON RETURN of articles taken from 49 West Thirty-fourth street, on the evening of the 8th inst., and no questions asked.

A LIBERAL REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE return of the Articles taken from 228 East Fifty-first street, on the evening of Monday, November 28, and no questions asked.

REWARD.—I WILL GIVE A BLACK AND TAN PUP and $5 to any person returning a black and tan Dog lost November 15; has a bare spot on his back, near the tail, short ears and long head. H. SIMMONS, 71 Murray street.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

FOR SALE—THE STEAM YACHT JAMES, NOW lying at the first landing, Staten Island. For particulars apply to THOMAS ROBINSON, Herald Ship News office, Whitehall slip, pier 1, East river, New York.

FOR SALE—IN GOOD ORDER, THE FOLLOWING Sails from a schooner yacht:—Mainsail, Foresail, Jib, Flying Jib, Jib Topsail, Main Maintopsail, Maintopmast Staysail. Can be seen at WILSON'S sail loft, corner South and Roosevelt streets.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A BARGE; SUITABLE FOR A hay barge or to lie at a pier-head. For particulars apply to STEENGRAFF & CO., 230 South street.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED—SECOND HAND ENGINE, EITHER portable or stationary, from 15 to 20 horse power. Address CHARLES ZIELLEY, Fort Plain, N. Y.

EUROPE.

GUERLAIN, 15 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.
Ambrosial Cream for Shaving,
Fashionable Perfumes for the Handkerchief,
Eau Lustrale for the Hair.
Eau de Cologne (preparation spéciale).

IN THE GOODS OF THE REV. DAVID POWER, OF Ballyduff, in the county of Waterford, Roman Catholic parish priest,—In Her Majesty's Court of Probate in Ireland. The Principal Registry.
Whereas on the 2d day of November last an application was made to said Court on behalf of Honora Dee, wife of James Dee, of Kilnagrange, in the county of Waterford, farmer, claiming to be a cousin german and one of the next of kin of said deceased, for a grant of letters of administration of the personal estate and effects of said David Power, who died on or about the 9th day of July, 1870, intestate and unmarried. And whereas it appeared by the affidavit of said Honora Dee, on which said motion was grounded, that Ellen Brien, otherwise Power, a sister of said deceased, had left Ireland for America about 25 years since to join her husband, and that neither she nor her said husband, nor any child or other lineal descendant of said Ellen had since been heard of, and that it was not known whether she or they or any of them were living or dead. And whereas the said Court was pleased to make no rule on said application, but reserved liberty for said applicant to renew same as she might be advised after the insertion of one advertisement thereof in the New York Herald. Now this is to give notice to all whom it may concern, that it is the intention of said Honora Dee, after the expiration of three calendar months from the date of the publication hereof, to renew said application to said Court for a grant of letters of administration of the estate and effects of said David Power, deceased.
JOHN HUNT,
Solicitor for said Honora Dee, No. 2 Beresford place, Dublin, and Dungarvan, county Waterford.
Dated this 23d day of November, 1870.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY AMERICAN AND ENGlish Watches, Jewelry and Silverware, Cuckoo and French Clocks, at FRANKFIELD'S old established stores, Sixth avenue, corner of Fourteenth street, and Eighth avenue, corner of Twenty-sixth street.

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CONGRESS.

Senator Sumner Stirring Up the St. Domingo Negotiations.

Inquiry Into Federal Interference with State Affairs.

Bill to Regulate Rank in the Navy.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Third Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1870.

ST. DOMINGO TREATY NEGOTIATIONS.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., submitted the following:—

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate, if in his opinion not incompatible with the public interest, copies of all papers and correspondence relating to the proposed annexation of the Dominican portion of the island of St. Domingo, or the purchase of any part thereof, including the original and all subsequent instructions to any agent or consul of the United States, with the correspondence of such agent or consul; also any protocol or convention signed by such agent or consul; also an account of the debt and liabilities of the Dominican government, especially its obligations to the neighboring republic of Hayti; also the provisions of the existing constitution of Dominica, so far as the same relates to the sale or transfer of the national domain; also any treaty with Hayti or France by which Dominica is affected; also any communication from the neighboring republic of Hayti, or from our Minister there, relating to the proposed annexation; also instructions to the commander of our naval squadron in the waters of the island since the commencement of the late negotiations, with the reports and correspondence of such commander; also any information tending to show what European Power, if any, proposes to acquire jurisdiction of any part of the island, and, if so, what part; also any information with regard to the position of President Baez, under whom the treaty of annexation was negotiated, and the extent to which he has been maintained in power by the presence of United States vessels of war; also any information with regard to the sentiments of the people of Dominica and the reported pendency of civil war; also any information with regard to any claim of jurisdiction by the republic of Hayti over the territory of Dominica.

Upon the suggestion of Mr. CONKLING, (rep.) of N. Y., the resolution was laid over temporarily.

Mr. SUMNER asked that it might be printed, which was so ordered.

RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED.

Additional resolutions were offered—

By Mr. EDMUNDS, (rep.) of Vt.—Instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire and report whether the railroad companies which have received aid in bonds of the United States are lawfully bound to reimburse to the United States all the interest paid on such bonds before the maturity of the principal thereof; and if so, what legislation, if any, is necessary to compel such reimbursement. Adopted.

By Mr. COLE, (rep.) of Cal.—Proposing an inquiry by the Committee on Public Buildings with a view to the erection of buildings for government offices on the Custom House block in San Francisco. Adopted.

Mr. CASSERLY, (dem.) of Cal., submitted the following:—

Resolved, That the President of the United States be and is hereby requested to transmit to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interests, the following information:—

First—When and where, since March 4, 1869, the army or navy of the United States, or any portion thereof, has been employed to aid the civil power, State or federal, either by enforcing the revenue laws or assisting in any manner at State or federal elections or contests arising out of the same, or preserving the public peace, except in what are known as Indian disturbances, or in any way whatever other than in the guarding and preservation of forts, posts and places and property of the United States.

Second—On whose request, advice or representation, either verbal or written, the army or navy was thus employed, in each case, together with copies of all letters, despatches or papers from government officers or civilians which are in the possession of the Executive or any of its departments or bureaus, advising, asking or justifying such employment.

Third—Complete copies of all orders, despatches, requisitions or reports made in each case, either by the President, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, or any military or naval officer, together with a statement of what were the dispositions in detail made of the army and navy in each case, and what orders were issued for such dispositions and for the arming and other preparation of said army and navy, with copies of all reports made of what took place under the aforesaid orders and despatches requiring information respecting the same.

Fourth—An estimate in each case of what was or will be the probable cost to the government of such employment of the military or naval forces, including the pay and rations of officers and men and the transportation of them, their arms, munitions and supplies.

Fifth—A copy of all orders or regulations, printed or written, general or special, in force in the military or naval service of the government at this time, describing the circumstances under which the army or navy, or any portion thereof, may, in time of peace, move or otherwise act in aid of the civil power, and ordaining what civil officer, if any, shall be responsible for the conduct of the military or naval forces towards the people, or the injuries inflicted by them on the people on such occasions in violation of the laws of the land.

Sixth—What civil officers of the United States, or of any State, have been, since March 4, 1869, or are now, recognized by the administration as having authority, otherwise than by the requisition of the Legislature or Governor of a State, to call upon the President, or directly without his intervention, upon a commander in the army or navy for the service of the army and navy, upon the ground of executing the laws of the United States or of a State, or of regulating elections or the registration of voters or of preserving the public peace within the limits of any State of the Union, and whether or not, when such commander is called upon by a civil officer of the United States, or of a State, he is permitted to make independent inquiry into the circumstances of the case, or to exercise his own discretion as to the necessity and extent of the military or naval services to be rendered by the forces under his command. So ordered.

The resolution previously offered by Mr. ROSS, (rep.) of Kan., directing an investigation into the alleged frauds in the sale of lands in the Miami Indian Reservation, was adopted.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. SPENCE, (rep.) of Ala.—To reduce the number of certain officers in the Navy; providing for the discontinuance of the offices of admiral and vice admiral after vacancies occur in the same, and the reduction of the number of officers of the grades of rear admiral and commodore to three and six respectively, by the omission to fill a vacancy hereafter occurring. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. KELLOGG, (rep.) of La.—To amend the act of July 14, 1870, amendatory of the Naturalization laws, relative to the appointment of United States Circuit judges of citizens to witness and certify to the accuracy of registration, and the appointment of special deputy United States marshals. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. NYE, (rep.) of Nev.—In relation to certain Territorial penitentiaries, transferring the superintendance to the United States marshals of the Territories. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

By Mr. COLE—Relating to the exportation of petroleum. It authorizes the transfer of petroleum imported from British North American possessions in metal vessels or packages and the subsequent exportation without payment of duty. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. DRAKE, (rep.) of Mo.—To regulate rank in the navy of the United States and for other purposes. The bill provides that the medical, pay and engineer corps on the active list of the navy shall consist of one surgeon general, one paymaster general and one engineer-in-chief, to rank with commodores, and who shall take seniority in such rank from thirty years after their commissions; seven medical, seven pay and seven engineer directors, who shall rank with captains, to take seniority in twenty years from the date of their commissions; twelve medical, twelve pay and twelve engineer inspectors, to rank with commanders, to take seniority in twelve years from the date of their commissions; twenty each of staff surgeons, paymasters and engineers, to rank with lieutenant commanders, to take seniority in nine years from the date of their commissions; forty surgeons, forty paymasters and forty chief engineers, to rank with lieutenants, to take seniority according to the date of their commissions, each of the above to have the pay now provided by law; forty passed assistant surgeons, thirty passed assistant paymasters and forty first assistant engineers to rank next after lieutenant commanders; forty assistant surgeons, twenty assistant paymasters and forty second assistant engineers to rank next after masters and before ensigns.

Section 2 provides that the surgeon general, paymaster general, engineer-in-chief, the medical, pay and engineer directors and inspectors and the staff surgeons and paymasters and engineers shall be nominated by the President to the Senate.

Section 3 provides that line officers and officers of the medical, pay and engineer corps shall take precedence in the order above-named, except that commanders and executive officers, of whatever grade, take precedence over all medical, pay and engineer officers on board the vessel or at the station to which they may be attached. This act shall confer no authority to exercise military command and no additional rights to quarters, upon the medical, pay and engineer corps. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. CHANDLER, (rep.) of Mich.—To enable the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad Company to change the northern terminus of its road from Traverse Bay to the Straits of Mackinaw. Referred to Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. STEWART, (rep.) of Nev.—To define and protect the rights of miners, and to encourage the development of the mines. It gives to owners of mining localities the rights to all minerals contained within the boundaries of said localities, with the right to follow the lode in depth if it dips out of those limits; and allows them to take up land not exceeding 160 acres adjacent thereto for milling, timbering and other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

DELEGATE FROM THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

Mr. HARLAN, (rep.) of Iowa, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported favorably the bill to authorize the election of a delegate to Congress from Indian Territory.

CONCURRENT JURISDICTION OF STATE COURTS.

Mr. CARPENTER, (rep.) of Wis., from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely the bill giving State courts concurrent jurisdiction with district courts of the United States in cases of maritime contracts upon the navigable rivers and waters above the ebb and flow of the tide.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

At ten minutes to one o'clock the Senate went into executive session, and one hour later adjourned until Monday.

LITERATURE.

Criticisms of New Books.

TENT LIFE IN SIBERIA, and Adventures Among the Koraks and Other Tribes in Kamtchatka and Northern Asia. By George Kennan. New York: G. P. Putnam & Sons.

In 1865 an attempt to connect Europe with America by telegraph lines running across the Continent, through Behring Straits to Siberia and thence to St. Petersburg, was begun, and ended only in 1867, when the successful laying of the Atlantic cable rendered the overland line unnecessary. The work of exploration and surveying carried on by able engineers through a bleak and almost desert country, of which we knew but little, naturally gave to the explorers and surveyors a chance to acquaint the world with the places they visited. Messrs. Whymper and Dall have already published works descriptive of British Columbia and Alaska, and which we have noticed. Mr. Kennan now adds to the literature of the telegraph expedition one of the best works on Northeastern Siberia we have read. The book is not as scientific as that of Mr. Dall, but it gives a complete picture of the country, its climate, scenery, general features and the manners and customs of its inhabitants. To use the language of the preface, "it is essentially a personal narrative of life in Siberia and Kamtchatka." A two years' residence in this wilderness of snow afforded Mr. Kennan opportunities which he fully availed himself of. After two months' dreary voyage from San Francisco he landed at Petropaulovski, in Kamtchatka, in August, where he was agreeably surprised at the sight of forests and clover fields. From this point began his adventures, which we cannot follow. They were, however, most exciting. Mr. Kennon and his companions were lionized wherever they went. The people he found to be simple, kind-hearted and hospitable, though very ignorant. A telescope was the wonder of the village of Anadyrsk, at which place a ball was given in honor of the "distinguished Americans," which surpassed anything of the kind met with in their experience. Somehow a fashions magazine had strayed to Anadyrsk, and Mr. Kennan was asked what the plates represented. Upon his replying that they were American women the Korak asked, "Are all the women in your country as big as that at the bottom?" But even this incident was surpassed. He saw in the hut of a Christianized native an engraved portrait of Major General Dix "posted up in a corner of the room and worshipped as a Russian saint. A gilded candle was burning before his smoky features, and every night and morning a dozen natives said their prayers to a major general in the United States Army." Numerous other incidents of a humorous kind are narrated, and these, together with the graphic and animated description of the country and people and of the adventures of the expedition, combine to make the book, as we have said above already, unsurpassed in interest by any work of the kind that we have read.

A TREATISE ON THE VALIDITY OF VERBAL ARGUEMENTS, &C. By Montgomery H. Throop. Diossy & Co., New York.

This work is to consist of two volumes. The first volume only is before us. The second volume, we believe, is to be published early in January, 1871. The first volume contains the original statute of frauds, the modifications introduced in the different States of the Union, and a general commentary, which extends as far as the third article of the statute. So far as the work has advanced we feel justified in saying that no lawyer's library will be complete without it.

MODERN WOMEN AND WHAT IS SAID OF THEM. Second Series. J. S. Redfield, New York.

This second series of articles, reprinted from the *Saturday Review*, is quite equal to the first, which commanded at the time so much attention. As a comprehensive study of the female character from a semi-serious, semi-comic point of view these articles are possessed of considerable value. Mr. Redfield is entitled to the thanks of the American public for a volume which is so readable, so handy, and got up with so much taste.

ON THE USE OF WINE IN HEALTH AND DISEASE. By Francis E. Anstie, M. D. Redfield.

Dr. Anstie, who is editor of the London *Practitioner*, does in this little work discourse most instructively on the use of wines. The Doctor goes thoroughly into the discussion, points out the properties of the different wines, laying down rules for using them in health and sickness. Every man not a teetotaller should procure this book and master its contents.

BARRY'S INTERNAL REVENUE LAWS.

This work, published by Baker, Voornis & Co., of this city, is invaluable to all who are in any way interested in the Internal Revenue Statutes now in force. As a book of reference it cannot fail to be highly useful to the legal profession.

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

Deliberations of the Buffalo Convention—Organization of a Department of Commerce Recommended—Uniformity in Appraisements and Duties.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 9, 1870.

At the opening of the session of the National Board of Trade this morning a motion was made to reconsider the action of yesterday in reference to non-resident traders, and a resolution was passed instructing the Executive Council to prepare a memorial to the Legislatures of the several States, which have passed laws discriminating against non-resident traders and their agents, asking for the removal of such restrictions.

The next question considered related to the establishment of a Department of Commerce, and the Board reaffirmed its action of last year recommending the organization of such a department by the general government.

Resolutions were then passed approving of the recommendations of Postmaster General Creswell, and favoring the immediate and unconditional abolition of the franking privilege.

A proposition submitted from the Newark Board of Trade, discountenancing the granting of public lands to railroad and other corporations, elicited a long discussion. Finally a substitute for the proposition was presented, which favored such grants in special cases and under stringent restrictions, but the substitute failing to receive the necessary two-thirds vote when put upon its passage was lost, as was also the original measure of the Newark Board of Trade.

Several propositions relating to the tariff were presented, but their consideration was postponed by a vote of 32 to 30.

A resolution was adopted looking to the securing of uniformity in the appraisement of goods and the levying of duties in the several districts of the United States.

The subject of subsidies to promote the postal service between this country and Europe was referred to an able committee of five, who will report to-morrow.

The Board then adjourned until nine o'clock A. M. to-morrow, from which hour a session will be held until twelve o'clock M., when a special train will convey the delegates to Niagara Falls. It is thought that the business of the Convention will be closed by midnight of to-morrow.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Orange county (N. Y.) Poor House contains a colored woman aged 104 years.

Near Newburg, at Snake Hill, on Thursday last, Mr. Pierson's barns and granary were burned; loss $5,000.

New savings banks will be asked for by many towns in the Massachusetts' Commonwealth at the next session of the Legislature.

The Beethoven Centennial will be generally observed in the cities of the Eastern, Middle and Western States.

Captain Norman Hurd, one of the veterans of the Texas Lone Star republic, died recently in that State.

There is an agency in San Antonio, Texas, for the introduction of agricultural laborers and domestic servants from the British Isles.

The will of the late Stephen D. Tomlinson, of Indianapolis, Ind., bequeaths $100,000 for the erection of public buildings to adorn that city.

Only once during the last twenty years has the weather in early winter been so mild that the upper Mississippi has been open to navigation so late as it is this season.

Several prominent business men of Burlington, Vt., have lately been kept in a constant state of fear by the almost daily receipt of letters threatening to burn their houses.

Last Tuesday, at the government proving grounds, at Turtle Creek station, near Pittsburg, Pa., the trial commenced of two fifteen-inch guns, with a view of demonstrating the relative merits of solid and hollow cast ordnance. Each gun will be fired five hundred times, and it is anticipated that two months will be required to complete the experiments. A solid shot, weighing 440 pounds, will be thrown at each discharge, and the guns will be fired until they crack or burst.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

The Coney Railroad Depot Buildings Destroyed—Loss Eighty Thousand Dollars.

The alarm of fire which was sounded shortly after midnight of Thursday was caused by the discovery of flames which issued from the lower part of the large two story frame building situate on Fifth avenue, near the corner of Twenty-seventh street, opposite Greenwood Cemetery, occupied as a depot for the Coney Island steam dummy line of cars. The Fire Department responded promptly to the summons to duty given by the City Hall bell and were soon on the scene of action. The flames had gained great headway in the meantime and bid defiance to the efforts of the men to save the structure. The dry, combustible nature of the material contributed its illuminative properties to the conflagration, lighting up the sky for miles around and attracting considerable attention from remote localities. In three-quarters of an hour $80,000 worth of property was consumed, and the

FIRE FIEND RESTED SATISFIED

with its work of destruction for the night.

The police of the Eighth and Tenth precincts were on hand, and worked hard to save the rolling stock of the railroad. They were only partly successful in their labors, as the loss on stock was very heavy. Five steam dummy engines were destroyed in the car depot.

The corner of the building nearest Twenty-seventh street was occupied as a liquor store and dining saloon by Samuel Law, who sustains a loss of $4,000 in stock and fixtures. The building was owned by ex-Mayor C. Godfrey Gunther, the owner of the Coney Island Railroad, and was valued at $25,000. It was partly insured, but the names of the companies were not ascertained. The loss on the rolling stock, &c., is about $40,000, upon which there is $20,000 insurance. Policies are held in the Germania, $5,000; Phenix, $5,000; Lafayette, $2,500; New Amsterdam, $2,500; Columbia, $2,500; Merchants and Mechanics', of Baltimore, $2,500, on the building. Total insurance on the latter, $20,000. George Brown, a conductor, who lived in the upper part of the depot building, lost $600 in clothing and furniture, upon which he had no insurance. Law was also uninsured. The fire broke out in a wood bin in the centre of the car house, but from what cause has not yet been ascertained.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Robeson's Recommendations for the Improvement of the Navy—Hearty Concurrence of the Naval Officers—Better Men to be Obtained—The California and Two Corvettes to be Manned for Sea.

The recommendations in Mr. Secretary Robeson's report concerning the effort to improve the character of our seamen meet with the heartiest concurrence of all the officers of the navy, who have carefully studied the question through long years of service. It is clear that it would be desirable to raise the standard of ability and efficiency of the sailors in our navy, and Mr. Robeson, in recommending the allowance of an outfit of clothing to each man on enlisting, in order that he may begin service clear of debt, has unquestionably suggested one means of attracting to the navy a better class of men. This act of justice would certainly remove a serious source of discontent and desertion. Two other causes which prevent the very best men from enlisting are the low pay and the regulation which cuts off the on-shore liberty of the men. The sailors of the present day read newspapers and often write to them, and are not so ignorant as those of olden times, when men were content to remain on board ship for months without liberty on shore, and were quite comfortable under the restraint. Besides, they naturally ask increased wages. In every other walk of life people receive larger pay than they did fifty years ago, and their expenses are correspondingly greater. Our sailors have not enjoyed in a full measure this comparative increase in pay, while the cost of clothing has gone up hundreds per cent. If Jack's clothing could be paid for by the government and liberty given him for a run on shore once a month there would be little left to induce him to feel discontented or to desert. The best and happiest crews are those on ships where the commanding officers grant shore leaves with the greatest liberality. If Jack can go on shore frequently he ceases to avail himself of the permission, and remains cheerfully on board ship performing his regular duties without growling or dodging. It is only when he is confined for long periods on board ship, without his run on shore, that he becomes a confirmed growler, dissatisfied with everything and ready to take French leave on every opportunity. If, then, government will furnish clothing to the men and grant them as frequent liberty days as is not inconsistent with the proper performance of the ship's duties there will be no trouble in enlisting and keeping a much more efficient set of men in the aggregate than are now to be found in the service. We hope Secretary Robeson's recommendations will be adopted by Congress, and that the others above suggested may be tried, in order that our naval service may be made attractive to the very best class of sailors in our country, and thereby be made as efficient and brilliant as becomes one of the historic navies of the world.

The return of the frigate Delaware, late flagship of Vice Admiral Stephen C. Rowan, commanding, the Asiatic squadron, will permit the department to enlist a number of men for ships ready for sea, equal to that discharged from the Delaware after having served out their time. As the number allowed by Congress is only eight thousand five hundred, it has been found impossible to man the ships now and for some time past ready for sea, which were greatly required in the various foreign stations. The full complement of men necessary to send to sea the corvette California, second rate, twenty-one guns, 2,490 tons, to go into commission at Boston on the 10th proximo, can now be supplied, and a couple of corvettes of the third class can also be manned. The California is to proceed to the Pacific as flagship of Rear Admiral Winslow, now on the station, under command of Captain John M. B. Clitz, an officer of great capacity and brilliancy. The presence of the California in the Pacific will be hailed with pleasure, as our squadron there is not at present large enough properly to perform the duties of the station.

WASHINGTON MARKET.

Improvements in the Great Gastronomic Rialto.

After long and trying service the old roof that has sheltered Washington Market has disappeared, and, rearing its widely extending proportions, a new, handsome and substantial covering now shields the great emporium. For years past the time-worn timbers, apart from their rickety aspect, became useless, and in some cases severe damage was sustained by the stand keepers in consequence of the rain coming through. A large amount of valuable and perishable property was therefore constantly endangered, while it would not have been surprising if the roof had some day fallen in with a startling crash. Besides, it had always been considered too low and cramped, the result being bad ventilation and a decided barrier to business. Some months ago the

STANCH AND STALWART BUTCHERS

and other property owners in the square commenced to take action, and their commendable designs were quickly put into execution. Prompt and independent measures were taken to construct a new roof that would at once prove safe, more accommodating and ornamental. All the stand-keepers subscribed towards the praiseworthy undertaking, or rather each paid his proper share for that portion of the covering that was to protect his own place of business, at the rate of eight dollars per foot. The work, in fact, was an absolute necessity that could not long be delayed, and the preliminary arrangements having been agreed to operations were energetically begun, although the business of the market was not in the slightest degree interfered with. Indeed, such a calamity could hardly occur without the

SAD WHINING OF EPICURES

within a circle of twenty miles. Up went the roof with wonderful rapidity, in some places nearly thirty feet higher than the old one, and now covers the entire square. The wood work affords plenty of long wished for room, skylights on top give excellent ventilation, and the interior of the concern looks exceedingly cheerful. The construction has not yet been completed, but there is sufficient of the work done to show that a vast and much needed improvement has been effected. The new roof, which is composed of tin, covers a space of nearly 300 by 200 feet. There will doubtless be a great strain upon it, owing to the weight that will be suspended from the rafters, but provision has been made to brace it, so that all emergencies can be safely met. Portions of the old roof were put up so long since as 1813. As it stands to-day the market, with its excellent improvements, looks clean, and in most respects is exceedingly well arranged. To be sure there have been complaints about the pervading atmosphere; but it should be remembered that nearly all the offensive odors arise from the surroundings of the market, and not by any means from the interior. The sewers are occasionally choked by unscrupulous and

IRRESPONSIBLE OUTSIDERS,

and it is but fair to state that none have greater reason to deprecate such annoyances than the lawful standkeepers themselves, who, in erecting the commodious roof and otherwise neatly arranging the inside of the building, have shown a desire to afford all necessary and healthy accommodations. Mr. J. L. Whitton, Clerk of the Market, to whom was entrusted the supervision of the undertaking, has certainly carried it out with all ability that a long practical experience could suggest. The building will speedily be finished, and as time-honored Christmas is coming upon us Washington Market, decorated in all its tempting and natural magnificence, will, doubtless, be one of the best appreciated resorts in the metropolis.

TOBACCO.

Meeting of the National Association.

Second Day's Proceedings—The Imperative Demand for a Reduced Uniform Tax—Facts and Figures for Congress—Revenue Reform Demanded—Necessity of Bonded Warehouses—Indicated Reform in the Shipment of Tobacco.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 7, 1870.

The association assembled again this morning at eleven o'clock, and was called to order by the President, Mr. William E. Lawrence. Perhaps a more appropriate place than Richmond could not have been selected to hold the present meeting—itself a great tobacco mart, where 10,000 operatives are engaged in the manufacture of the staple, and a city that has been in the past few years victimized by dishonest government officials, and greatly oppressed in this branch of industry by the excessive tax imposed on the manufacturer and dealer. Here, too, every branch of the trade was represented, from the producer to the manufacturer. Capital and labor came face to face, and in the discussions that took place there was a marked attention paid to the claims of all upon the consideration of the association. Every member seemed to feel, too, that a great deal depended upon the action of the body. They were fully convinced that the tobacco trade labored under serious disadvantages at the hands of the government, and this through a lamentable ignorance on the part of Congress and the Revenue Bureau as to the nature of the trade and the capacity of the article in a commercial point of view to bear taxation.

A REDUCED UNIFORM TAX.

The main object of the present meeting, and upon which the association was thoroughly bent, though few had hopes of success, is the reduction of the tax upon the manufacture of tobacco to a uniform rate upon all grades and classes, including snuff and cigars. On this vital subject to the trade there was an interesting and lengthy debate, in which Dr. Spence, of Cincinnati; Colonel Withers, of Lynchburg; Mr. Campbell, of Newark; Mr. Gallagher, of New Haven; Mr. J. J. Nicks, of Elmira, and Mr. Merrick, of Chicago, participated. These gentlemen doubtless represented every branch of the trade, and though the plug interest, the fine-cut interest, the cigar interest and the snuff interest seemed to clash upon minor points—such as the phraseology of the resolutions, the mode of obtaining the desired relief, &c., yet they were all unanimous in the conviction that the trade required a reduced uniform tax of sixteen cents per pound upon all grades of manufactured tobacco. It was clearly shown in debate that the oppressive tax was gradually making the cultivation of tobacco unprofitable to planters; that dealers were unable to pay a liberal price, and planters were compelled to abandon tobacco and turn their attention to the production of more profitable crops. And again a gentleman quoted official figures to show that in instances where Congress had been wise enough to reduce the tax upon tobacco there was an increase in the manufacture of the article, which yielded a revenue nearly equal to the former excessive tax. As the debate progressed some of the members became quite enthusiastic in their efforts to secure the harmonious co-operation of the association in this laudable direction. Some of the Western members were in favor of resisting the collection of any tax exceeding sixteen cents per pound; others, more moderate, were in favor of demanding of Congress the speedy reduction of the tax to the uniform rate proposed, while others, still more moderate, were content with asking the reduction, if consistent with the views of Congress and the demands of the country; but the latter class were few and feeble, and the majority were loud in their demands for

REVENUE REFORM

in the tobacco trade. The Commissioner, Mr. Delano, and his subordinates were quite severely criticised—the former for his misconstrued rulings and decisions and the latter for their dishonest practices, which demoralize the trade and corrupt the manufacturer. Both of these were spoken of as the greatest evils the trade labored under, induced by the heavy taxes and the discriminating and cumbersome legislation which imposes them. The entire system of the revenue service in its relations to the tobacco trade was forcibly condemned, and speakers in many instances not only gave ample illustrations of its defects, but also indicated reforms which it would be useless for all purposes of good to mention here. The debate took the widest range, and just previous to adjournment for dinner the following

STIFF APPEAL

to Congress was adopted:—

Resolved, That we will oppose any attempt to increase the tax on the sixteen-cent class of tobacco.

Resolved, That we recognize the propriety and necessity of adopting a uniform tax on manufactured tobacco, if it can be secured at a rate of tax not exceeding sixteen cents per pound.

BONDED WAREHOUSES.

The following resolutions were also adopted:—

Resolved, That bonded warehouses should be established wherever the necessities of the trade require them, and this may be done without detriment to the government.

Resolved, That the policy proposed of retaining manufactured tobacco in a bonded warehouse for twelve months before allowed to be taken out for consumption is impracticable from the nature of the article itself, disastrous to those engaged in the trade, unnecessary for the safe collection of the revenue, and of no advantage to the government.

Resolved, That manufacturers of tobacco be allowed to ship for export direct from manufacteries without being compelled to put it through a bonded warehouse; and that should the factory be at a point remote from the place of shipment, that the bond given by the manufacturer be sufficient passport to put it on board the outward bound vessel, and if the export stamp is deemed necessary it shall be furnished by the government.

Resolved, That since the system of drawbacks on tobacco has been abolished bonding certificates are unnecessary, and, being embarrassing to the commerce of the country, should be dispensed with.

Evening Session.

At the evening session the resolutions adopted in committee of the whole yesterday were discussed and confirmed.

The election of officers then took place, with the following result:—For President, William E. Lawrence, of New York; Vice President, L. H. Frayser, of Richmond; Treasurer, Joseph Hall, of New York.

The following resolution was then adopted after considerable debate:—

Resolved, That the officers of the association be requested to get up a proper form of petition to Congress for the immediate repeal of all taxes on sales of manufactured and unmanufactured tobacco, and on snuff and cigars; and that they be distributed as early as possible to all the various sections of the country.

The association then adjourned until to-morrow at eleven A. M.

The Banquet to the Association—Eloquent Speeches—Remarkable Speech of Governor Walker—After the Banquet—Resolutions Passed To-Day—A Walk Through the City—Visiting the Capitol and Washington Monument.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 8, 1870.

The banquet given by the Richmond Tobacco Exchange to the members of the National Tobacco Association, at the Ballard House last night, was a most brilliant affair. At half-past seven over two hundred persons were seated at tables that fairly groaned under a load of delicacies that would make the eyes of an epicure glisten with delight. The banquet was presided over by Mr. Lewis H. Frayser, of this city, who is also Vice President of the National Tobacco Association, and he welcomed the visitors in a short and well-timed address. Colonel Payton Wise occupied the extreme end of the table, and, in response to a toast, made the most eloquent address of the occasion. William E. Lawrence, of New York; Mr. James Galligher, of New Haven, Colonel Wilder, of Boston; Dr. T. R. Spence, of Cincinnati; Mr. Stafford, of Baltimore; Colonel R. E. Withers, of Lynchburg, Mayor Reilly, of Richmond, and Mr. J. A. Cowardin, also of this city, made excellent addresses. The feature of the hour, however, was

GOVERNOR WALKER'S SPEECH.

His Excellency occupied a seat next to Mr. Frayser, who presided at the banquet, and immediately confronting Mr. Lawrence, President of the National Tobacco Association. The toast was—"The State of Virginia; with a good Walker for her Governor may she be a successful runner in the race of progress."

This was followed by applause and loud calls of "Walker, Walker," in response to which the Governor arose and said the first clause of the toast referring exclusively to himself he would say nothing about it. But Virginia was rising phœnix-like from her ashes. Though she had been devastated by war, yet she had in her the germ of her ancient glory, and would soon show she would not be the last of the States in the race of progress. He declared himself openly in favor of revenue reform, and dwelt upon the fact that Virginia paid the greatest tax with the exception of one other State in the Union to the revenue. The amount paid in the last year on tobacco alone was five million dollars—a burden too great for her to bear in her present impoverished condition—and she will heartily join with her sister States in the Union in demanding revenue reform, both internal and external. She will no longer submit to being plundered by a horde of revenue robbers, and the sooner the excessive federal taxation was taken away the sooner would Virginia be able to pay her large debt. (Great cheering and applause.)

AFTER THE BANQUET.

At a late, or rather an early, hour the banquet broke up and the members found their rooms in the hotel as best they could. One New York gentleman is said to have been found asleep this morning with his eyeglasses on. But this is eclipsed by another from the same city, who purchased a dead cat from a negro upon the representation that the defunct puss was a rabbit. This gentleman, who is something of a gourmand, had the cat stewed and served up for breakfast, when he, with others, partook of it, and pronounced the feline dish the most savory they had ever tasted.

BUSINESS.

This morning the association met, Mr. Lawrence in the chair, and the following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, That the thanks of the National Tobacco Association are hereby most cheerfully tendered to the Tobacco Exchange and the citizens of Richmond generally for their kind and cordial reception, for courtesies so freely extended its members during their sojourn here, and for the grand entertainment given them on Wednesday evening, December 7, at the Ballard House. So full, free and generous has been their treatment of us that we find it impossible to express in language our deep and heartfelt appreciation of their hospitality.

Resolved, That the thanks of the visiting members of the National Tobacco Exchange be tendered to Colonel Carrington, the proprietor, for the generous and most hospitable manner in which they have been entertained at the Exchange Hotel.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this association that the present high tax on tobacco has the effect of rapidly increasing the consumption of the article in the raw state, and unless the tax be reduced this increase will continue until the raw material will be largely, if not entirely, substituted for the manufactured article, to the great injury of the manufacturing interest and the serious reduction, if not the entire destruction, of the public revenue from this source.

On motion of Mr. Bailey, of Richmond, the following committee, to visit Washington when deemed proper, and lay the action of the convention before Congress, was appointed by the president:—Messrs. Nicks, Evans, Frayser, Bailey, Spence, Sutherlin, Prague, Hibbin, Shilton, Parlett, Venable, McAlpin, Cathin, Gall, Doban, Wilder, Campbell and Ferguson.

Business being over, the members took

A WALK ABOUT TOWN,

visiting the Capitol, where they witnessed, for the first time, the novelty of negro members in the Legislature. Two New York gentlemen were particularly struck with this peculiarity of the Southern States, and they made many inquiries as to the intelligence, former condition and general abilities of the sable legislators. Mr. Lorin Palmer, of New York, was surprised when a reporter informed him that one of the negro members, a former slave, participated equally with his old master in the legislation of the Old Dominion. But he was still more astonished to learn that the aforesaid colored legislator never voted on any important measure without consulting his "old boss;" and when the last term of the Legislature was ended this same identical negro, finding himself in possession of eleven fifty dollar bills—balance on his per diem—at once repaired to his old master, placed it in his hand, and asked him to invest it in land.

After leaving the Capitol building the visitors took a look at the Washington monument, the beauty and magnificence of which they much admired. Mr. John Stratton, Mr. Joseph Hall and Mr. J. A. Connolly, all of New York, were particularly interested in the Capitol building, where the terrible disaster of April last occurred, and they asked, after inspecting it, "Can't the State of Virginia afford a better Capitol than this dilapidated old structure?" Others have asked the same question, but they have never received a satisfactory reply. The present building, which has just been patched up, is regarded with horror, and it would be a source of gratification to thousands to see it razed, but the timidity of the Legislature will not permit that body to take measures for the speedy erection of a new building. Many thought Governor Walker would have mentioned this matter in his bold and manly annual message, but perhaps he omitted it by an oversight. The State in all fairness ought to have a new building.

This evening the remaining visiting members were given a magnificent entertainment at the Spottswood Hotel, which if possible surpassed that of last night. A large number of the members remain over to visit Petersburg and other points of historic interest.

AMERICANS ABROAD.

List of Americans registered at the offices of Bowles Brothers & Co., 449 Strand, Charing Cross, London, and 12 Rue de la Paix, Paris:—

AT THE LONDON OFFICE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 22, 1870.—New York—Mrs. Mittenberger, Miss Robb, M. M. Harris, F. W. Lockwood and party, J. R. D. Sheppard, Mrs. R. W. Burke and daughter, Miss Proctor, E. Whittelsey and wife, E. Whittelsey, Jr.; B. Beer, W. H. Wyatt and family, Mrs. G. C. Hopley, F. Goodridge, C. T. Harbeck, Miss E. S. Harbeck, C. H. Harbeck and wife, G. S. Partridge, Jr.; Harry A. Stone, Jotham Post, A. G. Lathrop, Mrs. W. H. Milburn, F. H. Milburn, H. A. Chapin and family, Colonel Gourand, Arthur de Wint, F. J. Rabbeth, W. R. Hynes, Edmond Gerson, W. W. Ogden, J. B. Miller, A. Rumbert, George J. Landon, James B. Bach, R. D. Williams and wife, A. Cassard, W. W. Wright and family, Napoleon Codone, John Anderson, J. R. Cornell and wife, Theodore T. Moran and family, H. St. Clair Robinson, Julian White, James Macintine. Boston—S. B. Morse, Albert Thompson and family, Mrs. J. M. Bradbury, J. H. Nichols and wife, G. A. Gould. Paris—J. Sevier, George Smith, A. J. Southworth, J. J. Newcomb, Jr., Henry Bacon and wife, Sheldon Leavitt. California—Frank W. Eldridge, Frederick Lewis, W. J. Emerson, G. E. Whiting and wife, C. W. Rand. Michigan—Hiram Collier. Frankfort—Hon. W. M. Murphy. Florida—General N. L. Littlefield. Philadelphia—Miss Annie M. Lockwood, Miss J. H. Lockwood, Charles A. Galloney, John B. English, Miss Simpson. Pittsburg—Charles C. Burke. St. Louis—C. S. Greeley, son and daughter. Buffalo, N. Y.—Dr. Carey, wife and son. New Britain—A. W. North and wife. New Haven—W. E. Sanford, wife and daughters. Harrisburg, Pa.—Major T. Morris Chester. Homburg—Dr. Lewis. Leicester, Mass.—Mrs. S. May. Montreal—Miss Frothingham, Miss J. E. Hill. Milwaukee—A. Lawrence, G. H. Lawrence. Poughkeepsie—Robert Coster. Salem, Mass.—Mrs. George H. Chase, E. S. Worcester. New Brunswick—John G. Smock. Washington, D. C.—Robert L. Ream, Mrs. Ream, Miss V. Ream, J. R. Eastman and Mrs. M. J. Eastman. New Orleans—S. P. Griffin. New Jersey—James Neilson. Baltimore—Bruce Price and wife, Mr. Buckler, Miss Woodville. Virginia—J. S. Bruce. Newport, R. I.—Henry Bedlow and family. St. Petersburg—A. G. Hayes, Sidney S. Beck. Lyme, Conn.—J. R. Terry. Cincinnati—Dr. James D. Webb, M. A. Hoge. United States Army—Dr. E. Coluache, J. H. East, Captain A. Pleasanton. Chicago—Seth R. Howes and wife. Attleboro', Mass.—D. F. Holman. Stattsburg, N. Y.—William Mallory and wife. Havre—Thomas Taylor. Illinois—J. J. Thompson and wife. Portland, Me.—Lewis Pierce. United States Navy—Commander William Gibson and wife. Rouen—D. H. Brandon. Pittsfield—D. S. Jones. Denver—John Evans, Mrs. Evans and family, Miss Lowell. Paterson, N. J.—Dr. R. J. Whitely and wife.

Owing to the complete military investment of Paris there have been no arrivals at the Paris house of Bowles Brothers & Co. during the past week, which were then as follows:—Chicago—J. M. Durand, J. Sheppard Page. Boston—William H. Bowles and wife. Baltimore—William C. Dreyer.

List of Americans registered at the offices of Messrs. Maquay, Pakenham & Hooker, American bankers, Rome, to November 19:—

T. H. Bartlett, New Haven, Conn.; Mrs. Richard Busteed, Miss Busteed, Richard Busteed, Jr., New York; G. T. Corliss, Providence; Rev. W. Nelson Cote, Richmond; Chas. N. Doone, New York; Mrs. S. M. Eckley, Miss Eckley, Boston; Mrs. E. F. Elliott, New York; Chas. Fairchild, Boston; John W. Gaffney, New York; Mrs. H. A. Gould, Springfield; W. A. Harward, Zacharia Jacques, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Overton Lea, H. C. Parmly, James H. Sanford, United States; John C. Sims, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Taylor, United States; Miss J. Thanig, A. F. Wadsworth, Boston; Mrs. Wurts, the Misses Wurts, Philadelphia.

List of Americans arrived at the Hotel Belle Vue, Brussels, to November 24, 1870:—

Mr. Bedlow and family, New York; Miss Biësel, Pittsburg; A. G. Day, H. Ebicoff, New York; Dr. T. Enrick and niece, St. Louis; H. D. Glenn and wife, Philadelphia; E. T. V. Hitchcock, New York; Towin B. Laughlin, Mrs. Laughlin, Miss Laughlin, Pittsburg; Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Mitchell, Philadelphia; Dr. George S. Nelson, Boston.

List of Americans registered at Messrs. Eyre & Matteini's, Florence, to November 21:—

H. and Mrs. Aronson, W. J. and Mrs. Averwell, Miss Averwell, D. N. Barney and family, Th. B. Bronson and family, New York; Chas. J. Brooks, Boston; John Q. Carpenter, Mrs. G. W. Carpenter, Miss Ella D. Carpenter, Miss Fanny G. Carpenter, Philadelphia; Mrs. Christmas, ——; Miss Christmas, ——; John D. Cobb and family, New Orleans; Wm. Cook and family, New York; Miss Anna F. Crane, ——; John A. Cutter, Chicago; S. F. Doane and family, San Francisco; Dr. A. F. Dulin and family, Baltimore; Alford Dyer, Portland, Me.; George Freddle, Mrs. J. Freddle, Albany, N. Y.; L. and Mrs. Furniss, H. E. Gilman, W. P. Gilman, New York; Wm. G. Hale, Baltimore; Aaron Healy, Stephen Weston Healy, Brooklyn; Miss A. Henne, ——; L. W. Housel, Richmond; H. Hunnewell and family, Boston; A. Huntington, Chicago; Mrs. C. J. Ireland, Boston; Mrs. Joyce, Baltimore; J. Kasson, ——; Miss Belle Keener, Baltimore; J. Kessler, Lyons; Miss L. Killand, Miss E. Killand, Miss S. Killand, Miss Kunner, Baltimore; J. L. and Mrs. Leboute, Philadelphia; Mrs. Washington Lee, Miss Lee, Baltimore; Dr. Henry Lippert, Nice; Mrs. Fitz Hugh Ludlow, Miss H. L. Ludlow, W. L. M. Ludlow, New York; L. N. and Mrs. Maupin, Baltimore; A. J. Morton, Kentucky; A. M. Patterson, Bruce and Mrs. Price, Baltimore; Dr. C. P. Putnam, Dr. J. J. Putnam, Miss A. O. Putnam, Curtis B. Raymond and family, Boston; E. A. Silsbee, ——; A. M. Sorehan, Baltimore; Mrs. James Stebbins, F. W. and Mrs. Stephenson, James Tolfnee, New York; R. H. and Mrs. Tyler, Fulton, New York; Baldwin J. Van Nest, Rev. Dr. A. R. Van Nest, New York; G. H. Warren, Troy, N. Y.; Dr. John K. Wright and family, Boston.

List of Americans registered at the offices of Messrs. Robert Thode & Co., American bankers, Dresden, up to November 19:—

James W. Allison, Richmond; Miss Kate Appleton, Boston; C. J. and Mrs. Bergen, New York; Miss Fannie Carnes, Boston; E. M. Crawford and family, New York; Mrs. M. S. Eveleth, Boston; Charles F. Heyerman, Detroit; A. J. Higgins, John M. Kneeland, Miss E. M. Schenckberg, Mrs. William G. Webster, New York.

The city of St. Paul, Minn., and Ramsey county, in which it is situated, are to be consolidated under one government, similar to that of the city and county of New York.

THE SEVEN-THIRTY BONDS FORGERY.

Important Arrest of an Alleged Counterfeiter of the 7-30s.

Another Brockway in the Field—Colonel Wood After Him with a Big Stick—The Colonel's Testimony and Emphatic Statement—Thirty Thousand Dollars Bail Demanded — The Examination To-Day—Interesting Developments Expected.

On Thursday evening last one William A. Brockway, who is stated to be also known by the name of William Spencer, was arrested by Deputy Marshals Joseph Gaillard and John Robinson, at No. 317 West Thirty-third street, on the charge of having engraved and printed the spurious bonds some of which have been the subject of recent litigation between the government and Jay Cooke & Co., of this city. It is said that Colonel Wood, formerly Chief of the Secret Service of the Treasury Department, under the administration of President Johnson, has been instrumental in procuring this arrest.

COLONEL WOOD'S STATEMENT

is to the effect that in 1867, when the government discovered the bonds in question to be spurious, he found the prisoner at the St. James Hotel and induced him to proceed with him to Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, and there got from the prisoner the plates on which the bonds were printed. Colonel Wood says that he sent these plates to Washington. From that time to the present the accused has remained at liberty, and, in all probability, would have continued a free man if the recent trial by the government to have redeemed some half million of spurious bonds had not been entered on, and which set the detectives "on the make."

Yesterday about noon Brockway was brought up before the Commissioner for examination, being represented by Judge Stuart and Mr. John Sedgwick as his counsel.

Mr. Purdy, who appeared for the government, said the only question now was to fix the amount of bail. Did the defendant waive an examination?

Counsel for the prisoner stated that the defendant wanted an examination, and that day, if possible.

The Commissioner—Mr. Purdy, what day do you fix?

Mr. Purdy—This is Friday. I don't think we can have an examination before Monday next.

Colonel Wood—By telegraphing to Washington you may have the witnesses here to-morrow.

Mr. Purdy—All the main witnesses for the government reside in Washington, and the government cannot open the case until we know whether the witnesses will be here.

Mr. Stuart—I believe the opening of the case will be the end of the case.

Mr. Purdy—I move that the examination be fixed for Monday.

Mr. Stuart—Put it down for to-morrow.

Mr. Purdy—If the evidence is here to-morrow I will go on with it.

Mr. Sedgwick—As Colonel Wood is the first witness, why not examine him now?

The Commissioner—Judge Davis has communicated to me that he has sent to Washington for the witnesses that may confirm in some way what Mr. Wood states.

Mr. Purdy—We will go on with the examination of Colonel Wood to-morrow morning, at eleven o'clock. I now move that the bail be fixed at $30,000.

Mr. Stuart complained that such an amount of bail would be unjust and oppressive, and that $5,000 would meet the justice and the requirements of the case, more especially as he was as confident as that to-morrow's sun would rise that the defendant should be discharged.

Colonel Wood—May I be allowed to say a word?

The Commissioner—Only through your counsel, Mr. Purdy. The Commissioner then said that if counsel pressed him he would fix the bail now; but he would prefer doing so to-morrow, when probably from the examination of Colonel Wood he would be able to get insight into the nature and character of the case.

Just after the Commissioner had made these remarks Colonel Wood stated, in an energetic manner, that the prisoner was guilty.

The prisoner, who is a tall, genteel looking man, sat perfectly quiet during the discussion. He has published a statement in the papers that this is a blackmailing operation on the part of Wood, and that his innocence will be speedily established.

The examination will take place this morning at eleven o'clock. Meanwhile the accused has been remanded to prison.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Tammany and the Presidency—Western Views on the Subject.

[From the Cincinnati Chronicle (republican) Dec. 7.]

Some of the friends of Governor Hoffman begin to manifest impatience at his intimate connection with Tammany. A few of the more bold are advising a course which must result in a break with that powerful organization. This seems strange advice from people who have been silent these many years, while Tammany has championed their friend and carried him forward from triumph to triumph. Is it to be taken as evidence of a sudden return to the paths of virtue? We can scarcely accept it as such. The men who have stood by so long while their friend accepted and fulfilled the shameful tasks which Tweed, Sweeney & Co. gave, are hardly to be supposed to be capable of the independent virtue they appear to claim.

We think the clue to this course of action is found in another direction. The leaders of Tammany are both unscrupulous and shrewd. They like Hoffman because he has been a faithful and efficient servant. There is, perhaps, no other they would so willingly trust. But success is what they must look to in 1872. They want not only to nominate, but to elect, the Presidential candidate. They are perfectly aware of the odium with which they are regarded outside the State which they have bought, and fully understand that their friend is soiled and tarnished with the stench and corruption with which they have surrounded him. They doubtless fear the effect this will have when he is placed before the people. They can't buy his way to the Presidency as they have to the Mayoralty and Governorship. In this state of facts it is not surprising to hear floating rumors that they are coquetting with other candidates.

Hoffman, of course, they will bring before the Convention as their candidate (unless he, following the advice of some of his daring friends, should break with them and go back on his course for the last ten years), but who they will assist to nominate is yet an open question. Hendricks, of Indiana, is said to be looked upon most favorably. He is a plausible man, and enjoys considerable popularity. He has no offensive plans or ideas of his own, yet manifests considerable ability in executing those of others. This is the kind of man that can be made useful, and though it may not be Hendricks with whom the bargain is completed, some such man will be placed before the people by the Tammany Convention. Our Pendleton will not fill the bill. Nor will our Groesbeck. But perhaps our Thurman may. Who knows?

THE VISIT OF SENATOR CAMERON TO GEORGIA.

[From the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, Dec. 2.]

A correspondent rather rates us for having announced, "by authority," that Senator Cameron's visit to Georgia had nothing to do with politics, but was in the interest of private business solely. We made the statement on the authority of a leading citizen of this city, whose guest the Senator was while in Macon, with full faith in the premise that he (the host) was fully cognizant of the facts whereof he affirmed. We take it now that the Senator's visit to Georgia was primarily to push ahead that bank in which he is understood to have a large interest, and secondly, to find out what his Georgia party associates were doing themselves, and to see if, and how he could help them along. It has been represented to us that Mr. Justice McCay and other notorious persons connected with the radical faction in this State came down from Atlanta to meet and consult with Messrs. Cameron and Delano while here, and we suppose it was the stuffing they received from McCay *et al.* which Cameron and Delano disgorged at Washington. We fully agree with our correspondent as to Cameron's unsavoriness, and these columns bear us witness that that fact has had wide circulation and sharp reprobation therein. And we further agree with him, that if the people are to take Cameron's infamous political principles, along with the comfortable cash he proposes to dispense to them—for a consideration of one or two per cent a month say—it will certainly work out a demnition smash for them in their politics, morals and manners, as well as in their estates.

[From the Savannah Republican, Dec. 1.]

Senator Cameron has been struck with the life, energy and progress of our State, and having unbounded means at his command, has resolved, we learn, to add five millions to the banking capital of our city. In view of this we are willing to ignore the political feature of his visit, for he could devise no more effective plan for bettering the condition of our people. He may talk politics as much as he pleases, and visit Georgia as often as his leisure will admit; we shall always be glad to see him, so long as he brings along with him such substantial contributions to our prosperity. And, besides, when the Senator gets five millions' worth of eggs in our basket we feel very sure that he will return, *pro tanto*, to his first love, and prove a first rate democrat, so far as Georgia is concerned.

A HIDDEN TREASURE.—On Tuesday evening last there appeared in South Wheeling a stranger who declared to the inhabitants thereof that a lot of jewelry, valued at $500, and including two gold watches, was hidden in the La Belle mill, and he desired some one to go with him and get it. He said that a chum of his, who is now rusticating in the Ohio State Mechanical College, had told him that the aforesaid jewelry had been deposited there by him for safekeeping after returning from one of the raids incident to his vocation. The stranger did not like to take the responsibility of harboring stolen goods entirely upon himself, and therefore desired the company and assistance of some ambitious citizen. As none such could be found the stranger departed as silently as he came.—*Wheeling Intelligencer, Dec. 8.*

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NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

Volume XXXV..... .....No. 344

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.—LES BRIGANDS. Matinee.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE PANTOMIME OF WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Matinee at 2.

KOOP'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances every afternoon and evening.

GLOBE THEATRE, 728 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, &c. Matinee at 2½.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—LONDON ASSURANCE. Matinee at 1½.—FENNANDE.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—NECK AND NECK—WALLACE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—RIP VAN WINKLE. Matinee at 1½.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—COQUETTES. Matinee—CASTE.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD. Matinee at 2.

NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, 45 Bowery.—GRAND GERMAN OPERA—THE POSTILLON OF LONJUMEAU.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—SAM. Matinee at 2.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2½.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c. Matinee at 2½.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, FARCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 534 st., between 6th and 7th avs.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, BOOMERANGISM, &c.

APOLLO HALL, corner 28th street and Broadway.—DR. CORRY'S DIORAMA OF IRELAND.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUES, &c.

BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE.—WELCH, HUGHES & WHITE'S MINSTRELS.—KEEP YOUR EYE OPEN, DICK, &c.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE RING, ACROBATS, &c. Matinee at 2½.

LYRIC HALL, Sixth avenue.—MRS. JARLEY'S WAX WORKS.

DR. FAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 548 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, December 10, 1870.

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XXX.—Admirable Porter.

THE SENATE has made no delay in confirming Delano as Secretary of the Interior.

PRUSSIAN ECONOMY AND TRADE SPECULATION.—Our special correspondent in Berlin informs us by letter that an enterprising book publisher of that city has just (November 22) issued a work entitled "A Guide Book for the Victorious Troops in Paris." A shrewd and profitable idea. The work will most likely go off like "hot cakes."

PENNSYLVANIA will have her little representation in the Cabinet. Simon Cameron has determined upon that. He wants Forney to be Postmaster General, and if Creswell will give up that office, well and good; otherwise, with a sigh for something better, he will content himself with Douglas as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, without prejudice to his claims for some higher office.

A NOTE ABOUT A RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The Cincinnati *Chronicle* thinks the tenor of Signor Brignoli's present life runs largely towards damage suits against railroads. He has just recovered over seven thousand dollars for injuries received in an accident near Logansport, Ind. But he has not yet got the money—only the judgment. Some of these Western railroads make very fast runs, but the scale of their payments for injuries is rather more *moderato* than *crescendo*.

THE GOVERNMENT has suddenly become very vigilant in regard to Cuban violations of the neutrality laws. What occasions this freak of virtue at this moment is unknown, unless it may be the sailing of the steamer Hornet on Thursday for Nassau and a market. At any rate, in addition to the arrest of General Jordan some days ago, we have now to chronicle the arrest of Señor Ruez, the Minister of the provisional government of free Cuba. If Cuba should ever become a free and independent little nation she is not likely to entertain any very cordial sentiments towards our glorious and freedom-loving republic.

Our Parties and Public Men—The Political Horizon.

Taking the result of the late elections, the political bearing of the President's Message and the position of parties at the commencement of the present session of Congress as a standpoint for looking at the prospect around us, we may form some idea of the future. The political situation was never more tame, flat and devoid of excitement in this country. Never was there such a lack of strong public men, of leading and powerful minds, either to arouse popular fervor on questions already up or to create new stirring issues. It is the same with one party as with the other. The democrats and republicans alike are without strong leaders or popular issues.

As President Grant is the head and representative of the dominant republican party and must be the candidate of that party in 1872, his Message may be regarded as a sort of platform on which the republicans will stand. True, some new issues may be raised between the present time and 1872, either through the course of coming events or by the party in Congress. But we see none at present. Well, what are the republicans going to make the contest upon? The Message of the President to Congress is a highly respectable State document, remarkably conservative and peaceful, but tame and negative. The negro is used up as a political hobby. The war issues have been exhausted. Both the odium and the expected benefits of reconstructing the South have been used nearly as far as they could be by both parties. Reconstruction is virtually finished, and little more can be made out of it. The negroes as well as the white people of the South will henceforth range themselves with political parties on questions affecting their material interests. As to financial questions, neither party has a comprehensive, well defined policy. The rapid payment of the debt, which Mr. Boutwell endeavors to make so much of, through the burdensome taxes wrung from the people, cannot make much political capital for either the Secretary of the Treasury personally or the administration. And as to revenue measures, the republicans are divided according to the interests of the sections of country they represent. It is the same, in a measure, with the democrats, though they are more united than the republicans on such measures.

On questions of foreign policy or our relations with foreign countries neither the administration party nor the opposition has any policy to awaken the popular mind. The Alabama claims, the fishery question and the navigation of the St. Lawrence, which the President has discussed pretty fully in his Message, might bring up a popular issue; but we rather think General Grant will not force one, and that the British government is so intent on maintaining peace with this country that these matters will be smoothed over or remain in a quiescent state. The President's mind seems full of the St. Domingo annexation scheme, for it is dwelt on at great length in the Message; but there is not enough in that to make any political capital. Indeed, the suspicion is generally entertained that there is a job in the scheme, and that the President, though not a party to it, is misled by those having his confidence.

The annexation idea is always a popular one with the American people, but in the case of St. Domingo they say *cui bono?* or, what is to come out of it? The island is naturally very rich, as most tropical countries are; but if there be not the population, or you cannot get the population there to develop this natural richness, where is the value? The St. Domingo question cannot be made a popular one. It is different with Cuba. That island has not only as much natural wealth as St. Domingo, or more, but has all the developed wealth of a prosperous country—most valuable and large productions, a large population, extensive commerce, railroads, telegraphs, great cities, splendid ports, and all the elements of a progressive and civilized country, besides being almost within gunshot of the United States. Then there is the popular sympathy of the American people with their neighbors struggling to shake off the yoke of European despotism and to establish republican institutions. This would be a popular question for the President and his party; but he cheerfully ignores Cuba and the Cubans.

Neither one party nor the other has any striking policy on the questions referred to, and both are drifting along lazily on the sluggish stream of used-up political questions. Sometimes the want of stirring issues is compensated for in a measure by the towering position and influence of great party statesmen or leaders. A sort of hero worship may sometimes serve party purposes. Look at the influence General Jackson and Henry Clay had over the people. Such men can inspire enthusiasm in the masses. But at present the country has no such leaders. We are without great men as well as great measures. The most prominent figure among the group of our leading public men is General Grant. His glorious war record gave him that position and made him President. Though he makes a respectable and safe President, he does not show as much ability in politics and statesmanship as in the command of armies. He fails to initiate a policy that would touch the popular heart. Yet he stands like a Goliath above the other prominent men and Presidential aspirants of the republican party. There are Colfax, Sumner, Boutwell, Butler and others who aspire to be leaders and statesmen, and who have their eyes fixed on the White House; but is there one of them that merits this distinction? Colfax is simply a local, smooth politician, whose strength lies in a fluent tongue. There is nothing great about him. Sumner is a man of one idea and a theorist—a mere rhetorician, and has neither the grasp of mind for a statesman nor the qualities for the chief and leader of a party. Boutwell is a respectable country lawyer and local politician, who became a finance minister by accident, who has had nothing to do but to haul in the enormous revenue imposed by Congress upon the people, and who has shown no remarkable ability either in the Treasury or in the House of Representatives. Butler has more talent and vigor than any of them, but he is reckless, unscrupulous in political affairs, and would be unreliable, if not dangerous, at the helm of state. So we might go on to analyze the character and pretensions of other so-called leaders of the republican party, and we should find none equal to the political necessities of the time.

Now, then, with regard to the opposition or democratic party, what great measures or great men do we find in that? Looking over the whole field we see the withering blight of the dead past—no fresh issues or new life—nothing to arouse public sentiment. There has appeared to be lately, and particularly in the late elections, some returning life to this once vigorous and powerful party, but its comparative successes arise from a negative and not a positive cause. The dissatisfaction with the republican party and its growing unpopularity helped the democrats, and not any positive popularity of their own. They have not presented any policy or issue to stir the popular heart, and seem to have none to offer. Nor have they any towering leaders to arouse the enthusiasm of the people or to organize and consolidate the party. Governor Hoffman, who will be, probably, the Presidential candidate of Tammany, and who is already nominated in different parts of the country, is a safe, prudent, conservative and very respectable man. For negative virtues, if we may call them so, no man could be more unexceptionable. But what is there in the character, history or reputation of the Governor to arouse popular sentiment? Outside of New York who knows anything about him? His public career has been confined to this State, and though he has made a good Governor, the people of other States or sections know little concerning him. Pendleton, of Ohio, is a brilliant man, but out of the question. His antecedents and political and financial theories make him objectionable to a large number of the people. Hendricks, of Indiana, has had a good deal of experience in Congress and has proved a solid and safe public servant, but there is nothing in him to awaken the enthusiasm of the people. So on to the end of the list of democratic leaders. With sterility in policy and mediocrity in its leading men what can the democratic party do? General Grant, then, is the foremost man, and the republicans have the best chance with him of holding power. But if by chance the democrats should gain the next Presidential election it will be through the mistakes and unpopularity of the republicans, and not from any positive merits of their own. What the country really wants are live issues and strong public men.

The Military Situation in France.

It were easy to reconcile the report of King William of the enormous losses sustained by the French near Orleans with the statement from Tours that the Army of the Loire has again started on an advance movement, if we accept the reports emanating from French sources respecting the strength of that army. Certainly any force comprising three hundred thousand men may lose forty thousand and yet continue on the offensive if its *morale* remains unimpaired. Our war despatches this morning are somewhat puzzling, although they by no means contradict each other. King William confirms the report published yesterday that seventy-seven pieces of artillery, ten thousand prisoners and four gunboats were taken by the Prussians near Orleans. It is evident that this success, great as it is, was not achieved without heavy loss to the victors. The Duke of Mecklenburg telegraphs that the Mecklenburgers alone lost thirty-two hundred of their number, and as they could not have comprised more than a comparatively small part of the German army we may safely conclude that the victory was dearly bought.

As regards the despatches from Tours, we hesitate to place credence in them. Why Montargis, which is situated northeast of Orleans, should be evacuated by the Germans, when it forms so important a part of their communicating line with Paris, we are at a loss to conjecture. Assuredly, while they remain in Orleans they will hardly uncover the road that leads directly to Fontainebleau. It must not be imagined that the evacuation of Montargis would enable the French to get between Prince Frederick Charles and the investing army before Paris; for it would not. It would, however, leave the road open to Fontainebleau and Champigny; hence we are disinclined to credit the report in the absence of any intimation that the Germans are executing strategic movements and designedly uncovered the place. In like manner the statement that De Paladines' army is again advancing cannot be implicitly relied upon. We think it true, however, as the despatches state, that the army has been divided into three corps. Such a division, if it be really great in numbers, will result advantageously, as it will enable the French to move upon Paris in three parallel columns, and consequently increase their chances of success.

From Paris we have intelligence of the reception by Trochu of Von Moltke's information of the defeat of De Paladines, coupled with the offer of a safe conduct to a committee of French officers to verify the report. Trochu declined the offer, asserting defiantly that if even the statement were true France would continue the contest. Of course, the reports from Paris concerning the military situation are all favorable for the French. Nor is it quite possible for us to deny their truth. Whatever exaggerations may be contained in all the French despatches it is worthy of note that neither from Orleans nor from Versailles have we received any news which would indicate that the Army of the Loire has been too badly beaten for immediate offensive operations or that Ducrot's forces do not hold the line surrounding the peninsula formed by the Marne, the possession of which was the cause of the battle of the 2d. Even the otherwise full account of this battle, which we publish this morning, fails to satisfy us on this point. Champigny, we are told, is held partly by the French and partly by the Germans. This is a very vague statement. It seems to leave the French still on the left bank of the Marne, but there is nothing certain upon which to base a conclusion. In fact, it is certain that until we get clearer accounts of the military situation than we have yet received it will be impossible to arrive at any definite conclusion.

THEY HAVE BABY FARMERS in Concord, New Hampshire, and one of them has been held in fifteen hundred dollars bail to answer. Luckily English records furnish a very good and fresh precedent for dealing with these people.

Special Advices from Wilhelmshöhe—Napoleon's Hopes and Remembrances.

By an ample telegram dated at Wilhelmshöhe on the 5th inst., and forwarded through the Atlantic cable, we have a very important special report from the castle prison of Bonaparte. The intelligence which it conveys appears in our columns. It is quite interesting and rather important. The exiled dynast remains in that condition which the First Napoleon termed, according to an English account, the "gloom of his glory." He experiences the sad realities of the present, seeks consolation in his recollections of the past and is hopeful of the future. Visitors of note come and go with daily increasing frequency to and from the castle. It is alleged, indeed, that the chances of Napoleon's restoration to supreme power in France are steadily improving. In the meantime his Majesty is about to come out with a pamphlet. We must say that, in our opinion, this pamphleteer war system is unworthy of the great occasion, out of place in an age of mitrailleuses, needle-guns and Chassepots. Under cover of an official authorship Napoleon has a new book, however. Our special correspondent telegraphs some extracts from the work. The sentences speak of the past entirely—of 1856 and 1866. They are interesting, but tend to no result which is likely to be useful to the royal cause. Indeed, if they show any one point very distinctly it is that Bonaparte was for years before his fall outgeneralled in diplomacy by Prussia, particularly by Bismarck, and that too without being aware of the fact. England aided in this direction by a sort of side wind, or secret counterblast, the tortuous whirls of which were not, as is evident on his own showing, understood by the French Emperor. The issue of works such as the one just now referred to by Napoleon goes to prove that his mind, like that of his great uncle, as it was described by the English poet, is "extreme in all things"—"one moment of the mightiest; and again on little objects with like firmness fixed."

St. Domingo—Senator Sumner Preparing for Battle.

Mr. Sumner has issued a formal declaration of war against the President on the St. Domingo annexation question. General Grant in his annual Message has made this annexation scheme a leading measure of his administration, and in support of it he has furnished an argument which we considered overwhelmingly conclusive. Mr. Sumner, however, having an account to settle with the President in reference to the recall of Minister Motley from England, meets the Message with a resolution which is brimful of mischief. He calls for all the correspondence and papers relating to this project of annexation, all instructions to our diplomatic agents, and all protocols on the subject, and for all Dominican debts and liabilities, all the provisions of the Dominican constitution on the subject of selling the national domain, all treaties tying up Dominica, all communications on this annexation scheme from Hayti, all instructions to our naval squadrons on the subject, and all reports from our naval commanders concerned; and also for any information tending to show what European Power, if any, proposes to acquire jurisdiction of any part of the island, and, if so, what part; and also the position of President Baez, the negotiator of the treaty of annexation, and how far he has been maintained in power by United States vessels-of-war, and so on to the end of his numerous requisitions.

Here Mr. Sumner's line of attack upon this Dominican scheme is pretty plainly indicated. He intends to do his best to show that the proposed annexation is what they would call in our police courts "a put-up job" between President Grant and President Baez, of Dominica; that Baez, against the will of the Dominican people, has been kept in power by the United States Navy; that the republic of Dominica is overwhelmed in debts; that she is mixed up with heavy schemes with and obligations to Hayti in this annexation business; that no European Power has any notion of securing jurisdiction over the island or any part of it, and that upon the part of the President and all concerned the whole scheme is little else than a monstrous scheme of speculation in real estate at the expense of the United States Treasury. We have no doubt that this exposition against the President is what Mr. Sumner is driving at; but will it serve his purpose? We think not.

The President, we are sure, will gladly furnish all the information desired that he possesses or can obtain, and, with all this and all else that Mr. Sumner can secure, these facts will stand out in bold relief, to wit:—That the proposed foothold upon the island of St. Domingo, simply as a naval station, will be to us worth a hundred times over all that we shall have to pay for it; that in securing it from the actual existing government of Dominica we shall secure a title which will nowhere be disputed; that the annexation of the Dominican republic two-thirds will speedily be followed by the other third, Hayti, thus securing us the whole of that magnificent island of St. Domingo, of twenty-seven thousand square miles; and that in view of the seaports, the military position and amazing fertility of the island in its tropical products, including sugar and coffee, all these objections of Mr. Sumner to General Grant's scheme of annexation are paltry, pitiful and contemptible. Let Mr. Sumner have his information and let us see what he can do with it against these great facts and against the President and the general public sentiment of the country.

SUCCESS OF THE NEW INDIAN POLICY.—Western papers are expressing their convictions that the new Indian policy inaugurated by General Grant is no longer a doubtful experiment; that the honest manner in which the Quaker agency system is carried out is confirmed by the docility of warlike tribes and the saving of a million dollars to the national treasury. This is a very good report for friend Broadbrim. Let him keep on in the same line, summer and winter.

THE SMALLPOX is alarming the good people of the Eastern District of Brooklyn, and is said to be spreading rapidly in the direction of the Heights. Luckily Dr. Cochran and a full and energetic Board of Health are grappling with the contagion and are fully alive to the exigencies of the case.

Congress Yesterday.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Casserly, of California, offered a resolution of inquiry as to when and where federal troops have been used to preserve the peace at State elections and for other purposes designated in the new Congressional election law. This is the opening gun of a whole battery that is likely to be turned against the law, which is so obnoxious to the democracy, but which certainly cut down the business of repeating to a very unprofitable standard in this city last month. The democracy do themselves great injury by opposing it. It certainly secures a fair and just election, and no one can oppose it who is willing that fair and just elections should be held. Mr. Spencer, of Alabama, has taken up the idea of General Logan, and has presented in the Senate the proposition for the abrogation of the offices of admiral and vice admiral. As the nomination of Porter to be admiral has just been presented in the Senate, and was reported upon favorably yesterday, the matter assumes more importance than it does in the House. Mr. Drake again stirred up the old question of rank and pay in the navy, and succeeded very admirably in muddling the question of precedence between the line and staff even more than it has heretofore been muddled. His bill was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and remains yet to be acted upon. Several other matters of no importance were brought up, and the Senate, after an executive session, adjourned until Monday. The House was not in session.

Queen Isabella Protests Against the House of Savoy.

From Geneva Queen Isabella protests against the Duke of Aosta. Poor Isabella! It is no use. The Pope, who is in similar trouble, protests. But the Pope is also under the necessity of yielding to the House of Savoy. The House of Savoy, like the House of Hohenzollern, is now in the zenith of its success. The one family is being borne in triumph to the imperial throne of Germany—a throne empty since 1806, but which as soon as occupied will recall the tradition of the holy Roman empire. The Hohenzollern on the throne of Charles V., Barbarossa, Otho the Great and Charlemagne, will not be a pleasant subject for the contemplation of the descendant of Rudolph of Hapsburg. Scarcely less pleasant to the House of Austria can be the spectacle presented by the House of Savoy. Victor Emmanuel King of United Italy, his daughter Queen of Portugal, his son King elect of Spain, his daughter wife of an ambitious Bonaparte, to what family are the Latin races to look for unity, if not to the House of Savoy? A century since Prussia was small and Sardinia was insignificant; but to-day Prussia is Germany and Sardinia has changed her name for Italy, and gives the hope of unity to the Latin races. The Bourbons are in the background, and Isabella is a despised Bourbon. The fates are strong, but they are not strong on the side of the exiled Queen. Isabella, like her betters, must bow to the inevitable.

Manifesto from the Cable Companies.

The presidents of the three ocean cable companies have issued a manifesto, which we print in another column, announcing an advance of rates on and after Monday next, in consequence of the immense pressure of business resulting from the breakage of the two damaged wires. The rates are declared to be, for the time being, for a message not exceeding ten words, fifteen dollars, in gold, and one dollar and a half for each additional word. The press despatches will be transmitted at half this price. The companies explain that there is an accumulation of business now at both ends of the line which cannot be got through in less than two days. The present advance in price is, of course, only temporary. As soon as the broken cables are put in working order the old rates will be resumed. But it is alleged that there is serious difficulty in the way of restoring the cables at this season. Nothing has been accomplished so far, and it may take some time before they are picked up and repaired. The break, it appears, is only a short distance from the coast of Newfoundland, and great difficulty is experienced by the steamers in operating on the fractured lines when the wind blows from any quarter except directly off shore. Indeed, it is stated that they cannot work at all except when the wind is in this direction. This fact would naturally delay the work very much and leave it a good deal to the chances of the elements. We suppose, under these circumstances, that people will have to submit to the advance. It may seem rapacious to put the prices of transatlantic despatches up so high; but, as far as the HERALD is concerned, we have no objection to pay our share of the increased expense. We are determined that the public shall have the news in our columns, whatever it costs, while a slender thread of communication remains between America and Europe.

THE PAPAL DEMONSTRATION IN BUFFALO.—An immense procession of Catholics, German and Irish, took place in Buffalo yesterday to testify their approval of the Pope's protest against the occupation of Rome by Italians. Twenty-five thousand men were in line, and a large body of French Catholics were to have made an addition to the number, but came to the conclusion before the procession moved that they would not march with Germans. Bishop Ryan and other eminent priests delivered impressive speeches to the multitude on the occasion.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF ALABAMA.—Mr. Smith, the radical Governor of Alabama, who has been holding on to his office against the clearly expressed election of Mr. Lyndsay to succeed him, has finally consented to resist the will of the people no longer, and has given up the office without any further recourse to litigation or any appeal whatever to arms. This Smith, strong radical as he is, recently "went back" on his colored friends, and denied ever granting them any favors or ever countenancing them at all. This was while the litigation was pending, and was evidently intended as a peace offering to his democratic opponents. After such a record the verdict in regard to his overthrow must be "served him right."

ARCHBISHOP SPALDING delivered a very able lecture in Philadelphia last evening on the "Temporal Power of the Pope." He took the same ground that he took in his first sermon to his flock at Baltimore after his return from the Ecumenical Council.

Council of the Eastern Churches—Light from the Orient.

A cable telegram from London states that the Patriarch Gregorius has summoned a synod of the Greek Church to assemble in Constantinople. The Eastern Churches will, it is said, be represented by the Patriarchs of Alexandria, Antioch, Jerusalem, Cyprus, Athens, Belgrade, Bucharest and St. Petersburg. The Patriarch Gregorius is one of the most learned, liberal, and at the same time devotedly religious hierarchs of the day, as has been already specially shown in the pages of the HERALD. The Church movement which is about to be undertaken with his sanction will, if carried out to completeness, constitute one of the most important events in the history of Christianity. The very names of the Sees indicated recall the memory of the footprints of the Great High Priest and of the Apostles. These remembrances will serve to restore religion to its primitive simplicity and charity and faith. They bring light from the East, with consolation. The Synod of Constantinople is likely to meet at a most critical period of the affairs of the Old World. The Church may be enabled to fulfil its heavenly commission—to carry peace where men seek to seize the sword of war. In this respect it will contrast hopefully with the Ecumenical Council in Rome—a meeting which was coincident, to say the least, with war, bloodshed, dethronement, exile and death.

The Coal Monopoly.

The fact of the annual reduction of miners' wages by the great coal corporations of the country and the consequent strikes of the operators of the mines, whereby an excuse is made for raising the price of coal, requires the suggestion to Congress of a way for preventing a recurrence of such events in the future. An alteration in the present Tariff bill which will take the duty off foreign coal would have the desired effect—at least it would place the consumers of coal in a more safe condition than they are at present, as English, Irish, Nova Scotia and other coal could be brought into this market and sold at such prices as would keep the great monopolists of the Pennsylvania coal regions in check, and their extortions in prices would be consequently less frequent. Miners' strikes and consequent sufferings will occur every winter until Congress takes the matter in hand and abolishes the duty on foreign coal. But we have little faith that this desired object can be brought about in the face of the great wealth and influence that the coal monopolists can bring to bear at the seat of government against so disastrous a blight to their schemes. We hope, however, for a change.

Thirty thousand miners are now out of employment in Pennsylvania, and the amount of coal on hand by the various coal corporations is inadequate for the supply of the coming winter. What will be the result? An idiot could almost guess. Prices will go up, and by the 1st of February we would not be surprised to see it selling at fifteen dollars for a short ton. We can imagine the suffering that will then take place among the poor all over the country, with coal advanced in price during the freezing months of January, February and March. The only hope, then, is, that Congress, by taking off the duty at once, will upset the calculations of the coal monopolists and give the consumers coal at a fair price.

The Murder Trials.

One murder trial was concluded yesterday before Judge Bedford, in the Court of General Sessions, and another is still pending, both of which recall horrible murders which, although committed less than eight months ago, have almost entirely escaped the public memory. Both were attended with the most thrilling adjuncts. George Nelson murdered his wife in June last, while drunk, and the little daughter of the murderer and his victim first discovered the murder when she came into her parents' room the next morning and found her father sleeping carelessly on the lounge and her mother lying stiff and cold in death on the bed. This unfortunate little witness convicted her father yesterday, and he was sent to State Prison for four years for manslaughter. The other case is an older one. It is that of Cooney for the murder of O'Day one bright Sabbath dawn in April last, when O'Day, a big bully, had been out all night on a lark and had been seeking for some one to kill up to the moment that he met the prisoner. Sport, he called it, and in seeking this sport he let his lifeblood out on the sanded floor of a barroom.

A NOVEL SITUATION—To see an American born citizen becoming a naturalized subject of Great Britain for the purpose of carrying on the iron ship building business. Why don't Congress allow the transfer of the American flag to foreign built ships at once, and have no more nonsense about it? The very fact of the United States becoming again a great commercial Power would give an impetus to American industry in our shipyards that would in time and under proper encouragement and legislation overcome foreign competition, and leave the field, or rather the ocean, very nearly all to ourselves.

THE HAYTIENS either fear Yankee absorption, or are jealous of the good fortune in store for their Dominican neighbors when the latter take their place under the American flag. The Haytien Minister at Washington has prepared a protest against the acquisition of St. Domingo by the United States; but the grounds of the protest have not yet been made public. This movement, however, can have no effect with the Senate. In "expanding the area of freedom" our government does not feel called upon to consult the wishes of parties not immediately interested in the transaction.

A NEW IDEA FROM WYOMING.—We have already learned a great deal from the new Territory of Wyoming. It was Wyoming which taught us that woman suffrage could be carried into effect very respectably, and that the women voters could be trusted to defeat the women candidates. Now it gives us a lesson in the jury system. A number of petit jurors recently, while locked in their room, at Rawlins, undertook to vary their deliberations on the dry case under trial by the more fascinating diversion of "seven up." Whether they intended to arrive at a verdict by this means, thus degrading territorial law to the level of "sinful games," or whether they pro-

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posed to starve out the obstinate jurors who wouldn't agree with the majority, or whether they were a party of loafers, who had got on the jury merely to have a good opportunity to play their favorite game, is not known; but, at any rate, it appears that Judge Kingman, hearing of their goings on, discharged the whole pack of them, and fined all the players ten dollars each.

West Point Discipline.

The War Department is acting with great vigor in carrying out the regulations at West Point against the cruel practice of what is called "hazing"—that is, submitting the members of the lowest class, or "plebes," to every kind of indignity, humiliation and torture at the hands of the higher classes of cadets. This custom has existed too long. It is a disgrace to our Military Academy. It is true that it existed to a great extent for many years in civic collegiate institutions, but it has been already abandoned in most of them. Some time ago a rule against this system was adopted at West Point. The cadets were pledged upon their honor not to practice it, and it was supposed that the barbarous custom would be heard of no more. But it appears that two cadets have recently been guilty of wilfully violating their pledge, and thus, having broken their word and honor as gentlemen and soldiers, the government, through an order from General Schriver, has dismissed them peremptorily from the service of the United States. We must commend highly this conduct of the War Department, trusting that the example set in this case will have a wholesome effect upon the cadets generally. Other dismissals have also been made for insubordination, to the number of four cadets, the charge being "highly improper interference with the cadet sentinel's duty posted at West Point on the night of the 16th of November last." A little more of this prompt dealing with insubordinate cadets will do a great deal to perfect the discipline of West Point.

IMPORTANT FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.—Generals Sheridan and Forsyth, after having marched with the conquering Prussians from Saarbruck to Paris, are now at Constantinople. Having found out the reason why Prussia has beaten France, they are now endeavoring to find out what chance the Sultan has against the Czar. It is gratifying to know that they are pleased with some things which have come under their inspection. The torpedoes are good; but we have yet to learn that the armies of the Porte are able to encounter the armies of the giant of the North.

TAMMANY AND THE PRESIDENCY.—The Cincinnati *Chronicle* gives currency to a report that the Tammany Regency is thinking of throwing overboard Governor Hoffman as their candidate for the democratic nomination for President, and adds that the magnates are already coquetting with other candidates—Hendricks, of Indiana, being among the number. This is literally going abroad to learn news from home. But no one can say what may or may not transpire in the political world between this time and the time for holding the Democratic National Convention.

POLICE DISMISSALS.—The Police Commissioners yesterday dismissed from the force, immediately, three officers against whom charges of intoxication while on duty were proven. This is quite right. A policeman who is entrusted with the sacred duty of protecting the lives and properties of the citizens commits a gross breach of trust by getting drunk on his post, and is no longer fit for the place. We hope the Commissioners will keep their eyes open to delinquencies of this kind. We fear that they are more frequent than people imagine.

A VERY EXTRAORDINARY STORY was that told to one of our reporters by the alleged counterfeiter, Brockway, in Ludlow Street Jail, about being approached by government detectives of high rank with offers to sell the secret of counterfeiting United States notes for a consideration; and, in fact, proposing to become confederates of the prisoner. We fancy that when the case is dissected there will be found very little in the statements of this somewhat notorious character. The detectives, however, are put upon their defence. Let us hear it.

Personal Intelligence.

Wendell Phillips arrived yesterday afternoon from Boston and is stopping at the St. Denis Hotel.

Ex-Governor Samuel Bard, from Georgia, is sojourning at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Commander Babcock, of the United States Navy, has taken quarters at the Grand Central Hotel.

Mr. W. W. Wright, Canal Commissioner, of Geneva, N. Y., is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

M. J. Godoy, the Chilian Minister to Washington, has arrived from Washington and is temporarily at the Westminster Hotel.

Twenty-four members of the City Council and of the School Board of Columbus, Ohio, have arrived on a tour of inspection of the fire departments and the schools of the city. They are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

General J. C. Robinson has left the Grand Central Hotel for Washington.

Mr. J. B. Walter, grandson of the founder of the London *Times*, who had been on a pleasure tour through the States, has arrived at the Brevoort House. He sails to-day by the City of Washington for England.

Mr. Berthemy, lately French Minister to Washington, leaves to-day by French steamer, homeward bound.

Judge P. J. Avery, of Utica, is temporarily at the St. Denis Hotel.

Señor Roberts, the Spanish Minister, and lady, left the Brevoort House yesterday for Washington.

Colonel J. McGinnis, of the United States Army, is quartered at the Metropolitan Hotel.

General Francis Fessenden, of Portland, son of the late Secretary Fessenden, has arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Lieutenant Governor Allen C. Beach, of Watertown, N. Y., is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Mr. John M. Francis, of Troy, is staying at the Grand Central Hotel.

Captain S. H. Kidder, of the United States Navy, arrived yesterday and put up at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Governor Thomas Carney, from Kansas, has come to the city on railroad business. He is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Colonel William Inness, of Utica, has arrived at the St. Denis Hotel.

Mr. J. Condit Smith, a prominent railroad contractor of New Jersey, is temporarily at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Samuel D. Randall, Member of Congress, of the First district of Philadelphia, is sojourning at the Hoffman House.

Miles Beach, of Troy, who is prominently connected with the pneumatic tunnel in this city, has arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Mr. L. C. Cassidy, ex-District Attorney of Philadelphia, is at the Hoffman House.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

President Grant's "Downward Career" Reported from London.

ROME AND BRITAIN.

Premier Gladstone's Position Towards the Papal Chair—England to Protect the Pontiff—A Hint to Italy.

LONDON, Dec. 7, 1870.

Mr. Gladstone has written a letter, dated November 30, to Mr. Edmund Dease, M. P. for Queens county, Ireland, acknowledging the receipt of a petition praying for the intervention of England in behalf of the temporal authority of the Pope.

Mr. Gladstone says her Majesty's government has not interfered with any of the changes in Rome since the election of Pius IX.; but it feels bound to make, and has made, provision for affording protection to the Pontiff. In the meantime Italy explicitly engages to protect the Pope's freedom and maintain his dignity.

President Grant's Message and British Prophecy—No "Excelsior" for the General.

LONDON, Dec. 7, 1870.

The London *Times* this morning has an editorial article on the recent Message of President Grant. It believes that certain recommendations made in the Message will fall stillborn like many of those made by General Grant's predecessors. The documents "mark another stage of the President's downward career, and teaches how far the highest authorities will go when the balance of parties is unstable."

ITALY.

The Royal Speech Endorsed by the People—Greetings to Spain—The Future Queen of the Bourbon Throne.

FLORENCE, Dec. 7, 1870.

The royal speech at the opening of Parliament is well received.

Signor Branchert has been elected President of the Lower Chamber.

The Duke of Aosta will set out for Spain about New Year's Day.

The deputation from Spain is everywhere received with the warmest expressions of welcome. The members have gone to Turin to offer congratulations to Princess Maria-Vittoria, the future Queen of Spain.

SPAIN.

The Echo of the Past—Political Faction Against the New King.

MADRID, Dec. 5, 1870.

Ex-Queen Isabella has sent here a formal protest from Geneva against the election of the Duke of Aosta as King of Spain. She states that she has no intention of appealing to force.

All the political factions in Spain are violently attacking Prim and the party supporting the Duke of Aosta.

TURKEY.

A Greek Church Synod—The Eastern Churches to Meet in Constantinople.

LONDON, Dec. 7, 1870.

A Synod of the Greek Church has been called by Patriarch Gregorius to meet at Constantinople. It will consist only of the patriarchs of the countries professing the Eastern Greek faith, among them the patriarchs of Alexandria, Antioch, Jerusalem, Cyprus, Athens, Belgrade, Bucharest and St. Petersburg.

GERMANY.

The King of Bavaria on National Consolidation—Prussian Finance—Bismarck's Constitutionalism.

BERLIN, Dec. 6, 1870.

The following letter from King Louis of Bavaria to King John of Saxony has just been made public:—

The Germans, led by the King of Prussia, celebrated the brotherhood of arms, giving a glorious proof of the importance and power of United Germany. I have negotiated to this end at Versailles, and now invite you and the other German princes to urge the King of Prussia to assume the title of Emperor of Germany, united with the Presidential functions. Proud thus to take the first step in crowning German unity I hope for your assent and that of the other princes and free towns.

Three million pounds sterling of the loan recently authorized by the North German Parliament will be allotted to subscription in London.

It is said that Count von Bismarck will treat the acceptance or the rejection of the South German treaties as a Cabinet question.

Bismarck considers that the delay in voting for the new constitution is working mischief.

THE IMPERIAL PURPLE.

King William accepts the title of Emperor of Germany.

ALABAMA.

The Gubernatorial Quarrel Settled—Governor Smith Withdraws from the Contest.

MONTGOMERY, Dec. 9, 1870.

This morning Mr. Smith withdrew from the contest for the Governorship, and yielded the office to Mr. Lindsay. No demonstration was made except of thankfulness that the contest is ended.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Resolution for the Impeachment of Governor Holden Introduced in the House of Representatives.

RALEIGH, Dec. 9, 1870.

The following resolution was introduced in the House of Representatives to-day by Mr. Strudwick, of Orange:—

Resolved, That William H. Holden, Governor of North Carolina, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors in office.

The resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee, and will probably be acted on to-morrow, and a committee appointed to conduct the trial before the Senate. It is expected that the Senate will take prompt action on the matter, and that a Court of Impeachment will shortly convene.

ILLINOIS.

Horrible Family Tragedy—A Husband Murdered by His Insane Wife.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9, 1870.

At Cottage Hall station, about fifteen miles from this city, on the line of the Northwestern Railroad, James Snow was murdered by his wife on Wednesday night. Mrs. Snow has been affected by insanity, and last summer she was sent away for treatment. Some time afterwards she was returned to her home evidently much improved, but on Wednesday last she again showed symptoms of insanity. Mr. Snow laid down on a lounge near her apartment at night, intending to watch her, but fell asleep. About midnight Mrs. Snow arose and beat her husband's skull in. Her son, aged about twenty-five years, was awakened by the noise of the blows and the groans of his father, and on rushing into the room Mrs. Snow exclaimed, "I have done the deed!"

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Dec. 7—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92 for money; 92¼ on account. American securities quiet. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, 88½; 1865, 88½; 1867, 89¼; ten-forties, 87½. Stocks closed quiet; Erie, 20¼; Illinois Central, 111; Atlantic and Great Western, 24.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, Dec. 7.—United States five-twenty bonds closed steady.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 7—4:30 P. M.—Cotton closed flat and irregular. Middling uplands, 8½d. a 8¾d.; middling Orleans, 9d. a 9¼d. The sales to-day foot up 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales were for export and speculation.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 7—4:30 P. M.—Breadstuffs firm.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 7—1:30 P. M.—Pork firmer. Beef, 126s. per tierce of 304 lbs. for new extra prime mess. Bacon—Market bare.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 7—4:30 P. M.—Common rosin, 5s. 9d.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Dec. 7—4:30 P. M.—Tallow, 43s. 6d. Linseed oil, £28 10s. a £28 15s.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, Dec. 7.—Petroleum closed quiet.

WASHINGTON.

Haytien Protest Against the Annexation of St. Domingo.

RUMORED CABINET CHANGES.

Colonel Forney for Postmaster General.

Nonpayment of Interest of Pacific Railroad Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1870.

Rumored Cabinet Changes—Forney for Postmaster General.

The Pennsylvania delegation, with the exception of some of the members from Philadelphia, have represented to the President that Acting Commissioner Douglass is their choice for Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and that they expect the appointment to be made. It was given out to-day that the President would, on Monday next, send in his name for confirmation, and the only obstacle, seemingly, opposing it is the additional announcement that Pennsylvania will be honored with a Cabinet office, provided the delegation will waive their claim to the appointment of Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The particular office to be placed at the disposal of Pennsylvania is that of Postmaster General—that is if Mr. Creswell will, for the good of the republican party, resign his present office. It is claimed that the patronage of the Post Office Department will equal that of the Internal Revenue when the revenue districts are consolidated and the force reduced, and that the Pennsylvania delegation, having an eye single to the glory of the republican party and the preservation of its own political record, are willing, with such a positive assurance, to wait until Colonel Forney can be honored with the Postmaster General's position. There are other political reasons urged for patient waiting. It is argued that Mr. Douglass, while he would undoubtedly make an efficient officer, has hardly the experience required of a shrewd political manager for party purposes. In answer, Senator Cameron stands ready to do the moving required for the good of the party and assist Mr. Douglass with his life-long experience in taking care of this portion of the public service. Mr. Douglass, however, with a magnanimity truly in accord with the policy of the Pennsylvanian republicans, has frankly stated that he would not be an aspirant for promotion if there was any indication of Colonel Forney being appointed Postmaster General. In whatever way the honor is bestowed the wishes of Senator Cameron will doubtless be consulted. Cameron would prefer that Forney should be made Postmaster General rather than Douglass should be made Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Then he would be less likely to encounter opposition from a formidable opponent, such as Mr. Forney would unquestionably make in the choice of Senator at the next election in Pennsylvania. But the State must be assured to the republicans in order to give the party a majority on joint ballot in the Legislature. The representatives from that State obstinately and persistently urge Mr. Douglass' appointment, they being fully aware of the difficulties yet to be surmounted. The Pennsylvania politicians are acting from policy only, and they do not seem to care particularly which of the coveted positions is given in order to secure the patronage of the State. It is stated here among some of the leading politicians that the confirmation of Secretary Delano was at first opposed, and that the opposition came mainly from Ohio. What was the origin of this cannot be definitely ascertained. It is well known that Mr. Delano's name has frequently been mentioned in connection with the Senatorship at the next election, Senator Sherman's term expiring March 3, 1873. Whether it was thought Mr. Delano would have more influence at his disposal during the remaining years of this administration as a Cabinet officer than as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, or whether, from other motives, there was a disposition to dispute the President's choice in appointing him Secretary of the Interior. Whatever idea of that kind may have existed has vanished, and now the movement appears to be on the part of Senator Sherman's friends to induce General Schenck to accept the English mission, to control, if possible, the internal revenue patronage of the State of Ohio for the next two years and counteract any influence Mr. Delano may have exerted heretofore. That is one of the reasons why the President has not designated Mr. Delano's successor as Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Ohio and Pennsylvania are both to be conciliated at the same time. Ohio claims the Commissionership and refuses to accept the plea of the Pennsylvanians. The gentlemen composing the Ohio delegation argue that the East has had a representative in that office over six years, and the West is entitled to it at least through this administration; besides, Ohio has had both the Secretary of the Interior and Commissionership since General Grant organized his Cabinet and selected certain officials, and they claim, also, that both honors belong to that State. The possibility of Mr. Schenck accepting the English mission alters this argument, for, on the other hand, it is claimed that Ohio has now all it is entitled to in a just apportionment of the public offices. Indeed, the President is somewhat perplexed how to balance matters and secure peace among the friends of the republican party.

Payment of Interest on Pacific Railroad Bonds—Bringing the Companies to Terms.

The government officials have become pretty well satisfied that some of the Pacific Railroad companies have no intention of paying either the principal or the interest of their bonds, for which the United States is guarantor. The amount of bonds issued to these roads, and guaranteed by the United States, is over $64,000,000. They are now indebted to the government over $6,000,000 for interest accrued, and there is no prospect of its being paid. The Secretary of the Treasury has directed that no warrants for the payment of transportation or carrying the mails shall be paid the companies in arrears until they pay what is due the government. The whole question has been referred to the Attorney General for his opinion, and in the meantime the counsel for the railroad companies are making arguments before him to the effect that the law contemplates that the interest is not to be paid until the bonds mature. The matter is being brought to the attention of Congress, where it will probably be settled this session. Judge Lawrence, of Ohio, has introduced a bill, which is now before the Committee on Appropriations, giving the government a lien upon all the lands owned by the railroad companies. It provides that no company to which the government has issued bonds shall be at liberty to sell its lands without the consent of the Secretary of the Treasury. That official is authorized to keep back from the proceeds of the sales of these lands a sum sufficient to pay the interest and principal of the bonds guaranteed by the government. The Committee on Appropriations, at its meeting to-day, had Lawrence's bill up for consideration. Very few members of the committee were present, and no action was taken. Judge Lawrence, however, intends pressing the bill, and it will doubtless pass both Houses.

Unexpended Balances.

An effort will shortly be made to induce Congress to repeal the act governing unexpended balances, at least so far as it applies to the construction of public buildings and improvements generally. The opponents of the bill as it now stands contend that it is too broad in its workings, including within its scope measures that economy alone would dictate should be left unembarrassed by its limitations.

Haytien Protest Against the Annexation of St. Domingo.

It is stated that the Haytien Minister here will shortly place before our government a protest against the annexation of St. Domingo. He will also show that no proposition has been made to purchase it by any European government. The resolution introduced in the Senate to-day by Mr. Sumner is understood to have reference to this matter, and among the documents intended to be produced, provided the resolution is answered, is the protest of the Haytien Minister.

Consular Treaty with Austria.

The executive session of the Senate to-day was devoted to the consideration of a Consular treaty between the United States and Austria. It is similar to other treaties on that subject existing between our government and those of most of the European Powers. The treaty was confirmed.

Shrewd Dodge by Canadian Shippers.

The British schooner M. Y. Emery, recently arrived at the port of Erie, from Canada, with a cargo of barley destined for Cleveland. Application was made of the Collector to allow the vessel to winter at that port and unload next spring. This application has been forwarded to the Treasury Department for the consideration of Secretary Boutwell, and is regarded as a plan on the part of the Canadians to save storage on their shipment and yet have the barley in our market early in the spring. It is hardly necessary to state that the officials are not anxious to extend such a favor, believing that if it were done in this case our lake ports would be thronged with Canadian shipping during the winter. The Collector, therefore, will be advised that the vessel must either discharge her cargo within the time specified or an inspector will be placed on board at the expense of the owners of the cargo.

Nominations Confirmed.

The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations:—

William R. Thrall to be United States Marshal for the Southern District of Ohio; James R. Beckwith, Attorney for the District of Louisiana.

APPRAISERS OF MERCHANDISE.—— Crawford, at Portland, Oregon; L. D. Ingersoll, at Chicago; Edward G. Burrows, at Providence.

SURVEYORS OF CUSTOMS.—Edward F. Parke, at Duluth, Minn.; Edward T. Randle, at Houston, Texas.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.—Healey Cakeley, for the District of Michigan; William R. Taylor, for the District of Bristol and Warren, R. I.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Jasper A. Vail, of Iowa, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory of Montana; J. W. Jones, Indian Agent for the Cherokees; William H. Barlow, Assessor of Internal Revenue of the Eleventh district of Illinois; Henry W. Bowden, Assessor of Internal Revenue of the Second district of Virginia.

CONSULS.—David H. Bailey, at Hong Kong; James W. Taylor, at Winnipeg; F. G. L. Strove, at Quebec; A. Livemore, at Londonderry; Wm. H. Townsend, at Cork; Benjamin H. Bristow to be Solicitor General; Clement Hugh Hill to be Assistant Attorney General; L. M. Lyon, George P. Bradley, Charles M. Gravatt, T. D. Myers, Henry C. Eckstein and Adam Macker, Jr., to be assistant surgeons in the Navy; Daniel A. Smith to be paymaster; Frank Scott and George Frank Elliott to be second lieutenants in the Marine corps; Charles P. Howell, James H. Percy, Jabez Burchard, W. B. Bailey, John A. Tobin, Albert P. Byron and Edward G. Allen to be second assistant engineers in the navy.

The Nomination of Admiral to be Confirmed.

Those who supposed that the nomination of Vice Admiral David D. Porter for Admiral would be defeated are likely to meet with disappointment. In view of all the circumstances the President is anxious that Porter shall be confirmed for the rank of Admiral, and it is understood that the President has signified this to his friends in the Senate. The Committee on Naval Affairs agreed to-day to report the nomination of Porter favorably to the Senate. The report was unanimous, and when the Senate went into executive session the nomination was reported back from the committee with the recommendation that it be confirmed. It was laid over under the rules, but the impression is that Porter will be confirmed at the next executive session. With regard to Logan's bill abolishing the rank of admiral and vice admiral, the understanding seems to be that the bill will be passed after Porter has been confirmed. This will harmonize with the action of Congress touching the army. The bill abolishing the rank of general and lieutenant general was not passed until Sherman and Sheridan had been promoted to those positions.

Redemption of Counterfeit Bonds.

The report that the government had redeemed $280,000 of the seven-thirty notes, said to have been counterfeited by William Brockway, is an error, as the only counterfeit seven-thirty notes paid for by the government were the $60,000 received by the Assistant Treasurer at New York in September and October, 1867, now in suit in New York. The first of these suits, covering $15,000 of those received by the government, was decided in its favor on Tuesday last.

The Georgia Senators.

The Senate will not take action regarding the Georgia Senators until January. Colonel Farrow, one of the contestants, leaves Washington for Georgia to-night.

FANCY FAIRS.

To many causes can be assigned the munificent charity of the people of New York. To the charitable the feeling consequent upon giving to a good cause is gratification and attraction enough. But all people are not charitable. There are those in this city who, having money and time at their disposal, are selfish enough to desire to spend each with the greatest amount of gratification to themselves. Fairs afford such gratification to the pleasure seekers, and none more than the Hebrew Charity Fair. There can they admire beauty in every form, ogle, be ogled, bore and be bored, and while pleasantly "jiblig" their fair importuners, languidly pull their purse strings to dispense that which, although called charity, is based upon selfishness. The scene at the Twenty-second regiment armory every evening is brilliant in the extreme. Day after day additions are being made to the stock of rare and beautiful objects to be disposed of, and the sons and daughters of Israel, who busy themselves here in their labor of love, can congratulate themselves on having succeeded most admirably.

For the Home for the Blind.

This fair, which has been in progress for a week past at the armory of the Thirty-seventh regiment, corner of Broadway and Thirty-fifth street, will close at twelve o'clock to-night. The object of this fair is some timely and needful funds to the Home for the Blind, located at No. 567 Seventh avenue. There is not in this great city a public institution for the reception of the blind who have exceeded the age of thirty years, and those who have been reared and educated in our blind asylums until they have attained that age are then obliged to leave them and seek other shelter and care. It is to meet this want that certain benevolent persons have established this Home, and thus far it has been almost entirely supported by private contributions. We bespeak for this fair a portion of the attention and assistance of the benevolent among our readers, and let them remember that the fair closes at twelve to-night, and that its attractions this evening, including the pretty girls, and the great bargains in the articles to be disposed of, will make this last night a very charming entertainment.

For the Union Home and School.

A grand fancy fair and bazaar in aid of the Union Home and School and Institution for the Maintenance and Education of the Orphans of Soldiers and Sailors is to commence, at the armory of the Seventy-first regiment, corner of Broadway and Thirty-fifth street, on December 15, and continue, under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic, until the 25th inst. The object of the fair being so worthy it is to be hoped the people will continue in that charitable disposition they have manifested so far during the season.

For the Church of the Epiphany.

There is being held at Epiphany Hall, in Second avenue, a grand fair, under the conduct of the ladies of the congregation and for the benefit of the Church of the Epiphany. The usual variety of articles, handsome and useful, may here be seen, and the untiring zeal which the ladies and others manifest must certainly carry the fair forward to a grand success.

OHIO.

Burning of the Cleveland Iron and Nail Mills—Loss One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 9, 1870.

About half-past one o'clock this afternoon a fire broke out in the rolling mill of the Cleveland Iron and Nail Company's works, which were nearly destroyed before the flames could be subdued. The losses will foot up about $100,000, insured as follows:—Metropolitan, New York, $2,000; Germania, Toledo; German, Cleveland; Royal, Liverpool; North American, New York; Excelsior, New York; Fulton, New York, and Merchants', Hartford, each $2,500; Teutonia, Cleveland; Phœnix, Hartford, and Franklin, Philadelphia, $3,000 each; Cleveland, of Cleveland, and Firemen's, of New York, each $3,750; Home, New Haven, Lorrillard, New York; Sun, Cleveland; Peoples', Massachusetts; Commerce, Albany; Commercial, Cleveland; State, Cleveland; Security, New York; Norwich, Connecticut; Ætna, Hartford; Home, New York, and Union, San Francisco, each $5,000; Continental, New York, $6,500; total, $102,500.

The fire caught on the roof from a spark of hot iron thrown off by the saw while the workmen were engaged in cutting bars into lengths. Three hundred men are thrown out of employment by the disaster.

THE COAL MINERS' STRIKE.

Twenty Thousand Men on Strike in Schuylkill County.

Statistics of Coal Production, Wages and Freights—The Redundant Supply of Anthracite—Extortion of Railroad Companies.

POTTSVILLE, PA., Dec. 9, 1870.

Having arrived at this great coal centre, after leaving Mauch Chunk last night, and having passed through all the different coal counties of Pennsylvania, down to this one—Schuylkill county, the most southern of the tier of six—I find that out of twenty-one thousand miners usually employed in this county, a noted district for producing coal, there are at present not over twenty-five hundred working in the mines, over 100 out of 125 miners having suspended work; and this is caused, not by the men having struck for higher rates, but because there is no demand for coal at present, the market being overstocked. Four million and a half tons of anthracite coal, produced in Schuylkill county, are transported to Philadelphia every year by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, at a cost to the coal operators of $2 18 a ton, and 560,000 tons are sent north from Port Carbon, in the same county, every year, by the Lehigh Valley Railroad. The freight to Boston on a ton of coal is three dollars—an excessive charge, and the different coal operators in Schuylkill county state that they cannot work their mines and pay high rates of labor to their hands and transport coal at these exorbitant tolls, besides paying clerk hire, yard expenses and all other expenses, without actual and ruinous loss to themselves. In fact, there was no necessity for the miners in Schuylkill county, 10,000 of whom belong to the Miners' Union, to strike, as all the companies in this county have found it more profitable to cease operations than to mine the coal at the present rates which it brings in the market.

After the great strike a year ago in Schuylkill county an agreement was made, called the "Gowan Compromise," which gave the miners a basis to work upon satisfactory to themselves. When coal could, at the point of shipment, sell for four dollars a ton wholesale, then the miners were allowed $18 62 for a week's work of eight hours each day, but when coal had to be sold as low as two dollars per ton by the companies in bulk, then the miner received only $9 38 a week for his labor. Here the profits, it will be seen, were shared between the working man and his employer to a certain extent. When the companies could not get two dollars a ton for the coal then they withdrew all supplies from the market, and thus necessitated the stoppage of all work in the mines.

Lately the average rates paid for labor in the coal mines was as follows:—Per week, miners, $16 25; inside laborers, $9; outside laborers, $8 28. Every one will exclaim, on looking at these figures, "That is very small wages for a working man;" yet there are in Schuylkill county to-day 15,000 miners and coal hands who would only be too glad to get work at similar rates, owing to the fact that so many are thrown out of work by the forced suspension of the coal operators. By the way, I may state that there are in Schuylkill county no railroad companies who control coal mines, as some of the railroad corporations do in Luzerne, and Carbon and Lehigh counties.

To-night the Hickory Mine, near Pottsville, having 1,800 to 2,000 miners, closed work, caused by the glut of coal in the market. It must be said that the railroad companies are principally in fault for the sudden increase in coal, as their rates of freight are really outrageous, compelling private coal operators to pay almost as much for the transportation of a ton of coal as a passenger pays per mile on the railroads. To give some idea of the capital and labor interests of the anthracite region I will state that in 1820 but 365 tons of coal were produced in the anthracite region in that year; in 1830 the result of working the mines was 157,470 tons; in 1840, 999,000 tons were mined; in 1850, 3,552,000; in 1860, 9,025,682 tons; and for the year 1869 there was 18,3?8,316 tons produced in the anthracite region. In 1829 the importation of foreign coal amounted to 22,122 tons, and in 1862 it had increased to 424,810 tons. On October 26, Scranton coal sold for $5 02 per ton at the monthly auction sale, and on November 30 it sold for $4 50 per ton, and has been falling steadily since. Lehigh was delivered at $5 25 on December 1 at Hoboken and Delaware and Hudson coal at Weehawken on same date for $4 80. It costs $2 a ton to transport coal from Elizabethport, N. J., to Troy, N. Y.; 60 cents a ton from the same place to New York city; to Key West, $3 25 a ton; $1 50 to Hartford; to Boston, $1 75; to New London, $1 25; to Petersburg, Va., $2; to Bangor, Me., $1 50 a ton, and to Providence, R. I., $1 40 a ton.

The citizens of Philadelphia will suffer most this winter by the increase of the rates of coal, as the tolls are really extravagant on the Philadelphia and Reading road, which is only a distance of ninety-three miles, for which $2 15 a ton is charged. It is the fault of Philadelphians alone that this is so, as they are really too mean to build a railroad which would charge reasonable rates, although there are wealthy capitalists enough in that city who do nothing with their millions but merely shave notes for a living.

As far as I can see, I do not believe that coal will be scarce this winter or unusually high priced at New York city; at least, there are millions of tons of the material held in reserve at all the different coal depots; and in this part of the State there is so much coal above ground that it cannot be sent to market owing to high tolls and low prices. In my first statement I said there were 40,000 or 50,000 miners of the six coal counties. I find that I have underrated these numbers. Altogether there are in the Pennsylvania anthracite coal regions east of the Alleghanies as many as 100,000 who derive subsistence from the coal mines, directly and indirectly, and their annual earnings amounts to about $50,000,000.

The Situation in Northumberland County—No Strike Yet.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Dec. 9—Midnight.

The workmen in the Shamokin district, as it is called, comprising all the miners in Northumberland county, are as yet undecided. This is because the railroad companies do not control the shipping of coal in this county. There are in Northumberland county 13,000 miners and laborers, and the average wages of these each is, for the miners $2 95 a day, and for the laborers $1 65, for nine hours' work.

There is a very bitter feeling growing up between some of the counties, as at different times the miners have not acted in union when a strike is contemplated. Down on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which carries all the coal of Cumberland county, some slight disturbances have arisen between the miners who wanted to strike and those who were waiting for events. The Cumberland miners are a very steady going race, and will not allow themselves to be influenced by any outside pressure. I believe that the great strength of the strike is in Luzerne and Carbon counties.

The Strike in the Wyoming Valley.

SCRANTON, Pa., Dec. 9, 1870.

The suspension of work by the miners in this county continues, but is as yet almost entirely confined to the miners of the large companies. The works of the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company and those of most of the individual operators in the Wyoming region are still in operation. At Scranton there is no excitement whatever, and the miners are quiet and orderly.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Friday, Dec. 9—11:35 P. M.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SIGNAL SERVICE, UNITED STATES ARMY.

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer, Degrees.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Cheyenne	29.66	20	W.	Very gentle.	Clear.
Omaha	30.22	27	N. E.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
St. Paul	30.26	24	—	Calm.	Fair.
Duluth	30.31	29	N. E.	Gentle.	Fair.
St. Louis, Mo.	30.13	41	—	Calm.	Fair.
New Orleans	29.92	54	E.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Milwaukee	30.28	30	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Chicago	30.26	38	—	Calm.	Clear.
Mobile	30.08	58	N. W.	Brisk.	Light rain.
Cincinnati	30.33	39	E.	Very gentle.	Clear.
Montgomery	30.07	51	N. E.	Gentle.	Light rain.
Nashville	30.19	36	—	Calm.	Cloudy.
Toledo, Ohio	30.32	26	S. E.	Very gentle.	Clear.
Detroit	30.29	32	S. E.	Very gentle.	Clear.
Cleveland	30.36	32	S. E.	Very gentle.	Clear.
Lake City, Fla.	30.06	55	N.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Augusta, Ga.	30.48	42	—	Calm.	Cloudy.
Buffalo	30.25	32	N. E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Rochester, N. Y.	30.41	29	N. W.	Very gentle.	Cloudy.
Oswego, N. Y.	30.31	30	N.	Very gentle.	Cloudy.
Washington	30.26	33	N. W.	Brisk.	Clear.
New York	30.19	37	N. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Boston	30.07	31	N. W.	Very gentle.	Clear.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

THE CAMDEN, N. J., ELECTION RIOTS.

Upwards of fifty indictments were found by the Grand Jury of the United States Court in Trenton, during the first ten days, against parties concerned in the election riots at Camden. It is rumored that the petit jury are summoned to appear next Tuesday, and that the trials will commence that day. District Attorney Keasbey has been very busy during the present week, but strict secrecy is maintained in his office. Deputy marshals were despatched by night trains to Camden and Philadelphia, and everything looks gloomy for the "could dimmicrats" who made targets of the negro voters.

AMUSEMENTS.

STADT THEATRE—BENEFIT OF THEODORE HABELMANN.—This favorite tenor, who has long enjoyed remarkable popularity on the German stage, selected for his benefit last night the brilliant and sparkling opera of Adolphe Adam, "Postillion of Lonjumeau." The cast was as follows:—Chapelon, the Postillion, and St. Phar, Mr. Habelmann; Marquis de Corcy, Mr. Hölzel; Bijou, a wheelwright, and Alcindor, Mr. Franosch; Magdalene and Madame De Latour, Mme. Lichtmay; Bourdon, Mr. Robbeck; Rose, Mlle. Schmitz. The performance was much better than one could expect, considering that the German language is hardly suitable for the light, champagne-like music of the *opéra comique*. Mme. Lichtmay's powerful dramatic style of acting and singing overweighted the bright *roles* of the hostess and fine lady. In characters like Norma and Lucrezia Borgia her talents and their legitimate field, but she is decidedly out of place in Adam's music. She made a mistake, also, in introducing the beautiful waltz song from "Romeo and Juliet," by Gounod, in the second act, as it is utterly unfitted for her voice. Habelmann, Hölzel and Franosch, however, were admirable in every respect. The first introduced a beautiful song, written for him by the conductor of the orchestra, Adolphe Neuendorf. The house was crowded to its utmost capacity, which is saying a great deal, as it accommodates some hundreds more than any other theatre in New York. The chorus and orchestra attached to the present company are really excellent, and form a favorable contrast to the same features we have been accustomed to in Italian opera in this city. To-night the same opera will be given and a grand sacred concert on Sunday, accompanied by Robert's dissolving views. "Rigoletto," "William Tell" and "Lohengrin" are in active preparation.

MATINEES TO-DAY.—For this afternoon the managers have prepared a dish of a delectable kind for their thousand and one patrons, as may be seen from the following:—"Fernande," Fifth Avenue; "Caste," Wallack's; "Rip Van Winkle," Booth's; "Little Jack Sheppard," Lina Edwin's; "Wee Willie Winkie," Olympic; Miss Ada Rosenberg, Miss Josefina Filemeno, and Messrs. Fritch, Salcido and Mora at Association Hall; "A Morning with Judge Dowling," Globe; "Sam," Park, Brooklyn; "Siege of Paris," Tony Pastor's; "Neck and Neck," Bowery; Charles Fish, New York Circus; "Brigands," Grand Opera House; "Othello in Black," Comique, and "Paris," Wood's.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Southern War Claims Disposed of.

COLUMBIA, Dec. 9, 1870.

The Supreme Court of South Carolina has struck from its docket the action involving the validity of the new bills of the Bank of the State of South Carolina. Another war claim is thus disposed of, and Judge Carpenter's decision in favor of the validity of the new bills is not sustained.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE SERVICE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9, 1870.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS:—

All efforts to repair either of the broken cables have thus far been unsuccessful. Such efforts will be continued whenever and so long as the state of the weather will permit. The probabilities of success are, however, much less at this season of the year than in the summer. There is now an accumulation of business at each end of the remaining cable equal to its capacity during an entire day of twenty-four hours, making forty-eight hours in all. This accumulation is the result of only four days' business. It is plain, therefore, that measures must be promptly taken to diminish the volume of business, or the usefulness of the cable will be seriously impaired, if not wholly destroyed. In the decision to which we have arrived in this emergency we have not been influenced merely by a desire to increase the revenues. We have no right to discriminate between our customers and to decide whose messages are important and whose are not. The offerings being in excess of our capacity to transmit there seems to be no other course open except to increase the tariff. Therefore, on and after Monday next, the 12th inst., the tariff on all messages between New York and Great Britain and France will be:—For a message not exceeding ten words, $15, gold; for each additional word, $1 50. Messages for the press, in plain language, conveying general and political news for publication, will be forwarded at one-half of above rates.

All messages will be limited in length to fifty words.

By order of the directors of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, the French Cable Company and the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company.

PETER COOPER,
President New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company.

Tiffany & Co.,
Union square,
are daily opening
their importations of
London, Paris and Vienna
Holiday Goods.

A.—For a Superior Dress or Business Hat go to ESPENSCHEID, Manufacturer, 118 Nassau street.

A.—Herring's Patent
CHAMPION SAFES.
251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

American Waltham Watches.
A very large assortment at unusually low prices.
BALL, BLACK & CO., 565 and 567 Broadway.

A.—Club and Rink Skates Wholesale and retail. Depot at E. A. BROOKS', 575 Broadway.

A Large Variety of Fine Tooth Brushes, Perfumery, &c., at greatly reduced prices.
DITMAN & CO., Astor House Pharmacy.

A.—Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

A.—Holiday Presents.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's elegant embroidered SLIPPERS, at E. A. BROOKS', 575 Broadway.

A Pleasant Hairdressing—Contains no Oil nor alcohol; Chevalier's Life For the Hair; the only reliable article in the world for restoring gray hair perfectly; stops its falling; increases its growth. Sold by all druggists.

A.—Coughs and Colds.—Those Who Are Suffering from coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, &c., should try BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, a simple remedy, which is in almost every case effectual. The Troches have been tested by time and pronounced universally superior to all other articles for the same purpose.

A.—The Best Chance in the United States for speculation, at COLVIN BROTHERS', 484 Broadway, New York.

A.—Perfect Fitting Boots and Shoes and warm OVERSHOES, cheap, at BROOKS', 575 Broadway.

A.—Restorer America for the Hair. The only clear preparation, without sediment, in the world that will restore color, disperse dandruff and cleanse the scalp. Prepared by Dr. I. J. O'BRIEN and sold by all druggists.

A.—A.—A.—The Best Holiday Gift.
A FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE.
505 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—The Best in the world. The only perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Factory, 16 Bond street.

Bleaching, Cleaning and Dyeing.—Lord's Offices, 924 Broadway, corner Twenty-first street; 111 Eighth avenue, and 439 Broome street, corner of Broadway.

Clirehugh's Illusive Wigs and Ladies' Ornamental Hair.—Finest, best fitting. Factory 474½ Broadway, between Grand and Broome.

Christadoro's Unrivalled Hair Dye.—Sold and applied at his wig and scalp factory, No. 6 Astor House.

David's Holiday Style of Gentlemen's Hats. Salesroom, 299½ Broadway, near Duane street.

Diabetes—Diabetes.—Constitution Water is a certain cure for it. Depot 46 Cliff street.

Diamonds Bought and Sold.
GEO. C. ALLEN, 513 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.—$500 Reward for an incurable case. Sold by druggists, or by mail 60 cents. A pamphlet free. Address R. V. PRICE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

Furs.—Choice Sets, at Prices to Suit the times. BURKE, 651 (late of 419) Broadway; branch at 128 Fulton street.

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A Mansard roof is all the rage;
But Knox, in roofing the upper story,
Covers himself and the man with glory.
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Mailed Free for 25 cents.—Dr. Kahn's Lectures on Nervous Debility; Marriage, its obligations and impediments, and diseases arising from imprudence, with cases from actual practice. Address Secretary Dr. Kahn's Museum, 745 Broadway, New York.

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Royal Havana Lottery—Supplementary. For information, &c., address McINTIRE, GREGORY & CO., 816 Canal and 154 Chatham.

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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE® NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

WIFE MURDER.

Conviction and Sentence of George Nelson for the Murder of His Wife.

The Dark Side of Human Life—Impressive Charge of Judge Bedford—Nelson Convicted of Manslaughter and Sentenced to Four Years in the State Prison.

THE COONEY-O'DAY MURDER CASE.

The case of the People vs. George Nelson, charged with the murder of his wife on the 30th day of June last, and which occupied the attention of Judge Bedford in the Court of General Sessions, the jury empanelled to try the case, and of the able counsel employed to prosecute and defend the prisoner the whole of Thursday, was brought to a close yesterday morning. Nelson, after an exhaustive trial, and a most impressive and feeling charge from Judge Bedford, was convicted of manslaughter in the third degree, and sentenced to four years in the State Prison. The following is

JUDGE BEDFORD'S CHARGE TO THE JURY.

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY—The prisoner at the bar, George Nelson, stands indicted for the high crime of murder. The definition of murder is the killing of a human being, with a premeditated design to take life, and under circumstances not justifiable. The facts of this case, which was commenced at an early hour yesterday, and which occupied your attention till a late hour in the evening, present us with the following sad and melancholy picture of the dark side of human life. A man is placed on trial for murder. His alleged victim is his own wife, and an important witness to establish that man's guilt is his only child, a prattling little girl scarcely twelve years of age. Most fortunately for her, she was too young to realize fully the fearful position in which stern necessity for the moment had placed her. She, in the innocence of her childish heart gave her testimony and it is for you to give to that testimony its proper weight—nothing more, nor nothing less. She tells us that on the night of the 29th of June, her mother was well and at her peanut stand in the street; that her father was drunk and stood cursing her mother. That her mother listened for a few moments, then raised a broom to her father, and he a stick to the mother, and then a woman came between them. The little girl goes on to say that she did not sleep at home that evening, but the next morning, at half-past six, she went to her parents' bedroom. She there found her mother and father alone in the room, the former lying on the bed, her eyes closed, unable to speak or to move, black around the neck, and on her throat the sign of finger marks; the latter (the prisoner at the bar) was not drunk and was on the lounge, that he said something to her which she did not understand and then in a few minutes left the room and went down Desbrosses street. Her mother was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and on the 4th of July, four days afterwards, died. Hannah Crosby, the next witness, says that she lives on the same floor as did the prisoner and deceased. That on the night in question she saw the prisoner about nine o'clock very drunk; that about ten o'clock deceased came in and sat on the sofa, and the prisoner lay on the floor with a pillow under his head. That she heard the deceased scream out and say:—"See what he is doing to me." Fifteen minutes after this, witness testifies, that the door was locked, and then all was quiet and nothing more was heard. The next morning she saw the deceased in her bed and her face was swelled. These substantially are the material facts sworn to in behalf of the people, and on which the District Attorney claims a conviction of murder in the first degree. Upon this evidence the following questions naturally arise:—

First—Did the prisoner at the bar, on the night in question, lay violent hands on the deceased, causing her severe injuries?

Second—If he did, did he do so with a premeditated design to take life?

Third—Were the injuries thus inflicted the direct cause of death, or did the injuries thus inflicted hasten or accelerate death?

If you find these three questions in the affirmative, or, in other words, if you find that the prisoner at the bar did lay violent hands upon his wife, inflicting upon her severe injuries, with a premeditated design to take life, and under circumstances not authorized by law, and that she died from effects of said injuries, or that the said injuries hastened death—then I charge you, as matter of law, the prisoner at the bar is guilty of murder in the first degree. If you find that the prisoner, with a premeditated design to take life, inflicted severe injuries upon the deceased, and that death ensued, it is murder, and it matters not whether the injuries were the direct cause of death or whether they merely accelerated death; for the law, having such a high regard for the sanctity of life, declares that he who removes the pillow from beneath the head of the dying man with a premeditated design to take life, and by so doing hastens but for a single instant death, is as much a murderer as he who with intent to kill plunges the knife deep into the heart of his unsuspecting victim. If you find on the evidence that the prisoner at the bar did inflict the injuries causing or accelerating death, but without a premeditated design to take life, and in the heat of passion and under circumstances not justifiable, then I charge you, as matter of law, he is guilty of manslaughter in the third degree. In behalf of the prisoner good character is offered, and his counsel claims that deceased died from the excessive use of drink. It is for you twelve men to say whether there is any evidence in this case justifying that assertion. The prisoner himself is placed upon the stand, and substantially says that on the 29th of June he had been drinking; that he went home and lay down on the floor; that deceased came in and had been drinking also; that she made considerable noise, and that he was trying to keep her quiet. "I did not," says the prisoner, "inflict any violence upon her, and I don't know why she said, 'See what he is doing to me.'" He admits she had some black on her face as she lay in her coffin. He also testifies that he was at his peanut stand every day. But on the 30th of June, he says, "I was not at the stand, because I did not feel well, and I got a cup of coffee at the market; then went to a hotel, got drinking, and then went to Hoboken, I don't know why or how, and was there arrested." If you believe the prisoner's testimony, then, gentlemen of the jury, you must acquit, for he is not guilty of the alleged homicide; or, if you have any reasonable, well-founded doubt arising upon the evidence as regards his guilt, it is his property and you must acquit. The prisoner has proved good character, and I charge you that it is for you twelve men considering the testimony in this case to say what weight you will give it. Much has been said by counsel as regards intoxication. The evidence shows that the prisoner on the night in question was under the influence of liquor, and here, I charge you, as a matter of law, that voluntary intoxication furnishes no excuse or immunity from crime, and so long as the offender is capable of conceiving a design he will be presumed, in the absence of contrary proof, to have intended the natural consequences of his own acts; and that if, without provocation, he commits a homicide while in a state of voluntary intoxication, although amounting to frensy, he is, as regards the great question of intent, just as responsible as if he were sober. It is also in evidence that the deceased was a woman addicted to drink. And even if she were the poor, fallen, degraded and drunken wretch pictured to you by the prisoner's counsel, still in the eye of the law her life was deemed sacred. Yes, gentlemen, the law throws its broad mantle of protection over all, and declares, in emphatic language, that if, without authority of law, the life of a human being be taken, though he or she be the vilest creature that crawls God's universe, it is as much murder as wilfully to take the life of the greatest benefactor of the human race. Gentlemen, I now leave the case in your hands. It remains for you to render your verdict. Let the corner stone of that verdict be truth, and then, no matter what may be the consequences, you will have nothing to regret, for you will have discharged your duty to the prisoner, the State and your own consciences.

THE VERDICT.

The jury retired to their room, seemingly much affected by the charge of his Honor, where they remained almost an hour in deliberation, and, on returning to their seats the foreman returned the verdict arrived at—manslaughter in the third degree.

SENTENCE.

Judge Bedford, in sentencing the unfortunate prisoner, said:—There are no mitigating circumstances in your case. I concur in the verdict, and think you deserve the full penalty—four years in the State Prison, and I sincerely hope that your fate may prove as a warning to the many brutal husbands of this city, who so cruelly abuse their wives.

TRIAL OF PHILIP COONEY FOR THE ALLEGED KILLING OF DAVID O'DAY.

In the afternoon the trial of Philip Cooney, charged with killing David O'Day, was commenced. Assistant District Fellows opened the case for the people, stating that the homicide was committed in a lager beer saloon in the Eighth ward on Sunday morning, April 24th.

TESTIMONY FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Andrew Stanton, sworn and examined by Mr. Fellows, testified—I saw O'Day a couple of times in my lifetime, and saw him on the morning of Sunday, April 24, between seven and eight o'clock, in the lager beer saloon of Lawrence McDermott, 81 King street; Philip Cooney, the prisoner, and O'Day came in together; I was attending bar there; Martin Mackey, John Drout and John Kelly came in with them; Charles O'Connor was with them, but he did not go into the saloon; I had a ball in my hand, and he asked me to lend it to him; I loaned it to him; I was down stairs and going into the saloon when I handed him the ball; when I was in the saloon I heard O'Day and Cooney talking of fight, and Cooney said if he wanted to fight he would go in the room and fight him; O'Day called for drinks, and they had something to say about lending two dollars; he chucked me down a two dollar bill; we had no change in the drawer, and I went out to get small change; when I came back I found O'Day on the floor bleeding; he was not quite dead; Mackey, Drout and "Jerry" wanted him to speak; I was gone five minutes getting the bill changed; I went out to call the landlord and saw officer Daley; he came down with me, and I stayed there until Captain O'Donnell came; he sent for a stretcher, and I went to the station house and told the names of the parties; I left Cooney, O'Day and the rest of the party in the saloon when I went to change the bill; prisoner and the deceased were standing near the end of the bar, about two feet apart; all of the party drank only Kelly; when I was coming back with the change I saw Cooney going out of the back door; he said nothing to me, and I saw no weapon in his hand, nor did I see any knife about the saloon; the deceased was lying under the screen, with his head towards the back of the door; he lived about five minutes; I saw blood around him; I did not see O'Day examined, and saw no wound.

Cross-examined by Mr. Howe—I said before the Coroner that O'Day wanted to fight Cooney, and Cooney then said, "If you want to fight I will go in the back room with you."

Charles O'Connor testified that he was in the saloon on the morning in question; he asked Cooney if he was going to quarrel, and he said no; witness asked Cooney if he would stop growling and shake hands with O'Day, and he said he would; witness asked O'Day if he would shake hands with Cooney and stop arguing; O'Day said he would not do it; he did not wish to recognize him or have any words with him; the barkeeper went out to change the bill; Cooney and O'Day used angry words to each other, which he did not remember, and the next thing the witness saw was a clinch and O'Day's hand up with a tumbler in it, and in the scuffle he (O'Day) fell against the screen; he laid there for some time; I took hold of him to raise him, seeing that he did not get up; there was blood pouring forth out of his mouth; I thought at the time it was beer; the other parties stood three or four feet from Cooney and O'Day when they were scuffling; the next I saw of Cooney was at the station house; I believe O'Day called Cooney a loafer before they clinched; there was some dispute about money, Cooney admitting that he owed him some amount and would pay him some time; O'Day fell and Cooney kind of fell with him, but not on the floor; I saw no weapon in the prisoner's hands; the scuffle lasted a few seconds.

Cross-examined—O'Day had a dispute with Cooney in Purcell's liquor store before we entered the lager beer saloon of McDermott, about the loan of half a dollar; O'Day then offered to fight Cooney or any other man in the house, except Mackey; Purcell told the party to leave the place as he did not want them to fight there, and we did so, going from there to McDermott's; when we got in I did not hear O'Day call for drinks, but saw him place a two dollar bill on the counter and drinks were given; about the same time O'Day called Cooney a loafer; I saw him raise the tumbler and catch him by the coat collar, near the throat; O'Day was a much larger man than Cooney; I did not hear or see any glass thrown.

Q. Did O'Day pull Cooney on the ground? A. Yes, sir; it appeared so; I had known Cooney two or three years, but had never seen O'Day before that morning.

There was quite a laugh in court when Mr. Fellows asked the witness if there was such a difference in size between O'Day and Cooney as there was between Mr. Howe and Mr. Hummell.

William Porter, who was present, testified that the whole party drank at McDermott's; after drinking the witness sat down at a table with Martin Mackey, and while talking he heard the expression "d—d loafer or d—d liar," and upon turning round saw O'Day had a glass raised and was holding Cooney by the coat collar; witness got up from his chair and saw Cooney rising from the floor; he and O'Day had been on the floor together; O'Day lay near a swinging screen, and upon going near him Porter saw blood coming from his mouth; the witness suggested that a doctor should be sent for; he went out for one, and on his way back the captain of police said he wanted him; Porter saw Cooney on the street when he was going for a doctor.

William O'Day, a brother of the deceased, stated that he saw him on Saturday night, April 23, about six or seven o'clock; he was dressed in light clothes, which were not torn, and he did not appear to have any bruises; witness saw him dead afterward at McDermott's, in King street; there was a great pool of blood by his mouth, and his lower teeth were knocked from his gums.

Thomas O'Day, another brother, gave similar testimony; he saw his brother well at midnight on Saturday.

Dr. Shine testified that he made a post-mortem examination of the body of David O'Day on the 24th of April, at the Twenty-eighth precinct station house; he found one wound upon the body one inch and a quarter in length on the left side, between the eighth and ninth ribs, about six inches from the spine. It must have been inflicted with a sharp instrument, for it entered the aorta near the heart, which caused almost instantaneous death. The doctor did not notice that the teeth were knocked out.

Mr. Fellows rested the case for the people, reserving the right to call other witnesses if he felt disposed to do so.

THE CASE FOR THE DEFENCE.

Mr. William F. Howe made a brief opening address, stating that he would satisfy the jury.

Captain McDonnell was called and testified that he visited the premises of McDermott on the Sunday morning of the occurrence and saw the body of the deceased, and had it removed to the station house; he did not see the teeth knocked out; the Captain found the broken tumbler (the tumbler was shown to the witness) outside the bar, in small pieces of it around the counter and the shelves, and he also found another tumbler covered with blood close to the body of the deceased. Sometime after the occurrence the prisoner voluntarily gave himself up to the late Superintendent Jourdan, and was then committed by Judge Bedford. The coroner's jury investigated the matter, and Cooney was honorably acquitted on the ground of self-defence. The Captain testified that he knew the reputation of the deceased, but when asked what it was Mr. Fellows objected to the question as illegal. Judge Bedford decided that it was a proper question, provided the defence laid the proper foundation for it by showing that the prisoner knew the character of the deceased.

Mr. Howe said he would show that at the proper time and would withdraw the question for the present.

The Captain said he had been looking for Cooney three days before he gave himself up.

Martin Mackey then gave his account of the transaction. At Purcell's O'Day charged Cooney with owing him half a dollar. He replied, "I will pay you as soon as I get it." O'Day said, "You are a dirty loafer; you are no good for me; I can lick you." Cooney said, "I know you can." O'Day said, "I can lick you or any man in the house except Mackey" (the witness). O'Day threw his coat off, but the witness talked to him and told him not to quarrel. They then went to McDermott's. The witness was sitting at a table, when he heard O'Day saying to Cooney, "You are a dirty loafer and I can lick you," holding him by the throat with a tumbler in his hand. The witness saw him throw the tumbler and heard it break, but did not see what the tumbler hit; the witness jumped up, went towards Cooney, and before he got to them O'Day and the prisoner staggered up against the screen; they both fell, Cooney under, and when the witness reached the spot O'Day was lying upon his side, blood coming from his mouth; O'Day could not speak; witness then turned round and saw that Cooney had gone out. The witness said he gave himself up, and admitted to Mr. Fellows that he and his party were out all Saturday night visiting drinking places.

At this juncture, the hour being late, Judge Bedford adjourned till Monday, when the case will be concluded.

TRANSIT TAX ON PASSENGERS.

Unconstitutionality of State Laws Imposing a Transit Tax on Railway Passengers.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 9, 1870.

The case of the State of Maryland against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to recover one-fifth of the total amount received for the transportation of passengers over the Washington branch of the road since July 1, 1868, was decided to-day in the Supreme Court of Baltimore city, Judge Dobbin presiding. In 1832 the Legislature of Maryland in amending the act of charter to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for the construction of the branch road to Washington, among other stipulations provided "That the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad shall pay to the Treasurer of Maryland semi-annually in each and every year one-fifth of the whole amount which may be received for the transportation of passengers on said branch railroad." Under this provision the company have rendered accounts and paid into the State Treasury one-fifth of the receipts for transportation of passengers up to June 30, 1868, amounting to several millions of dollars. Since the latter date the company have declined payment and withheld the one-fifth of receipts, on the ground that it was a tax on passengers for the privilege of passing through the State, the company assuming that the point was decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, at the September term in 1867, in the case of Crandall against the State of Nevada. Under a joint resolution of the Legislature of Maryland the Attorney General now brings suit to recover the one-fifth received since June 3, 1868, amounting to about three hundred thousand dollars. The Court this morning granted the prayer of defendants, that the act of 1832, so far as it provided for the payment of the one-fifth of the receipts for transportation of passengers, is unconstitutional, because it conflicts with the constitution of the United States; and the further prayer that the fact of the payment up to June 3, 1868, did not estop the defendants from denying the constitutionality of the act, and that the plaintiff is not entitled to recover. Under this decision of Judge Dobbin, in an elaborate review of the whole question, the jury rendered a verdict for the defendants. The counsel for the State filed exceptions. The case has been in court since Thursday of last week, the most eminent counsel being engaged. The counsel for the State were Attorney General Jones, ex-Governor Philip Francis, Thomas Nevitt Steele and Teackle Wallis; for the defendants, Reverdy Johnson and J. H. B. Latrobe. The Court intimated that each passenger could recover from the company the one-fifth (or thirty cents) of the fare exacted by the company.

THE HORNET AT SEA.

The Rakish Steamer Safely on Her Way.

Bound for Nassau and a Market With Simple Stores—List of Her Officers.

Every true lover of liberty, whether he be of American or of foreign birth, will be rejoiced to know that the famous and, to the Spaniards, much dreaded Cuban steamship Hornet has at last got to sea, and has by this time well nigh reached her destination. For several days past the Spanish Consul at this port, assisted by his counsel, has put forth every effort in his power to induce the United States authorities to seize this vessel and either confiscate, sell, destroy, or do anything else to her that would place her forever out of reach of those patriots whom he and his countrymen are trying to exterminate. They met with poor success in this, however; for the government officials, having recently seized her, and, upon trial, being compelled to give her up and charge the cost of the whole transaction to Uncle Sam, were naturally enough somewhat

CAUTIOUS ABOUT HOW THEY PROCEEDED

in the matter a second time. The truth is they could not possibly seize her; for her owners and consignees had neither committed nor did they propose to commit any violation of the neutrality laws whatever. Her owners, finding that they could not use her to advantage in the way of assisting Cuba while she remained under the American flag, determined to take her hence, and if possible sell her to any person who wanted her and had

THE REQUISITE AMOUNT OF CASH

to pay for her. Consequently she cleared from this port Thursday morning, and at five o'clock on the afternoon of the same day started on her voyage. Of course there were the usual number of Spanish spies hanging around and watching every movement of those on board, from the first day any manifestations of life were made on her deck till she got well down the bay; but their watchfulness availed them nothing, as everything was done in open daylight, and under the eye of United States deputy marshal John Kennedy and his assistant, H. C. Broas, both of whom had been stationed on board of her since Monday morning.

Upon arriving at this port some time ago the Hornet had in her bunkers about seventy tons of coal, and previous to her sailing she took in 227 more, making in all about 300 tons.

OF CARGO, SHE HAD NONE

at all, and aside from her fuel she had nothing aboard save provisions sufficient for her crew of sixty-eight men for six days. Considerable has been said about her having a large quantity of loose lumber on board for the purpose of constructing berths, and an enormous quantity of pans, pannikins, kettles, &c., sufficient for the accommodation of three or four hundred men; but, upon inquiry and examination the day she sailed, nothing of the kind was found, and as for

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

she had not enough of either to kill a rat. That she cleared from this port all right and in a perfectly legitimate manner there is not the slightest doubt; but as to her subsequent movements, when she shall have changed owners, the Spaniards will, perhaps, learn quite soon enough.

Upon invitation of her commander, Captain Hudson, a HERALD reporter went on board the Hornet about two o'clock Thursday afternoon and subsequently accompanied her down to Sandy Hook. When the reporter boarded her she was lying alongside one of the huge coal docks at Hoboken, with her bows pointing out, her lines all ready to cast off, and immense volumes of densely black smoke issuing from both of her huge smokestacks. Her officers and crew—the latter being composed of Irish, Germans and Cubans—were

HURRYING TO AND FRO,

clearing up the decks, tugging away at immense hawsers, and receiving and packing away quarters of beef, barrels of molasses, sugar, salt, pork, beans and various other warlike (?) materials.

It was the intention of the agent who had charge of the vessel to get her under way by three o'clock, but, upon starting her fires, it was found that everything was so damp and cold they would scarcely burn at all, and it was not until a considerable quantity of rosin and other combustible material had been thrown into the furnaces and consumed that she began to make steam. Finally, however, at about half-past four her steam guage began to show indication of

A LITTLE PRESSURE,

and at five o'clock it had worked up to the figure 16. This, however, was not thought sufficient to start her with, and as every one on board had become thoroughly out of patience waiting to get off, and the pilot fearing the tide would turn soon, secured a tug, from which a hawser was soon made fast to the Hornet's bow, and the steamer towed her out into the stream and down as far as Governor's Island, where the line was cast off and the Hornet's engines began to work. Previous to leaving the dock considerable speculation was indulged in by some of those on board as to the probability of their receiving

A SHOT ACROSS THEIR BOW

when they should arrive opposite the United States frigate Guerriere, and from the moment the tug took the vessel in tow until she got well down the bay they kept a mighty sharp lookout for something of the kind.

Once the towboat's line had been cast off and she had got out of the way, the Hornet began to plough through the water in most magnificent style, and it may be well here to state that a faster ocean steamship than she is never sailed from this port.

SHE WAS BUILT FOR SPEED,

and for speed alone, and in this respect she is a perfect success. Her length over all is 240 feet, her breadth of beam is 26 feet and her depth of hold is 13 feet. She has two oscillating engines, two 60 inch cylinders and has five feet stroke. She is 650 tons register and has 1,000 horse power, which is probably more than is possessed by any other ship of like tonnage in the United States. With a pressure of but thirteen and a half pounds of steam she went down the bay at the rate of thirteen miles an hour. Upon arriving outside of the Hook she stopped and put off on to the pilot boat James W. Elwell Mr. Brown, her agent; the two United States marshals, one or two private gentlemen and the HERALD reporter, all of whom, upon reaching the Elwell's deck, gave the Hornet three rousing cheers, and she pointed her bow seaward and steamed off on her way to Nassau and a market.

The following is a complete

LIST OF HER OFFICERS.

The captain is the gallant little salt who sailed the far-famed little Red, White and Blue across the Atlantic in 1866, and as a seaman and an officer has but few superiors in this section.

Captain—J. M. Hudson.
First Officer—F. W. Walshman.
Second Officer—J. H. Ankers.
Purser—O. A. Munos.
Engineers—Chief, Aquiar; First Assistants, G. Acosta, M. Gimener and V. Payconrich; Second Assistants, T. Silva, J. Sans and J. Foster.
Chief Steward—E. Azevedo.

THE LIBERAL CLUB.

Shadow and Its Effects—The Startling Speed at Which Light Travels.

Professor J. K. H. Wilcox last evening read a paper before the Liberal Club, at Plimpton Hall, on the shadow and its effects. In the course of his reading he mentioned that light seems to come from an object in spherical shells, hollow spheres or bubbles that are thrown off one by one. They move 180,000 miles per second. In spite of this quickness each of these bubbles last thousands of years. Pointing to a clock the speaker said while that clock has once ticked, while your hearts have once beat, this shell of light has grown three hundred thousand miles larger and will grow till it reaches its predestined size and will then not collapse, but gently sink into nothingness. Now what are these bubbles, so fine yet strong, so quick, yet lasting, that spread in thousands each minute, roll unchecked for ages and pass through each other unharmed. All space, the reader continued, is filled with matter too fine for our senses to perceive, which is called ether. When a body gives light it sets the particles of ether which occupy its pores in rapid and violent motion, something like four hundred million times a second for each particle. As each particle flies thus many times quicker than the lightning flash, it strikes several of its fellows, pushes them into motion and by their resistance ceases and comes to rest. Light moves about 10,630 times as fast as the earth, hence the motion of the latter produces little interruption of the former. The earth's shadow cannot be seen but when an object passes into or out of it. Otherwise, like light, it passes through space an immaterial thing, unseen and unexpected. In three ways may it be seen—in the earth, in the moon and in the sky. This earth whirls round in itself a thousand miles an hour in its largest part.

The Professor continued in this strain for nearly two hours, after which a Mr. Long presented and explained an instrument showing the relation of the planets and the sun to the earth. In the course of his reading he launched off into flights of rhetoric and cheap poetry, which seemed to tickle the fancy of the audience and gave him an improved opinion of his powers.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

A week or more will elapse before the War Department will be prepared to issue the order assigning officers under the action of the Hancock board, as all these have not been passed upon. Meantime officers are from time to time availing themselves of the privilege of resigning.

THE COURTS.

A Custom House Case—Car Conductors Off the Track—A Complicated Case—A Lawyer in Quest of Commissions—Unravelling a Dressmaker's Problem—Important to Insurers—A Flaw in an Indictment.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Bridges an Obstruction to Navigation—Effects of Legislation on Pending Suits.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9, 1870.

No. 8. *Richard C. Gray vs. the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad Company—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Iowa.*—This suit was brought to restrain the erection of a bridge over the Mississippi river at Clinton, Iowa, on the allegation that if erected it would be a common nuisance and a material obstruction to navigation. While the suit was pending Congress passed an act declaring the bridge to be a legal structure, and making it a post route of the United States, and when the cause came to be heard counsel for the Bridge Company objected to the introduction of evidence tending to show the bridge to be a nuisance, on the ground that the act of Congress declaring the bridge to be a lawful structure, and rendered all such testimony immaterial and was decisive of the case. The Court so ruled, sustained the objection and dismissed the bill, and that ruling is the error assigned here. The appellant insists that it is so unusual for the Legislature to interfere with pending litigation, or to make any new rules which shall dispose of a particular case before the courts, that the act will not be construed so as to establish such a result, unless its intention so to do is so clear that no other fair construction can be given to it, and it is insisted that, upon a proper construction of this act in all its parts, it was intended to apply only to subsequent litigation arising in respect to the bridge. It is said that none of the acts relating to post roads simply and none of the purposes of the Post Office Department require or are understood to affect the various roads of the country made post roads and "lawful" for carrying the mails; nor was it ever intended that these roads should be maintained as they were, and that the courts of the country, the only tribunals fit to ascertain such a fact, should not inquire whether these roads are lawfully built, and order them abated or improved if not so. It is further contended that the Bridge act is an exercise of judicial function, and therefore unconstitutional if construed to work an abatement of this suit or to put an end to the inquiry as to the questions involved. The controversy is one arising between citizens of different States, and it arises under the constitution and laws of the United States. It is, consequently, one to be decided by the courts, and not by Congress. The question is whether the Clinton bridge is to be so built as to be a material obstruction to the navigation of the Mississippi river, specially injurious to the plaintiff, and the Court is to inquire if it is so built. It is a legal question, purely and simply. It involves an inquiry into a disputed question of fact, which can be fitly made only by a court of justice, where the testimony is given under the sanction of an oath, and where a cross-examination of witnesses may be had. To ascertain and determine such a question is in no sense a legislative act. It is not a question involving a new rule to govern parties, but merely the finding of a disputed fact between two litigants. In conclusion it is argued that the act is not a regulation of commerce. It simply regulates the price to be charged for carrying the mails. The regulation of commerce, according to Chief Justice Marshall, is to preserve the rules by which commerce is to be carried on. The appellees maintain that as the bridge is made lawful by the act of Congress it is not a nuisance, for it cannot be a lawful structure and a nuisance at the same time. The positions of the appellant are controverted at length. T. D. Lincoln for appellant. Enoch Totten for appellees.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

The Silk Crape Case.

Before Judge Woodruff.

In the case of Lotthner & Co. vs. Henry A. Smythe, late Collector of Customs at this port, to recover an amount of duty claimed to have been paid by plaintiffs, in excess of the regular tax, on a quantity of imported silk crape goods, the jury were discharged without agreeing on a verdict. The facts have already appeared in the HERALD.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Car Conductors on the Wrong Track.

Before Judge Cardozo.

The business of this court was resumed yesterday morning with the arraignment of the batch of defendants recently arrested, charged by Robert Murray with embezzling various sums of money belonging to the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company during their employment on that line as conductors. The list comprised the following names:—Michael Sinnott, Patrick Harris, William Shannon, Terence Reynolds, Daniel H. Schunck, James Courtney, Patrick Harley and James Kerr. Mr. Spencer pleaded not guilty for all, and the cases were transferred to the General Sessions for trial.

Stealing a Mantilla.

Annie Muller, a respectably dressed and blooming damsel of about twenty summers, pleaded guilty to an indictment charging her with stealing a mantilla and other articles of the value of fifty dollars. The Judge sentenced her to two years in the State Prison.

Stealing a Horse.

Charles Chiverton, a coachman, then pleaded guilty to stealing a horse and set of harness. Charles, who bore the impress of horse thief in his face, had nothing to say why sentence should not be passed upon him, and his Honor sent him to Sing Sing for five years.

Pleads Guilty.

Abel Derringer and Theodore Greef were arraigned on an indictment charging them with stealing a watch and chain, valued at $80, on the 3d of December. Derringer pleaded guilty. Greef, a yellow haired lad of nineteen, was not willing to come to grief so voluntarily, pleaded not guilty and was put on his trial.

THE TESTIMONY.

Christopher Macollom, the complainant, told his story in a strange admixture of German and broken English. He said that feeling unwell he lay down to sleep in the Casino, Houston street; that on awaking he found his watch and chain gone and saw Derringer making a hasty retreat up the stairs. He called an officer and had him arrested.

Officer George A. Townsend testified that he arrested Derringer and found the stolen property in his boot. There was no case against Greef and he was discharged. With respect to Derringer the Court said he would inflict the lightest penalty the law would permit—namely, one year in the Penitentiary. Abel retired not able to smother his grief.

Arraignments.

Robert Stanley was charged with stealing ninety dollars on the 3d December. He pleaded not guilty and was put to the bar; but on stating that he had not yet been able to consult counsel the trial was put off till Wednesday.

Michael Kelly and Margaret Scheidler, who were respectively indicted for grand larceny, urged a similar excuse and their trials were also postponed.

David Green and Charles Jones, each indicted for robbery; Michael Meyers and Louis Schmidt, jointly indicted for grand larceny, and James Cain, charged with larceny from the person, were arraigned and entered a plea of not guilty. They were remanded till Monday, to which day the court then adjourned.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART 1.

A Case Involving Many Complicated Issues.

Before Judge Van Brunt.

John McGin vs. Joseph Ross.—The plaintiff, as assignee of one Lanty Branigan, brings suit to recover $2,400 from the defendant, alleged to be due as part of purchase money on sale of store, stock and fixtures in Mott street. The sale took place in 1865, and immediately after it Branigan went to Europe. Succeeding his departure the Sheriff levied on the goods at the suit of some other person. The defence is that this purchase money, after Branigan returned from Europe, was assigned to him, and this suit is brought to recover the sum. It is also set up that at the time Branigan left for Europe he did so with the intention to cheat and defraud his creditors. A good many issues of complicated character grew out of the action. The suit is still on.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART 2.

A Lawyer Goes to Law in Quest of Commissions.

Before Judge Spencer.

Stephen N. Walker vs. James M. Northrop.—This is an action brought by the plaintiff, who is an attorney, to recover commissions alleged to be due on the sale of certain lands at Islip, L. I. On all lands sold over the stipulated price per acre he claimed such excess. It was further claimed that a contract was made with one H. A. Orden to sell said lands and the defendant to give a warranty deed, the conditions of the sale being one-half cash and the balance on bond and mortgage. The defence was that the defendant had no authority to make a contract for the delivery of deeds creating covenants, and that at the time the contract was made Mr. O'Neil was in possession of a portion of the property, and that the plaintiff had no power to make a contract for the sale of that portion. The examination of witnesses lasted through three days. The case was yesterday given to the jury, when a verdict was given for $878, the full amount claimed.

Theron R. Strong for plaintiff and Pelton & Hill for defendant.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART 2.

Claims, Counter Claims and Set Offs.

Before Judge Van Brunt.

Simon Bros. vs. Samuel Hawk.—The plaintiffs are wine dealers, and sold goods to the defendant to the amount of $738. The defendant admitted delivery of goods, but put in a counter claim of $900 for commissions on goods sold by the plaintiffs to parties introduced by the defendant. The defendant alleged that he was promised eight per cent commission on such sales, which the plaintiff denied. Considerable testimony was taken, some of it very conflicting. The jury rendered a verdict for $682 39 for the plaintiffs.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART 2.

Unravelling the Problem of Dressmakers' Prices.

Before Judge Larremore and a Jury.

Sarah Huerstal vs. Celina Crabb.—The plaintiff sued the defendant for the value of a wedding dress (not her own wedding), with certain other suitable furnishings, amounting to $222. The bill was contested on the part of the lady by her guardian, who deemed it exorbitant. The plaintiff and several ladies of her trade swore the bill through as all right and quite moderate. Some witnesses offered on the part of the defence testified to over charges in some of the trimmings, while others, as to other portions, swore they were reasonable. The jury found for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed, with interest.

The Fallen Piazza Case.

Ann Morehead vs. Peter H. Morse.—In this case, which was to recover damages for injuries caused by the falling of an unsafe piazza, and the particulars of which appeared in yesterday's HERALD, the jury found a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for six cents.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

Important to Insurance Companies and Insurance Policy Holders.

Before Judge Joachimsen.

Hiller vs. The Eagle Life and Fire Insurance Company.—This case involves a principle of insurance law which, though it may appear new to many, is, nevertheless, well established to the initiated, and its better understanding by insurers will likely inure to their benefit. The plaintiff, Mr. Hiller, claimed a loss of $1,090 on a policy issued by defendants by reason of a solution of sugar of lead, covered by the policy, having been taken by firemen from vats in plaintiff's yard to put out a fire on premises contiguous to the plaintiff's. It appeared that the plaintiff's premises were not on fire, nor was it shown that they were in actual peril, nor that there was a deficiency of water to extinguish the fire. Judge Joachimsen decided that no principle of insurance law could hold the defendants liable under the circumstances; that a mere apprehension of peril was not sufficient to warrant a party to devote his goods to destruction under a possibility of benefit, and that, if the goods were taken *in invitum* by others, they and not the defendants were liable. Judgment was directed for defendants. Mr. Glassey for plaintiff, Mr. J. W. Gerard for defendants.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Gunning S. Bedford, City Judge.

AN INGENIOUS SHOPLIFTER ESCAPES BEING SENT TO THE STATE PRISON BY A FLAW IN THE INDICTMENT—HE IS SENT TO THE PENITENTIARY AND HEAVILY FINED BY JUDGE BEDFORD.

Yesterday Henry C. Marcer was placed on trial charged with stealing two pieces of dress goods on the morning of the 29th of October, valued at $90, from the store of Allen & Co., Duane street. This, in some respects, was the most interesting case of larceny ever tried in the General Sessions. It appeared from the testimony that the prisoner, in company with a confederate, entered the above store early in the morning, before the proprietors or clerks arrived, and, while one of them engaged the attention of the porter by calling for some writing paper (the old dodge), Marcer was seen to put two pieces of dress goods into a large valise, which, to all appearances, was made of leather and strapped. Upon examination, however, it was discovered that this "valise" was an ingenious receptacle for stolen property. The thief puts one end on the floor near the counter, and by touching a spring is enabled to open the end of the portmanteau and dispose of his plunder. The porter in this instance watched the shoplifters, and caught the prisoner in the very act of committing the larceny. Finding himself detected he emptied the contents of the valise on the floor. In the progress of the trial it was discovered that, in consequence of a technical defect in the indictment, the prosecution could not convict of grand larceny. Judge Bedford, with his usual keen perception of the testimony, saw the legal flaw and directed the jury to render a verdict of petit larceny. His Honor expressed regret that he could not send him to the State Prison for five years, because he desired to protect storekeepers. He sent the prisoner to the Island for six months and ordered him to pay a fine of $100.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

The Result of the Recent Whiskey Raid.

Before Judge Benedict.

In this court yesterday returns of process were made in the seizures effected at the recent whiskey raid in Irishtown, and as no claimants appeared the following property was condemned and ordered to be sold:—Distilling apparatus, No. 18 Little street. Distilling apparatus, rear of John street, south side, near Little street; Tom Kerrigan's old place. Five large mash tubs, full of mash; Dickson's alley, east side. Five large tubs full of mash, corner of United States and Little streets. Three casks of highwines, United States street, between Little street and the Navy Yard wall, west side. Six large mash tubs, rear of McLane's stable, Hudson avenue, opposite Front street, head of Harrison alley. Six large tubs of mash, rear of brick dwelling house in Plymouth street, between Hudson avenue and Little street, known as John Cahney's. Six large tubs of mash, John street, first house west of Hudson avenue, north side. Three large tubs of mash, rear of Michael Daly's house, on Plymouth street, north side, between Hudson avenue and Little street. One copper still, No. 20 Little street.

CITY COURT.

Action for Damages Resulting from a Collision.

Before Judge McCue.

George Weber vs. the Grand Street and Newtown Railroad Company.—Plaintiff sued to recover $2,000 damages. One day in July last one of his employés was driving on Grand street in a wagon loaded with 230 mineral water syphons, and turned from the railroad track when a car approached and collided with the vehicle. The driver and a girl who was riding with him were thrown out, the horse was injured, and the mineral water partially destroyed. Hence the suit.

The defence offered a general denial. Case on.

BILLIARDS.

When French Meet French—Garnier vs. Dion.

Albert Garnier is a Frenchman; Cyrille Dion is a Canadian, or, perhaps, semi-French. Chris Connor is neither a Frenchman nor a Canadian—notwithstanding his name and general "make up"—he is a —— brick, his friends say, and they certainly should know. All three of these gentlemen play billiards, the former two especially; the latter keeps a place where they may play.

Garnier and Dion are to play to-night at Chris' place a three ball carrom game, 500 points up. This is the same game Garnier has contracted to play with Rudolphe for $1,000, and there will, therefore, be a large attendance of "experts" and others at the Union square rooms to-night to measure the new man's skill at a game he has never yet played in this city.

Cyrille Dion and William Goldthwaite played an exhibition game of billiards, 750 points up, four ball carrom, at Neil Bryant's rooms, on Thursday night, before a large number of spectators. Dion won by 21 points, his highest run being 135. Goldthwaite's highest run was 213. Dion's average, 46¾; Goldthwaite's, 45⅞.

At the close of the game to-night Garnier will give an exhibition of his billiard ball juggling, with which he has already astonished the natives hereabouts.

THE NEW YORK STATE INEBRIATE ASYLUM.—At the Binghamton Inebriate Asylum the routine of daily life is as follows:—At 7:30 A. M. the patients arise and go down to breakfast. This over, they repair to the chapel, where prayers are held by the Rev. Mr. Bush. After chapel, various methods are resorted to in order to vary their monotonous and rather sedentary life. Some play billiards, for which purpose there are three excellent Phelan tables; others engage at friendly strife at whist, cribbage, (chess, backgammon or) dominoes, according to the mental calibre of the player. There are pianos, violins, cabinet organs, and that best-abused instrument, the banjo. Other patients scour the adjacent woods for material out of which to manufacture canes; great ingenuity is exhibited in this branch of domestic industry. A few, having passed through the required probation, walk to town. Though the corner stone of the theory upon which this experiment is made is confidence—the largest liberty reconcilable with the good and safety of the patient—still the practice does not always demonstrate that too much freedom proves desirable or advantageous. There are many visitors, mostly gentlemen, but occasionally the sight of a lady brightens the Retreat with her presence, recalling tender recollections of loving, trusting wives, fond, tearful mothers and sisters, watching for the silver lining to the cloud, and praying that the experiment making may prove successful.

SMALLPOX.

Unabated Spread of the Foul Contagion.

Special Action of the Brooklyn Health Authorities—Alarming Exigency of the Case—The New Almshouse Taken Possession of for Hospital Purposes.

The health authorities are fully alive to urgent necessity for immediate and practical action to guard against the spread of the smallpox, which has made such sad havoc among the denizens of "Dutchtown," in Brooklyn, Eastern District, and which is now stalking with rapid pestilential strides over the border into the Western District. The city officials are equally awake to the exigency of the hour, and are lending their best efforts, as they are in duty bound, to accord that co-operation which the sanitary officials demand. The Health Officer asserts that with a continuance of the active measures now in vogue throughout the infected district they hope to stay the threatened

ONWARD MARCH OF THE FELL DISEASE.

The account in the HERALD of yesterday, Dr. Cochran says, was correct in every particular, and the situation is really one which should arouse the energies of those whose duty it is to guard against the further expansion of the disease. Shortly after ten o'clock yesterday morning there was

A SPECIAL MEETING

of the Board of Health held in the Common Council Chamber, City Hall, for the purpose of taking action toward providing additional hospital accommodations. There were present Dr. Cochran, Dr. Fiske, Superintendents of the Poor Thomas Foran and Henry Corr, Aldermen McGroarty, Nolan, Clancy, Walters, Morn and others.

Alderman MCGROARTY, chairman of the Board, called the meeting to order, and remarked that he believed that the Health Officer, Dr. Cochran, was desirous of making a statement in regard to the case of the smallpox patients.

Dr. COCHRAN—The object of this meeting, as you are probably aware, gentlemen, is to take some action in regard to the smallpox which now prevails to an alarming extent in the Eastern District. I was informed by Mr. Foran, one of the Superintendents of the Poor, that the smallpox

HOSPITAL AT FLATBUSH WAS FULL,

and that no more patients could be accommodated; also that the new dead house had been filled, and now, gentlemen, it is impossible for us to take any more patients there. I went out there yesterday and found everything remarkably clean, and those having charge of the building are doing all they can for the comfort of the patients. But, gentlemen, we must have more room if we would prevent a further spread of the disease in this city. There is a new brick building which has been put up for an almshouse. This has not as yet been used, and if we could have that it would answer our purpose better than any other place. We would have the advantage of having

NURSES AND PHYSICIANS OF EXPERIENCE

at hand. If we cannot get this it will take at least ten days to put up a place, and in the meantime the patients will have to remain in the city and the disease will be spreading.

Gentlemen, we must overcome this disease in a short time, and the course which we have taken, if we can provide a place for these poor people, will lead to that result. Had we not used

MORE THAN ORDINARY EXERTIONS

the extent of the disease would have remained unknown to us. It has existed in a portion of the Sixteenth ward among the Dutch for over a year. Now we are cleaning it out. We are going through one street after another, and hope to be successful in our efforts in

GETTING IT OUT OF BROOKLYN.

Mr. CORR, one of the Superintendents of the Poor, said:—I know it would be impossible for us to give you that building, for we are now about to use it. The increase of the number of paupers compels us to take it. It was built for this purpose, and should it be used as a smallpox hospital I am fearful that it would endanger the lives of the inmates of the county buildings. We are now putting up a new building at your suggestion.

Dr. COCHRAN—We want a place sufficiently large to put up one hundred bedsteads. This is, of course, unlooked for. The city is not prepared for such a scourge as has appeared among us.

Mr. CORR—If you could

HOLD ON FOR A SHORT TIME

we would have a place prepared. This building, I think, is too close to the road to use for this purpose; for there are funerals passing there at all times of the day, and persons would be liable to take the disease.

Dr. COCHRAN—There is no fear of that. It cannot harm the dead, and if the drivers keep on the road I will answer for the living.

Alderman NOLAN—I think it necessary, Mr. President that we should have some building at once. Is there no other building we could have at Flatbush? Are all the places which you have at your disposal filled?

Dr. COCHRAN—Yes, sir; all the places are now filled, and we can't make room for another patient. Then

WHAT IS TO BE DONE?

Alderman NOLAN—Well, it is highly necessary we should do something.

Dr. COCHRAN—We must have a place in twenty-four hours, so that we can set our

AMBULANCES AT WORK AGAIN.

Now they are lying idle.

Alderman NOLAN—I move, Mr. President, that a committee be appointed to take some action in the matter.

The CHAIR—"With authority" had better be added.

Alderman NOLAN—Yes, with authority.

Dr. COCHRAN—If we can get that building we can get in there at once. If not, it will take us ten days to fix up a place, and in that time there is no telling how far the disease will spread. We want to set our ambulances at work at once. Why, gentlemen, you have no idea of the extent of the disease. We have it

WITHIN TWO BLOCKS OF THIS HALL.

Mr. CORR—We will go out and see what can be done; but I can tell you we don't want to give you this new building if we can avoid it, for it will inconvenience us.

The motion of Alderman Nolan was adopted, and the Chair appointed Aldermen Clancy and Walters as a committee in connection with Dr. Cochran.

A CASE TO BE PROSECUTED.

Dr. COCHRAN stated that there was a German baker, at the corner of De Kalb avenue and Sandford street, who had been the means of bearing the disease, the Board believed, from the Eastern District, and had failed to report it to the Board of Health. This man, he said, should be prosecuted.

After the adjournment of the meeting Mr. Foran, one of the Superintendents of the Poor, stated to the reporter of the HERALD that

THE NEW ALMSHOUSE,

which Dr. Cochran wished to use as a hospital, was a large brick structure three stories in height, 200 feet long and 75 feet deep. It will, he said, accommodate about 500 persons, and it will be large enough, of course, to accommodate all the patients. We were about to furnish it for the use of the poor, for at this season the number always increases. If the Board of Health take it, I suppose they will put in what furniture they think necessary. There may be some danger of

OTHERS TAKING THE DISEASE

from its close proximity. The old gatekeeper at the hospital was taken sick with it last week, and we have erected a fence between the Almshouse building and the new deadhouse to prevent the inmates from going too near the place. Every precaution should be taken by the Board of Health.

THE BUILDING IN USE.

The Health Committee took possession of the building in question, and last evening the sick were conveyed there in ambulances.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN ITEMS.

M. Thiers reports that when at St. Petersburg he became convinced of the existence of a secret treaty between Russia and Prussia, and he believes that "there is now (November 22) no hope whatever that Prussia will join the other Powers in insisting upon the maintenance of the treaties of 1855."

The London *Times* says that the "exploit of Ricciotti Garibaldi, at Chatillon on the Upper Seine will scarcely have the effect of reconciling the French people to his father's conduct."

The prospectus has appeared in London of a company to carry out assisted emigrants to the diamond fields of South Africa. The capital is to be £25,000, in shares of one pound each.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys is announced as having given his adhesion to the French republic. The statement is made on the authority of a French fly-sheet published in Jersey (Island).

Signor Rattazzi's address to his constituents at Alessandria fills four columns of the Florence newspapers. He considers that the necessity of making Rome the national capital does not admit of discussion.

In the University of Madrid, Professor Madrazo, a member of Cortes, has been received by his class with hisses and abuse for voting for the Duke of Aosta as King.

The Emperor of Austria has sanctioned two new railway concessions, viz.—a line from Lundenburg via Feldsberg and Nikolsburg to Grussbach, which will connect the Northern Railway Company's lines with the link line system of the State railways; and, next, a line between Brunn, via Pilsen, to Iglau.

Russian advices state that the railway from St. Petersburg to Ruhimacki has been opened for traffic throughout its whole length, and railway communication is thus established between the capital and Finland.

Baron Brunnow had Prince Gortchakoff's famous circular in his pocket in London on the 9th of November, but amiably withheld it, for fear of disturbing the harmony of the Lord Mayor's feast at Guildhall.

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SOLAR ECLIPSES.

The Approaching Total Eclipse of the Sun—Calculations of an English Savan—Another Observation in 1882.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON TIMES:—

On Thursday, the 22d of December next, the sun will be totally eclipsed at several points in the south of Europe of easy access from this country. No other opportunity of witnessing the imposing phenomena of a total eclipse so near our shores will occur until the year 1887, and then the circumstances will not be nearly so favorable as on the approaching occasion.

In this eclipse the line of central and total phase commences about 200 miles south of Cape Farewell, the southern extremity of Greenland; thence traversing the Atlantic Ocean in a southeasterly direction, it enters Europe on the coast of Portugal, near Serdao, in the province of Alemtejo, and passing close to Tavira, between Cadiz and Xeres and nearly over Estepona, it crosses the Mediterranean and reaches the coast of Algeria west of Oran; passing eight miles south of that place the central eclipse is most southerly in latitude (35 deg. 25 min.) in the longitude of Algiers, whence, slowly rising, it passes near Batna and leaves the African Continent on the thirty-sixth parallel in the direction of Sicily, which island is reached in latitude 37 deg., the centre of the shadow leaving it about ten miles north of Syracuse. Further traversing the Mediterranean it again lands at Previsa on the Gulf of Arta, and crossing Thessaly, the northern part of the Archipelago, the southwest of Roumelia, the Black Sea, the Crimea (between Balaklava and Sebastopol) and the Sea of Azof, finally leaves the earth in the south of Russia, near Novo-Tcherkask, the country of the Don Cossacks. The time occupied in describing this track is one hour and forty-six minutes.

The breadth of the zone of totality in Western Europe will be about one hundred miles. Seville is so nearly upon the calculated northern limit that it would not be easy to predict the exact phase which will be presented in that city, and observations taken there may possess much interest. Cape St. Vincent and Gibraltar are well within the shadow south of the central line, and the eclipse will also be total at Ceuta, on the African coast. Malaga is about midway between the central line and the northern limit. At Algiers the eclipse will be very large, but not total, and at Tunis the sun will be reduced to an extremely narrow crescent, though totality, according to the best prediction we can make, is not likely to occur there. Malta witnesses a very large partial eclipse. Mount Etna is just within the northern limit of totality; Syracuse south and Catania north of the central line and Cape Passaro, the southern point of Sicily, within the southern limit. Adrianople is rather north of the central line, while Constantinople is beyond the south border of the zone of totality, and consequently a large partial eclipse only occurs there. The central line appears to pass about midway between Balaklava and Inkermann, and the whole position of the allied armies before Sebastopol will be involved in the gloom of the total eclipse at twenty-seven minutes to four P. M., local time, the black moon being about 8 deg. above the southwestern horizon. The port of Taganrog and Novo-Tcherkask are two of the last places at which the total eclipse may possibly be visible. It was at Novo-Tcherkask that the Russian astronomer Wisniewski obtained the final glimpse of the celebrated comet of 1811, in August, 1812, as it set out upon its unseen journey through space of upwards of three thousand years.

The following are the calculated local mean times of commencement of the total eclipse or moments when sunlight will disappear, and the duration of totality for various places. Those for Xeres, Etna, Adrianople and Sebastopol are from my own calculations; the others are extracted from publications emanating from the offices of the national ephemerides of Great Britain, France, Spain and Portugal:—

	Commencement of Totality. H. M. S.	Duration. M. S.
Tavira	11 41 36 A. M.	2 08
San Fernando (near Cadiz)	11 50 21 A. M.	2 03
Xeres	11 51 30 A. M.	2 09
Malaga	0 01 35 P. M.	1 41
Oran	0 25 29 P. M.	2 11
Mount Etna	2 00 53 P. M.	0 52
Syracuse	2 04 35 P. M.	1 47
Adrianople	3 00 47 P. M.	1 26
Sebastopol	3 32 42 P. M.	1 04

It will be remarked, from the track above described, that Gibraltar is the only British possession in which the total eclipse can be witnessed, and, as many observers may possibly be stationed there, a few additional particulars, founded upon calculations which I have carefully made, may not be out of place. The first contact of the moon with the sun's limb (or the commencement of the partial eclipse) occurs at ten hours twenty-nine minutes forty-seven seconds A. M., mean time at Gibraltar, at a point fifty-nine degrees from the sun's vertex towards the west. The last ray of sunshine vanishes at eleven hours fifty-five minutes fifty-three seconds A. M., and the total eclipse continues till eleven hours fifty-seven minutes forty-six seconds, or for one minute fifty-three seconds, which, though a much shorter duration than has occurred in several recent eclipses, is amply sufficient to enable an observer to fix the phenomena of the totality upon his memory, as I know from experience of the eclipse of July, 1851, on the west coast of Sweden, when, in my position near Engelholm, the sun was obscured about one minute forty-five seconds only. The partial eclipse ends at one hour twenty-seven minutes six seconds P. M. In the middle of totality at eleven hours fifty-six minutes fifty seconds A. M. mean time, or eighteen hours fourteen seconds sidereal time, at Gibraltar, the sun will be nearly upon the meridian (three minutes east) at an altitude of 30 deg. The principal planets will be thus situate:—Mercury, 16 deg. east of the sun's centre and 3 deg. below it; Venus, 4 deg. east and nearly at the same altitude; Mars just setting and Jupiter below the horizon. Saturn occupies a position of some interest; his distance from the limb of the dark moon is two-thirds of a degree, at an angle of 25 deg. from the vertex of the same towards the left or east; wherefore the planet may be involved in some of the longer rays which have frequently been remarked in the corona, though probably beyond the more regularly outlined portion immediately encircling the moon; the breadth of this portion, however has varied in different eclipses. Of the fixed stars Altair, the principal star of the first magnitude, in the constellation Aquila, will have an altitude of 54 deg. in azimuth, 47 deg. east of south (about southeast; Antares in Scorpio, 24 deg. west of south, or nearly south-southwest, at an altitude of 23 deg., and Arcturus, almost due west and 37 deg. above the horizon. These stars, and probably others, it may be expected, will be found without difficulty, but a person observing a total solar eclipse for the first time will no doubt find more attractive occupation. The unnatural gloom; the striking and beautiful colors displayed in the sky and on the clouds—carmine, violet, orange and other hues; the strange effect upon persons and objects around, and other phenomena repeatedly witnessed on these occasions are pretty certain to force themselves on his attention. I would particularly suggest a watch upon the approach of totality for the rushing of the moon's shadow through the air; it will pass Gibraltar from about west northwest at a speed of some thirty miles per minute. It was certainly a most notable characteristic of the eclipse of 1851 at my station, and in one description of the eclipse of August, 1869, in the United States, the shadow is mentioned as having been seen "rapidly approaching in the air," and as going "upwards from the western horizon like a dark curtain." Nevertheless, many observers appear to have overlooked it altogether.

The next total solar eclipse after that of December which can be witnessed without incurring a long sea voyage from this country will be on the morning of May 17, 1882, in Upper Egypt and the Peninsula of Sinai. In the map accompanying Professor Hallaschka's *Elementa Eclipsium* the zone of totality is drawn unusually broad, and covers the whole region of Sinai. This, however, is a mistake, and arises from the moon's semi-diameter having been assumed one minute too great. I have recomputed the circumstances of this eclipse, determining the lunar and solar elements from the tables of Damoisseau and Carlini. Calculating for the geographical position assigned to the Convent of Santa Katerina on Sinai, I find only a large partial eclipse at that spot, commencing at seven hours twenty-eight minutes A. M. and ending at ten hours five minutes, mean time on Sinai, and obscuring 99-100ths of the sun's diameter. At the extremity of the Peninsula, near the entrance of the Gulf of Akabah, an observer would be nearly on the line of central eclipse, and the totality would continue one minute twenty-five seconds. While the darkness of the total eclipse, therefore, involves the southern portion of the Peninsula, the peaks of the Sinaite range of mountains to the northward may be lit up by sunlight.

The totality of the eclipse of August 19, 1887, to which allusion has already been made, will end before sunrise in this country. The nearest place of any note, upon or near to the central line, is Wilna, where the total eclipse, as I find by a direct calculation, will continue two minutes fifteen seconds, commencing at five hours fifty-one minutes eighteen seconds A. M., local time, but with the sun at an altitude of only 10 deg. Moscow will be near the southern limit of totality. I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

J. R. HIND.

MR. BISHOP'S OBSERVATORY, TWICKENHAM.

JOURNALISTIC NOTES.

The Fort Wayne (Ind.) *Democrat* has resumed its original name—the Fort Wayne *Morning Sentinel*—and will hereafter be issued as a morning paper.

The editress of the South Bend (Ind.) *National Union* is trying to remember who it was that promised her that baby carriage. The baby is getting to be too heavy to tote about in arms.

Colonel J. Y. Dashiell has purchased the interest of the late Henry C. Logan in the San Antonio (Texas) *Herald*, and has become one of its editors.

The Oil City daily (Pa.) *Times* has ceased to be. It was a good little paper and did its work well, but the neighborhood couldn't support a daily local paper.

The Marysville (Kansas) *Locomotive* speaks of the editor of the Kansas City *News* as "an eighteen carat dead beat and fraud," and of the editor of the Olathe *News Letter* as "a first class sausage cover and an unmitigated blackguard."

Clinton Parkhurst, of the Charlton *Democrat*, bids farewell to the readers of that paper in its last issue, and announces that he has received notice of heirship to $95,000, evidence of the goodwill of a Baltimore uncle. Arriving at Davenport on Thanksgiving Day, he found his fortune to be $2,950,000.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET,
FRIDAY, Dec. 9—6 P. M.

On 'Change to-day wheat was firm but inactive. The speculative inquiry is held in check by the absence of quotations from Liverpool. The cotton market was heavy and a shade lower.

GOLD DULL—110¾ a 110⅞.

There were but two quotations for gold to-day—110¾ and 110⅞—which prices are ⅛ per cent higher than those of yesterday, the stronger tone of the market being due to the advance in foreign exchange and to the fact that the latest prices of five-twenties in London—which are two days old—show a reaction of ⅛ a ¼ per cent. The dealings were very light, however, and probably will continue so until the resumption of business through the Atlantic cables. At present the lack of news about the condition of the London money market is a check to any speculative movement. The opposing elements of the Gold Room are therefore in a very quiet mood, and the only transactions arise from the mercantile demand in connection with the payment of customs duties, or for the purchase of exchange in making remittances to Europe. The slight fluctuations of the past few days are a significant measure of the legitimate business which is done in gold. The course of the market is shown in the table:—

10 A. M.	110⅞	2 P. M.	110⅞
10:30 A. M.	110⅞	3 P. M.	110⅞
11 A. M.	110¾	4 P. M.	110⅞
12 M.	110⅞	5:30 P. M.	110¾ a 110⅞
1 P. M.	110⅞		

In the gold loan market the rate ranged from four per cent for carrying to flat for borrowing. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$25,634,000
Gold balances	1,456,388
Currency balances	1,661,725

FOREIGN EXCHANGE STRONG AND HIGHER.

The continued interruption of cable communication with the Liverpool and London markets limits the supply of commercial bills, and the leading bankers have therefore made a further advance in the rates for their bills. The demand was fairly active for to-morrow's steamers. The following were the quotations at the close:—Sterling, sixty days, commercial, 108⅜ a 108⅝; good to prime bankers', 108⅞ a 109⅛; short sight, 109⅞ a 110; Antwerp, 5.21¼ a 5.16¼; Switzerland, 5.15⅝ a 5.12½; Hamburg, 35⅞ a 36; Amsterdam, 40½ a 40⅝; Frankfort, 40⅞ a 41; Bremen, 78⅜ a 78⅝; Prussian thalers, 71 a 71⅛.

MONEY EASIER.

During the usual hour for making engagements of money there was an active demand at six per cent, and a large proportion of borrowers on stocks paid seven per cent. After two o'clock the supply became abundant, owing to the disbursement of the Sub-Treasury in payment for the bonds bought yesterday, and loans were made freely at six per cent on prime stock collaterals—the lenders being anxious to place their balances over night. On government securities the rates were five and six per cent, the leading dealers in this class of investments being offered large amounts at the lower rate just specified. The discount market is in a healthy condition, and the supply of paper is limited. Good buyers are constantly on hand and prime names are readily absorbed at 7 a 7½ per cent. Occasionally a choice dry goods acceptance passes at as low as 6½ per cent.

The currency movement with the interior is still slightly in favor of the city. Cincinnati and New Orleans are drawing upon us for pork and cotton transactions, but Chicago is shipping us large amounts of currency, and the banks there have had to raise the premium on New York exchange to ¼ per cent, which, of course, is their selling rate over the counter.

GOVERNMENTS STRONG AND ACTIVE.

There was a decided speculative movement in the government list, and dealings were more than usually active, as compared with the course of the market for the past month. The intimation in this column yesterday that the pending coupons which mature January 1 had induced freer purchases seems confirmed in the sudden advance in prices today. The improvement was at first confined more particularly to the issues which draw interest January and July, but towards the close the whole list sympathized with the upward movement, especially as the stronger tone of the gold market had offset the effect of the slight reduction in the London quotation. The advance averaged nearly one-half per cent, which is a wide fluctuation in government bonds. The highest prices of the day prevailed on the street late this evening, when the market closed strong as follows:—United States currency sixes, 110⅞ a 111; United States sixes, 1881, registered, 110½ a 110⅝; do. do., coupon, 113⅛ a 113¼; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 107½ a 107⅝; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 107⅛ a 107⅝; do. do., 1864, do. do., 107⅛ a 107½; do. do., 1865, do. do., 107⅜ a 107⅞; do. do., registered, January and July, 106⅞ a 106⅞; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 109⅞ a 109⅞; do. do., 1867, do. do., 109⅞ a 109⅞; do. do., 1868, do. do., 110⅛ a 110⅜; do. ten-forties, registered, 106⅛ a 106⅜; do. do., coupon, 106⅛ a 106⅜.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES STRONG.

The Southern list was more active for the Tennessees, South Carolinas and Missouris, which advanced and closed strong. The following were the final street prices:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 60⅛ a 60⅜; do., new, 59⅛ a 59½; Virginia, ex coupon, 68 a 68½; do., new, 64 a 66; Georgia sixes, 80 a 82; do. sevens, 91⅛ a 92⅛; North Carolina, ex coupon, 45 a 46⅛; do., new, 21 a 25; do., special tax, 18 a 20; Missouri sixes, 93 a 93⅛; do., Hannibal and St. Joseph, 92½ a 93; Louisiana sixes, 70 a 70½; do., new, 66 a 68; do., levee sixes, 72 a 74; do. do., eights, 89 a 91; Alabama fives, 70 a 72; do. eights, 101 a 102; South Carolina sixes, 88 a 90; do. new, January and July, 69½ a 70; do. do., April and October, 67 a 69; Arkansas sixes, 64 a 66; do. sevens, 65 a 67.

STOCKS STRONG AND BUOYANT.

The "bulls" in the stock market followed up their late triumph by active purchases of the leading speculative shares, particularly those upon which dividends are payable this month. The movement already noted in government bonds seems to have its parallel in this department of business, as if the speculative feeling of the street were suddenly stimulated by a common motive. The process of "winning the dividend" is an old stratagem with the cliques. By holding stocks at the time of closing the transfer books they collect the dividend in cash. Subsequently the low price of their stocks, when ex dividend, brings in buyers, affording them a good market on which to sell, if so disposed. Furthermore, it is apparent from what has already transpired in Congress that the questions of the currency and specie payments will be avoided. Secretary Boutwell omitted all reference to them, much less made suggestions concerning them. The Washington *Republican* is authority for the assertion that the Western members are a unit in opposition to forcing specie payments by any contraction of the currency. The fifty-four million bill is sufficient at present to meet all requirements for new banking facilities, and its existence stands a reproof to all attempts at financial legislation contemplating a contraction of greenbacks. It possesses the requisite elasticity to settle the financial questions of the hour. It is a grand governor ball on the monetary engine of the country which will expand banking facilities as they are needed, and contract the legal reserve according as the situation requires. The removal of apprehension on the subject of Congressional interference with the currency and finances was the secret of the more confident movement at the Stock Exchange to-day. The following were the closing prices at the last session of the board:—Canton Company, 66½ a 69; Consolidation Coal, 30; Western Union, 44⅞ a 44⅞; Quicksilver, 4 a 5; Mariposa, 6 a 7½; do. preferred, 10⅛ a 11; Boston Water Power, 20 a 20⅛; Adams Express, 65⅛ a 65⅞; Wells-Fargo Express, 30 a 31½; do. scrip, 2⅛ a 2⅜; American Express, 46; United States Express, 34⅞ a 35½; Pacific Mail, 42⅞ a 42⅞; Atlantic Mail, 24 bid; New York Central consolidated, 91⅛ a 91⅛; do. scrip, 85⅛ a 85⅜; Erie, 24⅞ a 24⅛; Harlem, 132⅛ a 132⅞; Reading, 103⅞ a 103⅞; Michigan Central, 120½ bid; Lake Shore, 92⅞ a 92⅞; Panama, 77 a 78; Union Pacific, 16⅞ a 16⅞; Illinois Central, 133⅞ a 136; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 104⅞ a 105⅛; Chicago and Northwestern, 80 a 80⅛; do. preferred, 89⅞ a 89⅞; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, 80½ bid; New Jersey Central, 108½ a 108⅝; Rock Island, 108⅞ a 109; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 60½ a 60⅞; do. preferred, 81½ a 81⅛; Toledo, Wabash and Western, 51⅛ a 51½; Fort Wayne, 94⅞ a 94⅞; Chicago and Alton, 115⅞ a 115⅞; do. preferred, 117½ a 118; Ohio and Mississippi, 30⅞ a 30⅞; St. Louis and Iron Mountain, 49; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 109⅞ a 109½; Morris and Essex, 91⅞ a 92; Boston, Hartford and Erie, 2⅞ a 3; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 101 bid; do. preferred, 112; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 18⅞ a 18⅞.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of the leading stocks during the day:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Central consolidated	91⅛	90⅞
New York Central scrip	85⅝	84⅞
Harlem	132⅝	132½
Erie	24⅛	24
Reading	103⅞	102⅞
Lake Shore	92⅞	92⅞
Wabash	51⅛	51⅛
Northwestern	80⅛	80
Northwestern preferred	89⅞	89⅞
Rock Island	109	108⅞
Milwaukee and St. Paul	60⅞	59⅞
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	81½	81
Ohio and Mississippi	30⅞	30⅛
Union Pacific	17⅛	16⅞
Western Union Telegraph	45⅛	44⅞
Pacific Mail	43⅛	42½

THE DIVIDEND ON MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL.

Much curiosity is manifested with reference to the action of the directors of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, whose annual meeting takes place to-morrow. It is anticipated that the dividend will be seven per cent cash on the preferred shares and five per cent in stock on the common shares—payable, probably, before January 1.

THE SUB-TREASURY REPORT.

The following was to-day's business at the office of the United States Sub-Treasurer:—

Gold receipts	$397,763
Gold payments	249,522
Gold balance	60,205,444
Currency receipts	388,944
Currency payments	1,393,078
Currency balance	6,830,797
Customs	271,000

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Wednesday, Dec. 9—10:15 A. M.

$2500 US 5-20, c, '64	107	800 shs West U Tel...b c	44⅞
6000 US 5-20, c, '65	107	900 do	45
20000 do...b3	107½	100 Wells-Fargo Ex sc	2⅛
1500 do...new	109⅞	1000 N Y C & H R RR...s3	91⅞
4000 US 5-20, c, '68	109⅞	1900 do...b c	91⅞
30000 US 5-20, c, '67	109⅞	200 do	91⅛
60000 do...b3	109⅞	400 do	91⅛
5000 Tenn 5's, old	59	200 do...b3	91⅞
10000 S C 6's, n, Jan & July	69⅛	25000 N Y C & H ctf...s7	85⅛
10000 do...b30	69⅞	70000 do...b3	85¼
1000 do	69⅞	7200 do	85⅞
5000 do	69	30000 do...b c	85⅞
1000 Brooklyn 6's, w l	96⅛	10000 do	85⅞
1000 Erie 2d mtg, '79	93	100 Erie RR	24⅞
10000 Mich So s f bds	97⅛	100 Harlem RR	132⅞
9000 Cen Pac RR gold b	91⅞	6 Panama RR	77
10000 do	91⅞	4000 Reading RR...b3	103⅞
30000 U Pac RR 1st m	81	1700 do	103⅞
1000 Alt & T H 2d m pf	81½	200 do...s10	103
2000 Chic & N W int b	93	200 L S & M S RR	92⅞
8000 Great West 1st, '88	89⅛	400 do...bet c	92
2600 Great West 2d m	80⅛	200 Mich Central RR	121
2000 Quin & Tol 1st	82	100 Union Pac RR...b30	17⅝
4500 Clev & P 4th m	80	200 do	17⅛
1000 St L & I M 1st	90	400 Clev & Pitts RR	105
5000 M & Es 1st mort	100½	100 Chic & N W pref	89⅞
10000 Col, C & Ind C, 1st	83	200 Chic & Rk I RR	108⅞
2000 do	83½	200 do	109
27000 do	83½	21 Mil & St P RR	60⅞
1000 N J Cen, n b	102⅛	500 do...b c	60⅞
2000 Ill Cent bonds	108⅞	500 Mil & St Paul pf. b c	81⅛
18 shs Amer Ex Bank	111⅛	100 P, Ft W & C gtd	94⅞
52 Metropolitan Bk	136⅛	10 do	95
22 Bank of Commerce	126⅛	10 do	94⅞
30 Mer Ex Bank	103	100 Alt & Ter H pref	52
15 Del & Hudson C Co	119½	200 Chic & Alton RR	115⅞
26 do	119	800 Ohio & Miss RR	30⅞
200 Pacific Mail SS	43⅛	5 New Jersey RR	115
30 do	43⅛	100 Dub & S C RR	95⅞
500 do...bet c	43⅛	30 Mar & Cin 1st pf	19
80 Adams Ex	65½		

12:15 and 2:15 o'Clock P. M.

$5000 U S 5-20, c, '62	107⅛	$150000 U S 5-20, c, '67	109⅞
1000 do	107⅛	166000 do...b3	109⅞
500 do...small	107⅛	10000 US 5-20, r, '68	106⅞
12000 US 5-20, c, '65	107	1000 US 5-20, c, '68	110⅛
16000 US 5-20, c, '65, n	109⅛	21000 US 5's, 10-40, r	106⅞
67000 US 5-20, c, '67 reg. b3	109⅛	31000 US 5's, 10-40, c	106⅛
25000 do...b3	109⅞	2000 US 6's, currency	110⅞

One o'Clock P. M.

15000 Tenn 6's, n	59⅞	200 shs N Y C & H R cons	91⅞
5000 do	59⅛	300 do	91⅞
1000 Va 6's, old	68⅛	100 do...b30	91⅞
7000 Missouri 6's	93	200 do...b3	91⅛
1000 B'klyn 6's, w l	95	3400 do	91⅛
1000 Mil & St P 7's-10 con	93⅞	100 do...s60	91⅛
6000 Mil & St P 1st m	91⅛	6000 N Y C & H ctfs	85⅞
5000 Cen Pac RR g b	91⅞	60000 do	85⅛
4000 Mor & Es 2d m	90⅞	300 Un Pac RR	16⅞
100 shs H & St Jo RR	104	400 Chic & N W pref	89⅞
200 do...c81	101	800 Chic & R I RR	108⅞
800 L S & Mich S RR...bc	92⅛	100 Chic & Alton	115⅞
100 Norwich & Wor RR	105	300 N J Cen RR	108⅞
100 W Un Tel...bet call	44⅞	100 Del, Lack & W RR	109⅞
1200 Mariposa pfd...b c	11	200 do	109⅞
100 Pac M S Co	42⅛	200 do...bet call	109⅞
100 Am Mer Un Ex	46	28 Chic & N W RR	80⅛
1700 Wells-Fargo scrip	2⅛	100 Pitts, Ft W & Chi gt	94⅞
50 N Y C & H R RR c	92⅛	200 Bos, H & Erie RR	3

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Half-past Five o'Clock P. M.

West Un Tel	45⅛ a 45⅛	N Western pref	89⅞ a 90		
Pacific Mail	42⅛ a 42⅛	Rock Island	108⅞ a 109		
N Y Cen con	91⅛ a 91⅛	St Paul	60⅞ a 60⅞		
N Y Cen scrip	85⅛ a 85⅞	St Paul pref	81⅛ a 81⅛		
Erie	24⅛ a 24⅛	Wabash	51⅛ a 51⅛		
Reading	103⅞ a 103⅞	Ohio & Miss	30⅞ a 31		
Lake Shore	92⅞ a 92⅞	Bost, H & Erie	2⅞ a 3		
Northwestern	80⅛ a 80⅛				

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

FRIDAY, Dec. 9—6 P. M.

ASHES.—Receipts, none. The demand for pot was passably active and prices were steady and firm, notwithstanding the fair arrivals. We quote:—$6 75 a $7 25. Pearl were still dull and nominal at $8 50 a $9 25.

BEESWAX.—The demand was light, but the offerings were only moderate, and prices were firm at 32½c. a 33c. for Western and Southern. We heard of no important sales.

COOPERAGE STOCK.—There was a moderate degree of activity in the market at previous prices, at which holders were very firm. We quote:—Sugar shooks, 38 inch heads, $2 90 a $3; sugar do., 36 do., $2 15 a $2 65; molasses do., 32 do., $2 50 a $2 65; box do., 880 a 885; pipe do., $5 50 a $7; rum do., $4 75 a $5; hoops, 14 feet, $45 a $50; hoops, 12 feet, $40 a $45.

CEMENT.—Rosendale was fairly active and steady at $1 90.

CANDLES were still slow of sale, there being no demand except for small lots to supply immediate wants, but prices were unaltered. We quote adamantine (12 a 14 oz.), 14c. a 16c.; sperm, 30c.; and patent, 40c.

CHICORY.—We heard of no sales, but the market was strong, owing to the small stock. German was quoted at 10c. a 10½c., gold, in bond.

COTTON.—The amount of business consummated in this staple was comparatively light, the demand from all classes of buyers being less active, and as the offerings were quite large prices were heavy and declined ⅛c. per pound, the market closing weak at the reduction. Including 423 bales to arrive, there were sold 1,906 bales, of which 1,059 were for export, 444 for spinning and 403 on speculation. Cotton for future delivery was in more demand, but at ⅛c. lower prices, the market closing weak at the decline, with fair offerings. The sales (basis low middling) were as follows:—December, 1,600 at 15⅛c., 400 at 15 1-16c.; January, 600 at 15⅛c., 1,300 at 15 3-16c.; December, 100 at 15⅛c.; January, 200 at 15 5-16c.; February, 10 at 15 5-16c.; March, 100 at 15 5-16c., together; January, 100 at 15⅜c.; February, 100 at 15⅛c.; March, 100 at 15⅛c., together; January and February, 400 each, at 15⅛c.; February, 100 at 15⅛c., 200 at 15⅜c.; March, 1,000 at 15 7-16c., 500 at 15⅛c.; December, 300 at 15⅛c.; exchanged for March, 500 at 15 7-16c. Total, 8,100; deduct exchanges, 600—7,500 bales. Late yesterday there were sold the following lots:—December, 400 at 15⅛c., 300 at 15 1-16c.; January, 100 at 15⅜c., 300 at 15⅛c.; February, 100 at 15⅜c.; December, 100 at 15c., and February, 100 at 15⅛c., together; January, February and March, 100 each at 15⅛c.; January and February, 100 each at 15 5-16c.; April, 100 at 15⅞c. Total, 1,900 bales. Grand total, 9,400 bales. We append the closing quotations for lots on the spot:—

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅛	12⅛	13⅛	13⅞
Good ordinary	14⅞	15	15⅛	15⅛
Low middling	15⅛	15⅛	15⅞	15⅞
Middling	15⅞	16⅛	16	16⅛
Good middling	16⅛	16⅞	16⅞	17

COFFEE.—The market for Rio was fairly active and prices were very firm, especially for the better grades. The sales were 1,000 bags ex Peony, 50 do. ex Agamemnon and at Hampton Roads 5,000 ex Nancy Smith on private terms. In Baltimore there were sold 345 bags ex Virginia Dare at 11⅞c., gold, in bond; 3,000 do. ex May Queen, 5,000 do. ex Traveller and to arrive there 3,853 do. per M. E. Rowland on private terms. In New Orleans the sales were 5,000 bags ex Esmeralda on terms kept private. For the other kinds the market was dull and unchanged. We quote:—Rio—Ordinary cargoes, 13⅛c. a 15c.; fair do., 15⅛c. a 15⅞c.; good do., 16⅛c. a 16⅞c.; prime do., 17⅛c. a 17⅞c.; extremes for lots, 14⅛c. a 18⅛c.; Java, government bags, 23c. a 25c.; do., grass mats, 20⅛c. a 22c.; Singapore, 18c. a 19c.; Ceylon, 17⅛c. a 19c.; Maracaibo, 15c. a 18⅛c.; Laguayra, 16⅛c. a 17⅛c.; Jamaica, 14c. a 16c.; St. Domingo (gold, in bond), 8⅛c. a 9c.; Ceara, 16c. a 17c.; Costa Rica, 15⅞c. a 18c.; Manila, 16c. a 17c.; Mexican, 15c. a 18c.; Savanilla, 15⅛c. a 18c.—all gold, duty paid.

COPPER.—The business in this article was small, the demand continuing light, but there was no change of consequence to note in prices. There were sold 120,000 lbs. Lake and Baltimore at 22⅛c. a 22⅞c.

COCOA.—We heard of no business of importance, the demand being light, but prices were without change. Guayaquil was quoted at 9⅛c. a 9⅞c.; Maracaibo, 24c. a 27c.; St. Domingo, 7⅞c., and Caracas 15c. a 17c.—all gold, in bond.

CORDAGE was quiet and unchanged. We quote:—Manila, 20⅞c. a 21⅞c.; Sisal rope, 19c.; Russia bolt do., 18c.; Russia tarred, 16c.; American do., 15c.

DYEWOODS.—The market was dull, the demand for all kinds being light, and we heard of no sales of consequence. Prices were generally nominal. The stock of logwood is small and held by a few parties. We quote:—Jamaica logwood, $16, gold; St. Domingo, do., $16 50 a $17, currency; West Coast Lima wood, $37 50, do.; camwood, $100, gold; Tobasco logwood, about $30, gold, and fustic (except Cuba), $16 a $20 do.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts, 19,667 bbls. flour, 2,023 bbls. and 812 bags corn meal, 47,866 bushels wheat, 51,268 do. corn, 55,075 do. oats, 68,696 do. barley, 16,000 do. rye, 7,551 do. peas and 300 do. malt. The flour market ruled dull but firm, especially for shipping extras. The sales were about 12,500 bbls. Southern flour was slow of sale but steady in value. The sales were about 700 bbls. Rye flour was steady, with a moderate demand. Sales 200 bbls. For corn meal a good demand prevailed, and 1,000 bbls. were sold, part, if not all, at $4 15 for Southern and Jersey and $4 25 for Brandywine. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 00 a	$4 90
Superfine State	5 10 a	5 50
Extra State	6 00 a	6 10
Choice do.	6 20 a	6 40
Superfine Western	5 10 a	5 50
Extra do.	5 85 a	6 25
Extra Minnesota	6 00 a	7 00
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	5 90 a	6 10
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	6 10 a	6 50
Family	6 50 a	7 50
St. Louis low extra	5 90 a	6 25
St. Louis straight extra	6 25 a	6 40
St. Louis choice double extra	6 50 a	7 25
St. Louis choice family	7 50 a	9 75
Rye flour	4 25 a	5 50
Southern extra and family	5 50 a	10 00
Corn meal, Jersey	4 15 a	4 30
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 25 a	—

—Wheat was dull and at the close scarcely so firm. The sales were about 60,000 bushels, at $1 33 a $1 40 for fair to choice new spring, $1 39 for choice do. in store, $1 40 for common amber Southern in store and $1 60 a $1 70 for white. Amber winter was quiet, with $1 45 bid in store. Corn was 1c. a 2c. better under a more active inquiry. The sales were about 60,000 bushels, at 76c. a 80c. for new mixed, 82c. a 84c. for old, 80c. a 82c. for white and 80c. a 85c. for yellow. Oats were firmer, with sales of 45,000 bushels at 60c. a 61½c. for Western, 58c. a 62c. for Ohio and State. Rye was dull and nominal. A small lot New Jersey was sold at $1 02. Barley was dull and nominal. The sales were about 25,000 bushels at $1 for common Canada West and 89c. a 81c. for two-rowed State. Barley malt was dull and nominal.

FREIGHTS.—The market was quiet, but rather more firm for almost all articles. The chartering business was dull, the firmness of owners restricting business. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, 22,500 bushels wheat at 7d., and 2,500 bales cotton at 5-16d. a ⅜d. by sail, and 9-16d. a ⅝d. by steam; 250 tierces beef by steam at 7s. 6d. To London, 1,000 bbls. flour at 3s. 1½d., 20 tons cloverseed at 30s. To Glasgow, 15,000 bushels wheat at 8⅞d., and 1,500 bbls. flour at 2s. 9d. The charters were:—Two ships to Antwerp, general cargo; a bark to Odessa, with 500 bbls. petroleum; 3,000 cases do., 2,000 bbls. rosin and 400 boxes extract logwood; a bark to the Windward, on private terms.

FISH.—The market for dry cod was quiet, but prices were without particular change. Georges were quoted at $7 a $7 25 and Banks at $5 50 a $6, with sales of about 500 quintals within the range. Mackerel were dull at about former prices. We quote:—No. 1 shore, $26 50; No. 2 do., $11 50; No. 3 do., $9 50; No. 1 bay, $24; No. 2 do., $11, and No. 3 do., $10. Within the past week there have been sold about 1,200 bbls. Other kinds were dull and nominal at former quotations.

GUNNIES were quiet and we heard of no further sales. Prices were firm for bags at 11c., gold, in bond, while cloth was nominal at 25⅞c. a 27c., currency, duty paid.

HAY.—The demand was moderately active at $1 05 for shipping, $1 15 a $1 30 for retail lots, $1 05 a $1 15 for long straw, 90c. for short do.

HEMP was dull, and we heard of no sales of moment; prices are generally unchanged. We quote:—Manila, 13c., gold; jute, 6c. a 6⅞c., do.; Sisal, 11⅞c., do., and Tampico, 7⅞c., do., in bond. The last sale of jute butts was made at 3⅞c., gold, to arrive.

HOPS.—There was but little demand, and that was entirely for small lots of the better grades, which were steady at former quotations, with moderate offerings. For the other kinds the market was dull, heavy and unsettled. Prices ranged from 7⅞c. to 18c. for common to choice lots.

IRON.—The market for Scotch pig was dull, there being but little demand, and prices of almost all kinds were nominal. We quote:—$33 50 a $36. We heard of no sales of consequence. American iron was slow of sale, but unchanged in value. No. 1 was quoted at $31 and No. 2 at $29 a $30, without sales. Refined bar was dull and nominal at $75, while new rails were still quiet, but steady, at $57 a $59, gold, for English, and $70 a $71, currency, for American. Of old rails 250 tons were sold on private terms. Of wrought scrap 100 tons were sold on terms kept private.

LIME.—The demand was fair, and prices were steady at $1 50 for common, and $1 75 for lump.

LATHS were in fair request, and steady at $2 50, at which price sales were made of 500,000.

LUMBER.—There was a fair inquiry for Eastern spruce, which was steady and firm at former prices, with moderate offerings. There were sold about 750,000 feet at from $18 a $21 for common to choice schedules.

LEATHER.—The market for hemlock sole was passably active, and prices were steady at former quotations. The demand was chiefly from manufacturers. The receipts continue fair, and the stock is quite large, but well assorted. Prime leather in good condition is plenty. Union crop was dull and unchanged, while rough was dull and nominal. We append the current quotations:—

Hemlock.	B. A. & R. Gde.	California.	Orinoco, &c.
Light	27c. a 28c.	27c. a —	26c. a 27c.
Middle	28c. a 30c.	28c. a 29c.	27½c. a 28⅞c.
Heavy	29c. a 30c.	28c. a 29c.	27½c. a 28⅞c.
Good damaged	25⅞c. a 26c.	25c. a —	24c. a 25c.

Poor damaged, all kinds, 20c. a 21c.; rough, light, 30c. a 33c.; middle and heavy, 29c. a 32c.

Union Crop.	City Slaughter.	Foreign Hides.
Light	35c. a 40c.	33c. a 35c.
Middle	38c. a 40c.	34c. a 35c.
Heavy	36c. a 38c.	33c. a 35c.

Bellies, 18c. a 21c.; oak, rough, light, 33c. a 37c.; middle and heavy, 33c. a 38c.

MOLASSES.—Foreign was without particular change the demand was light, and the offerings of almost all kinds were fair, and prices were heavy. Sales 286 hhds. Porto Rico at 35c. New Orleans was quite steady in value with a moderate demand. Sales 150 bbls. at 67c. a 71c., and at public sale 830 do. at 65c. a 76⅞c. We quote:—Cuba—Centrifugal and mixed, 20c. a 22c.; clayed, 21c. a 25c.; muscovado, refining, 22c. a 26c.; do. grocery, 30c. a 35. Porto Rico, 30c. a 55c. English Islands, 25c. a 45c. New Orleans, 57c. a 72c.

NAVAL STORES.—The market for spirits turpentine was quiet, but holders were firm in their views. Merchantable lots were quoted at 47c. A few small lots from store were sold at 47⅛c. and 192 bbls. were sold on private terms. Crude turpentine was dull and prices were nominal. Rosin was quiet, but prices were steady at former quotations. Sales 2,000 bbls. No. 1 at $3 75 a $4; about 600 bbls. were sold within the range of $2 10 a $2 40 for No. 2, $3 50 a $3 50 for No. 1, $3 75 a $4 75 for pale, $5 a $7 for extra do. and window glass. Tar was active late yesterday, when about 11,000 bbls. Wilmington were sold on private terms, but supposed at $2 30. To-day 200 bbls were sold at $2 40 a $2 50 for thin and rope.

PETROLEUM.—The market for crude in bulk was dull, the demand continuing light, and prices were unchanged; the closing price for round lots was 12c., though some holders refused to sell below 12¼c.; about 500 bbls., 47 gravity, were sold at 12½c., and a sale was rumored at 13c. Crude in bbls. was dull and nominal at 15⅞c. a 16c. Naphtha was steady and firm at 9c., at which price the last sale was made. The market for refined oil was dull, but there was no particular change to make in prices. The demand from all sources was unusually small, and we only heard of sales of 10,000 cases standard white and 2,000 do. prime white on private terms. Jobbing lots were moderately sought after at 25c. a 27c., the latter price for prime white. In Philadelphia the market was still dull and prices were heavy, though not quotably lower. We heard of no sales. The closing price for lots for quick delivery was about 22⅞c.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts 1,486 bbls. pork, 4,776 do. beef, 451 pkgs. cut meats, 254 bbls. and tierces and 40 kegs lard. The amount of business transacted in pork to-day was again small, the demand being entirely of a jobbing character, and prices of wholesale lots were entirely nominal. The sales were about 350 bbls., in small lots, at $20 25 a $20 50 for uninspected new mess, $17 50 for extra prime and $21 50 for prime mess. For future delivery the market was quiet but stronger; 250 bbls. mess, for January delivery were sold at $19 62½. Dressed hogs were steady at 8⅞c. a 9⅛c., with a moderate demand. Live hogs were unchanged in value; the arrivals were small, being only 600 head. The market for lard on the spot was quiet, and prices were heavy for the common grades; prime lots were generally held for previous figures. The sales were about 250 tierces, at 12⅛c. a 12⅞c. for Western and 12⅛c. for steam and kettle city; also 250 tierces for December delivery at 12⅞c. Beef hams were in moderate demand and firm at former prices. Sales 150 bbls. at from $29 50 a $31. Beef, in tierces, was firm at the prices previously current, though the business was small. The sales were 500 tierces, within the range of $25 a $32. For beef, in bbls., there was a moderate demand at full prices. Sales 175 bbls., within the range of $12 a $15 for plain mess and $15 a $17 50 for extra do. Cut meats were in limited demand and heavy, though prices were not generally lower. The sales were confined to small lots at prices within the range of 11½c. a 13½c. for pickled hams, 8c. a 8⅞c. for do. shoulders, 10⅛c. a 11c. for smoked shoulders, 16c. a 21c. for smoked and bagged hams; 50 boxes dry salted shoulders were sold at 8c. Bacon was dull, but without change in value. Long clear was quoted at 11⅞c. a 11⅞c., and short do. 11⅞c. a 11⅞c. Sales, 100 boxes, part at 11⅛c. a 11⅞c. for long clear and 11⅞c. for short do. The market for butter was without change of consequence. A moderate demand prevailed for the better grades, which commanded about former prices, while there was scarcely any inquiry for the other qualities, which were in fair supply, heavy and unsettled. Cheese was in moderate request and firm for the better grades, but dull and rather heavy for the low qualities. We append current quotations:—Butter—Fair to extra State, half firkin tubs, 30c. a 42c.; common to fair State dairies, firkins, 32c. a 34c.; Welsh tubs, fair to extra, 30c. a 37c.; fresh pails, 35c. a 47c.; Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, common to prime, 30c. a 35c.; Western, common to good, 15c. a 18c. a 32c.; Canada, fair to prime, 25c. a 32c.; roll butter, common to prime, 25c. a 32c. Cheese—Fair to extra State factories, 13⅛c. a 16c.; skimmed and ordinary do., 8c. a 10c.; common to extra State farm dairies, 11⅞c. a 15c.; common to good Western, 10c. a 14c.

RICE.—Carolina was slow of sale, the demand being only for small lots to supply immediate wants, and the market was heavy. About 50 tierces were sold within the range of 6⅞c. a 7⅛c.—the latter price for a small lot of prime. Rangoon was dull and nominal at former figures.

SUGAR.—The market for raw was more active and firmer, and prices advanced about ⅛c. per lb. The demand was good, especially for lots in bond, and the offerings were light. Fair to good refining Cuba was quoted at the close at 10⅛c. a 10⅞c. The sales were 925 hhds., part at 10c. a 10⅞c. for Cuba, Demerara and Martinique on private terms; also 3,300 boxes at 9⅛c. a 10⅞c., the inside price for molasses sugars, and 5,000 bags Manila on private terms. With an active demand and a very small stock the market for refined was more active and decidedly firmer. Granulated sold as high as 14c., and closed at 14c. a 14⅛c., with some holders asking 14⅛c. a 14⅞c. We quote:—Hard, 14c. a 14⅛c.; soft white, 13⅛c. a 13⅞c.; extra C, 12⅞c. a 13c. We quote:—Cuba—Inferior to common refining, 9⅛c. a 9⅛c.; fair refining, 10⅛c.; good refining, 10⅛c.; fair to good grocery, 10⅛c. a 10⅞c.; prime to choice grocery, 10⅞c. a 11⅛c.; centrifugal (hhds. and boxes), 9⅞c. a 11⅞c.; melasses (hhds. and boxes), 8⅛c. a 10c.; melado, 5c. a 8c. Havana—Boxes Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 9⅛c. a 9⅞c.; do. 10 to 12, 10⅛c. a 10⅛c.; do. 13 to 15, 11c. a 11⅛c.; do. 16 to 18, 11⅞c. a 12⅛c. Porto Rico—Refining grades, 9⅛c. a 10⅛c.; grocery do., 10⅛c. a 11⅞c.

STEARINE was quoted at 12c. a 13⅛c. in hhds. and tierces, with small sales within the range; the demand was only for small lots.

SHOT was unchanged. We quote:—Drop, 8c. a 8⅞c., and buck, 9c. a 9⅞c.

SKINS.—The market for both goat and deer was dull, the demand being light, and we heard of no sales of moment. Prices were generally steady, however, at former quotations. We quote:—Goat—Tampico, 56c. per lb., gold; Matamoros, 55c. do., do.; Vera Cruz 52⅛c. do., do.; Buenos Ayres, 52⅛c. a 57⅞c. do., currency; Payta, 47⅛c. a 55c. do., do.; Curacoa, 55c. a 57⅞c. do., do.; Cape, 46c. do., do. Deer—Honduras, 40c. per lb., gold; Vera Cruz, 39c. do., do.; Central American, trimmed, 42⅛c. do., do., do., do., not trimmed, 36c. do., do.; Sisal, 38c. a 40c. do., do.: Angostura, 30c. do., do.; Para, 38c. a 39c. do., do.

SEEDS.—Linseed was in active request, and sales were made of 22,500 bags, ex Hermon and Roselle, supposed at $2 07½, gold, duty paid, on sixty days' time, the market closing at $2 07½. Clover was steady and firm at 11⅞c. a 11⅞c., at which price there were further sales of 500 bags. Timothy was dull and nominal at $4 50 a $4 75.

TIN.—Pig was dull, and we heard of no important sales. Straits were quoted at 32⅛c. a 32⅞c.; Banca 33c. and English 32⅞c., all gold. Sales 10 tons English at 32⅞c., gold. Plates were dull and prices were generally nominal. We quote:—I. C. charcoal, $8 a $8 50; I. C. coke, $7 a $7 12½; coke terne, $5 75 a $6 75; charcoal do., $7 12½ a $7 75—all gold quotations.

TOBACCO.—There was only a moderate degree of activity in the market for Kentucky, the demand being almost entirely confined to small lots to supply the present wants of the trade, but there was no change to note in prices. The sales were 300 hhds. at from 6⅞c. a 9c. Seed leaf was more active, and prices were very firm for desirable lots, which were scarce. Sales 200 cases Connecticut at 45c. a 75c., and 1,000 do. Ohio, to arrive, on private terms. Spanish was steady, with sales of 150 bales Havana at 85c. a $1 05, and 50 do. Yara at $1 10 a $1 12. We quote:—

Kentucky.	—Light.—	—Heavy.—
Frosted lugs	6⅞c. a 6⅞c.	— a —
Sound lugs	7c. a 7⅞c.	8c. a 9⅞c.
Common leaf	8c. a 9⅛c.	9c. a 9⅞c.
Medium leaf	8⅞c. a 9⅞c.	10c. a 10⅞c.
Good leaf	9⅞c. a 10⅞	11c. a 11⅞c.
Fine leaf	10⅞c. a 11⅞c.	11⅞c. a 12⅞c.
Selections	12c. a 13⅞c.	12⅞c. a 14c.
Seedleaf.		Old Crop.
Connecticut and Massachusetts fillers	15c.	a 18c.
Connecticut and Massachusetts binders and seconds	25c.	a 32c.
Connecticut and Massachusetts wrappery lots	35c.	a 40c.
Connecticut and Massachusetts fine wrappers	45c.	a 65c.
New York State fillers	12c.	a 15c.
New York State average lots	18c.	a 30c.
New York State wrappers	20c.	a 35c.
Pennsylvania and Ohio fillers	12c.	a 14c.
Average lots	16c.	a 22⅞c.
Wrappers	22c.	a 35c.

Havana (new crop)—Common, 77⅞c. a 82⅞c., currency; good, 85c. a 95c., do.; fine, 97⅞c. a $1 02⅞, do.

Yara—I cut, 87⅞c. a 90c. currency, nominal; II cut, $1 10 do. do.; average lot, 90c. a 92⅞c. do.

Manufactured—Black work—Common and medium, 16c. a 19c., in bond; good and fine, 20c. a 24c., do. Bright work—Common and medium, 25c. a 30c., do.; good and fine, 35c. a 55c. do.

TALLOW.—The demand was moderately active, and prices were unchanged. Prime was quoted at 8⅞c. a 9c., the latter price for lots in hhds. Sales, 45,000 lbs. at 8⅞c. a 9c.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 232 bbls. The market was tolerably active, and prices were higher. There were sold 275 bbls. at from 91c. to 92c., closing at the latter price.

WOOL.—The market for fleece exhibits a fair degree of activity, the demand being chiefly from manufacturers, and there is considerable steadiness in prices of almost all grades. Buyers are generally unwilling to buy more than their immediate wants require, except at some reduction from present prices. Holders are firm in their views, demanding full previous figures for all kinds, in consequence of the small stock. Pulled wool is selling at previous prices; the demand is fair, especially for extra. Texas is still quiet, but unchanged in value. California is without change of moment; the demand is moderate and full prices are asked for all grades. Foreign continues to rule dull, the demand being light and prices are generally nominal. The sales were about 200,000 lbs. fleece at from 41c. a 51⅞c., including X and XX Ohio at 48c. a 51⅞c. (the latter price for a small lot), No. 1 Ohio at 47⅞c., No. 2 do. on private terms, State and Michigan at 42⅞c. a 47c., combing, part at 57c., and scoured XX Pennsylvania and Western on private terms; also 80,000 lbs. pulled, at 25c. a 48c. for low, super and extra; 22,000 lbs. Texas, in lots, at 29c. a 33c.; 100,000 lbs. spring clip California, at 25c. a 33⅞c.—the latter price for a small lot; 3,000 lbs. Oregon, 2,000 do. Donskol, 1,000 do. Smyrna, on private terms; also 115 bales Mestiza pulled, part at 58c.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

The following are the weekly cotton reports from the interior towns for the week ending December 9:—

	Stock 1870.	Stock 1869.	Shipments.	Receipts.
Augusta, Ga.	15,000	16,200	—	9,000
Macon, Ga.	9,680	1,513	—	—
Montgomery	10,945	15,685	—	4,000
Selma	9,200	—	3,000	—
Nashville	8,270	1,919	2,232	2,661
Memphis	33,026	16,219	25,297	23,9.4

OSWEGO, Dec. 9, 1870.

Flour steady and unchanged; sales 1,400 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 spring, $7 for amber winter, $7 50 for white, and $8 25 for double extra. Wheat unchanged; No. 1 Milwaukee club, $1 35; Nos. 1 and 2 red winter, $1 38. Corn quiet at 81c. a 82c. Oats offered at 57⅛c. for Western. Barley, rye and peas inactive. Corn meal $1 60 for bolted, $1 70 for unbolted per cwt. Mill feed unchanged. Shorts $19 a $20. Shipstuffs $25. Middlings $30 a $35 per ton. Highwines 90c. a 90⅞c. Railroad freights—Flour to Boston, 68c.; to New York, 58c.; to Albany, 50c.; grain and mill feed to Boston, $6 80; to New York, $5 50; to Albany, $5 per ton.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9, 1870.

Exchange unchanged. Flour—Spring extras dull and firm. Wheat quiet and lower; No. 2 spring, $1 01⅛ a $1 01⅞; during the afternoon dull and unchanged. Corn quiet, at 52c. for old, 43⅞c. for new; during the afternoon unchanged. Oats firm, at 38c. for No. 2. Rye quiet and steady, at 69⅞c. for No. 2. Barley dull and lower at 74⅞c. Highwines firm, at 85c. for iron-bound. Provisions quiet and unchanged; mess pork, $19 50; lard, 11⅞c. Live hogs active and firmer at $6 25 a $6 50. Dressed hogs steady at $7 25 a $7 50. Cattle a shade firmer and moderately active at $4 a $5 55. Receipts—3,000 bbls. flour, 56,000 bushels wheat, 78,000 bushels corn, 15,000 bushels oats, 1,000 bushels rye, 5,000 bushels barley, 12,000 hogs. Shipments—3,000 bbls. flour, 3,000 bushels wheat, 12,000 bushels corn, 1,000 bushels barley, 3,000 hogs.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 9, 1870.

Tobacco firm and unchanged; sales 60 hhds. Bagging steady at 27c.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 9, 1870.

Cotton—The demand is limited to few buyers; middlings, 14⅞c.; sales, 1,400; net receipts, 4,455; exports coastwise, 2,265; stock, 77,151; net receipts of the week, 27,808; exports to Great Britain, 19,383; to the Continent, 6,954; coastwise, 8,260; sales of the week, 12,500.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 9, 1870.

Cotton in fair demand at lower rates; middlings, 14⅞c. a 14⅞c.; sales, 6,800; net receipts, 5,465; coastwise, 555; total, 6,020; exports to Great Britain, 3,950; 1,030 to Vera Cruz; stock, 125,545; net receipts of the week, 54,020; coastwise, 3,474; total, 57,494; exports to Great Britain, 27,177; to the Continent, 5,071 to Barcelona, 2,895 to Bremen; 1,000 to Vera Cruz; coastwise, 5,408; sales of the week, 45,000.

A BOY CARRIED OVER GENESEE FALLS.

[From the Rochester Union, Dec. 8.]

A most lamentable and shocking accident occurred about half-past eight o'clock this morning in full view of several persons who were standing on the Central Railroad bridge crossing the river near the depot.

Three little boys, named respectively Frederick Bach, Christopher Speiss and George Loufer were on their way to the Allen street German Lutheran School. While crossing the river by the Central Railroad bridge the cap of Speiss or Loufer was blown off by the wind into the river, within five or six feet of the edge of the High Falls, where it lodged against a stone boat which had been floated from Main street bridge to the spot. Bach, who was about twelve years old, volunteered to go after it, and at once descended one of the bridge piers to the stone wall which separates the mill race on the east side from the channel of the river. From the wall he crossed through a rapid, but not very deep, channel of water to a broad bank of earth which had been temporarily deposited in the river, and thence through comparatively still and shallow water to the stone boat, where he recovered the cap.

On his return he had reached the east side of the earth bank and was in the act of stepping into the water to cross to the stone wall, when the earth, which had been undermined, gave way and he was thrown lengthwise into the current, and before he could recover himself or regain his feet he was swept over the fearful precipice.

His companions, and those who witnessed the affair were paralyzed at the moment by the fearful sight. One or two on recovering themselves ran on the stone wall to the side of the falls and peered into the whirlpool of water beneath, where they saw the body of young Bach spinning around and around.

Speiss and Loufer ran to the school which they attended and communicated the news to their teacher and schoolmates. Other parties at once informed the parents of the unfortunate lad, who reside in Hanover street. The father has been sick for the past two years. The mother ran to the bridge to learn that her boy was doubtless in the whirlpool, and that nothing could be done at present to recover his body—that in time it would be carried perhaps into some eddy lower down in the river, when it could be recovered.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—A woman residing near Augusta, Ga., on the Columbia road, was recently robbed of seven dollars by a person of the masculine way of thinking. Meeting him on the public highway on Thursday, she presented a revolver, and made the man "shuck" himself until she was satisfied that the money was not in his possession. She then put up her artillery and allowed the trembling man to go his way.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Cheapest and Best Newspaper in the Country.

The WEEKLY HERALD of the present week, now ready, contains the very latest News by the Cable up to the hour of publication of the Great European War; also Telegraphic Despatches from All Parts of the World, including the latest intelligence regarding the Eastern Question; the Message of President Grant, with the Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency; an interesting Letter from ex-Minister Reverdy Johnson on the Alabama Claims; Grant and Porter; Napoleon and the HERALD; the Westport (Mass.) Butchery, and the Adventures of a Youthful Bigamist. It also contains—Literary, Sporting, and Religious Intelligence; Obituary Notices; Editorial Articles on the prominent topics of the day; Our Agricultural Budget; Reviews of the Cattle, Horse, Dry Goods and Boot and Shoe Markets; Financial and Commercial Intelligence, and accounts of all the important and interesting events of the week.

TERMS:—Single subscription, $2; Three copies, $5; Five copies, $8; Ten copies, $15; Single copies, five cents each. A limited number of advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

BELKNAP—BLEECKER.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, December 8, by the Rev. William A. Matson, D. D., A. WELLING BELKNAP to JESSIE B., daughter of the late Alexander N. Bleecker, of this city.

BRIGHAM—ALEXANDER.—In the Church of the Redeemer, Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, December 7, by the Rev. R. B. Terry, rector of St. John's parish, assisted by the Rev. Edward Jessup, rector of the Church of the Redeemer, LUCIEN FAY BRIGHAM to LOUISE, second daughter of George W. Alexander, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

HAYDEN—QUINAN.—On Wednesday, December 7, at the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, C. F. Davenport, Elizabeth, N. J., by the Rev. H. H. Ridgaway, D. D., BEACH HAYDEN to KITTIE, daughter of Henry B. Quinan, all of New York.

HENDERSON—REID.—On Friday, December 9, by the Rev. Samuel W. Duffield, PETER HENDERSON, of Jersey City, to JEANIE H. REID, of Greenville, N. J.

POST—SMITH.—On Thursday, December 8, by the Rev. Samuel J. Knapp, JAMES H. POST, of Woodside, Long Island, to REBECCA E. SMITH, only daughter of James B. Smith, Esq., of this city.

PRIOR—COOK.—On Thursday, December 8, at the residence of the bride's uncle, C. Denison, Esq., by the Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, THOMAS S. PRIOR to IDA L. COOK, daughter of the late Egbert C. Cook. No cards.

REED—VAN ETTEN.—On Thursday, December 8, at the Sixth Avenue Reformed church, by Rev. Dr. Danner, JOHN K. REED to ALIDA VAN ETTEN, all of this city.

WEBSTER—JONES.—On Wednesday evening, December 7, at the residence of the bride's father, No. 355 Lexington avenue, by the Rev. Dr. Anderson, Lieutenant Colonel ALMA S. WEBSTER to NELLIE F. JONES.

Died.

ABBOTT.—At Tremont, Westchester county, N. Y., on Sunday, December 4, EMMA B., second daughter of Charles A. and Blanche E. Abbott, aged 4 years, 8 months and 17 days.

BUNCE.—On Thursday morning, December 8, CYNTHIA, widow of Nathaniel Bunce, in the 87th year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 37 West Fifty-fourth street, this (Saturday) afternoon, at two o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family and of her son, N. R. Bunce, are invited to attend, without further notice.

Hartford, New Orleans and San Francisco papers please copy.

BORELLA.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, December 9, CARL EDWARD BORELLA, a native of Denmark, in the 27th year of his age.

Funeral to take place from the residence of his brother-in-law, August Quortrups, No. 315 Myrtle avenue, this (Saturday) morning at ten o'clock.

CHAURAND.—On Wednesday, December 7, MARY ANN AUGUSTA, widow of Honoré Chaurand.

Her friends, and also those of her daughter, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, Twenty-third street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, this (Saturday) morning, at ten o'clock.

GISBURNE.—On Friday, December 9, CLAUDIUS J. GISBURNE, in the 34th year of his age.

Relatives and friends, also members of Scotia Lodge, No. 634, F. and A. M., Typographical Union, No. 6, and New York Typographical Society, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, No. 183 Ninth street, between North First and Ainslie streets, Williamsburg, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock.

SUMMONS.—The members of Scotia Lodge, No. 634, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to attend a special communication of the Lodge, at the Lodge room, No. 161 Eighth avenue, on Sunday, December 11, at twelve o'clock sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother C. J. Gisburne. Members of sister lodges are fraternally invited to join with us. By order of M. GRIEVES, W. M.

W. M. ROBINSON, Secretary.

COSGROVE.—On Thursday, December 8, PHILIP ANDREW, son of James and Elizabeth Cosgrove, aged 3 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 178 avenue B, this (Saturday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

COSTIGAN.—The members of the Association of Exempt Firemen are hereby notified to meet at the late residence of our deceased brother, William Costigan, foot of West Eighty-eighth street, on Sunday, December 11, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to his remains. FRANCIS HAGADORN, F. S.

COWEN.—On Friday morning, December 9, FANNY, eldest daughter of R. I. Cowen, in her 16th year.

The friends and relatives of deceased, Adelphi Lodge, No. 23, F. and A. M.; Cornucopia Lodge, No. 106, I. O. of O. F.; Jordan Lodge, No. 15, I. O. B. B.; Jonathan Lodge, No. 14, K. S. B.; Cheira Bikur Cholim u Kadisha Congregation, and Cheira Aderath El and Ladies' Society are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 440 Third avenue, on Sunday morning, at ten o'clock.

Manchester Guardian (England) please copy.

CUSHING.—On Thursday morning, December 8, TILESTON CUSHING, in the 68th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, McComb avenue, Mott Haven, this (Saturday) afternoon, at half-past twelve o'clock. Train leaves Harlem Railroad depot, corner Twenty-sixth street and Fourth avenue, at half-past eleven o'clock.

DOUGHTY.—On Friday, December 9, HARRIET, the wife of George Doughty, of Queens, L. I., in the 62d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, at Rocky Hill, on Monday, at twelve o'clock noon. Carriages will meet the half-past ten train at Queens depot.

FENN.—Suddenly, on Tuesday morning, December 6, of congestion of the lungs, DANIEL FENN, eldest son of John Fenn, aged 38 years.

Will be buried from St. Paul's church, Fordham road, corner of Eighth street, this day (Saturday). Service at the church at twelve M. Friends and acquaintances of the family please attend without further notice.

HOPKINS.—At his residence, 110 Navy street, THOMAS HOPKINS, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. James' Cathedral, this (Saturday) morning, at nine o'clock; from thence to the Cemetery of the Holy Cross for interment.

HUGHES.—On Thursday, December 8, at her residence, 247 East Thirty-fifth street, ANN, the beloved wife of Bernard Hughes, aged 60 years.

A solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul at St. Gabriel's church, East Thirty-seventh street, this (Saturday) morning, at ten o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family and of her son-in-law, Jeremiah McCarthy, are respectfully invited to attend.

JACOBUS.—Suddenly, on Thursday, December 8, LEAH JACOBUS, wife of James G. Jacobus, in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 138 Waverley place, on Sunday, at twelve o'clock noon.

JOHNSON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, December 8, MARGARET, daughter of the late Tennis Teibout Johnson.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day (Saturday), at twelve o'clock noon, from 242 Jay street, old number, 333 new.

LYNCH.—CATHARINE, the beloved wife of Charles Lynch, in the 46th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 243 avenue B, this (Saturday) afternoon, at one o'clock precisely.

LYNCH.—At his residence, No. 328 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, after a short illness, WILLIAM LYNCH, aged 53 years.

The funeral will take place this (Saturday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

MARRIN.—On Friday, December 9, MAGGIE MARRIN, the beloved child of Peter and Ann Marrin, aged 2 years and 16 days.

Funeral services at her father's residence, 434 West Thirty-fifth street, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock.

MOFFETT.—On Friday, December 9, PHOEBE ADA, beloved daughter of William R. and Phoebe P. Moffett, aged 3 years, 1 month and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of her grandparents, 227 West Twelfth street.

MULLIN.—On Thursday, December 8, JOSEPH HENRY, oldest son of Michael and Catharine Mullen, aged 29 years and 9 months.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 87 Goerck street, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock, to Calvary Cemetery.

MCMANUS.—On Thursday, December 8, after a long and painful illness, MARY MCMANUS, the beloved wife of James McManus, in the 27th year of her age, both of the town of Stradon, county Cavan, Ireland.

Her friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock, from her late residence, 488 Greenwich street, New York.

Cavan papers please copy.

MCNARY.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, December 5, JOSEPHINE, youngest daughter of William H. and Josephine D. McNary.

PHELAN.—On Thursday, December 8, WILLIAM PHELAN, a native of Kilkenny, parish of Calon, in the 47th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, 239 West Fortieth street, this (Saturday) morning, at nine o'clock.

PRATT.—On Thursday, December 8, NICHOLAS PRATT, in the 69th year of his age.

The funeral will take place this (Saturday) afternoon, at 232 West Seventeenth street.

QUINLAN.—On Thursday, December 8, of rheumatism, MAURICE J., eldest son of John and Ellen Quinlan, aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also those of his brothers, Jeremiah, John, Daniel and Patrick, and of his brothers-in-law, John and Michael Healy, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) morning, at ten o'clock, from 64 High street, Brooklyn, to the Church of the Assumption, corner of York and Jay streets. The remains to be interred in Calvary Cemetery.

RANKIN.—On Thursday, December 8, MARY JANE, infant daughter of John and Mary Jane Rankin.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 162 Sands street, Brooklyn, this (Saturday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

ROEDIGER.—On Thursday, December 8, WILLIAM ROEDIGER, professor of music.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 123 South First street, between Third and Fourth streets, Williamsburg, this (Saturday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

ROGERS.—On Wednesday, December 7, CHARLES E., son of the late Ogden M. and Mary Rogers, in the 35th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday morning, at nine o'clock, from his late residence, 113 Cole street, Jersey City.

ROURK.—ELIZA, the beloved wife of Timothy Rourk, Jr., native of the parish of Lusmagh, Kings county, departed this life Thursday, December 8, in the 42d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 383 First avenue, on Sunday. The remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

RYAN.—On Thursday, December 8, MARY ANN RYAN.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 48 Forsyth street, this (Saturday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

SATTIG.—On Thursday morning, December 8, JOHN SATTIG, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 112 Second avenue, this day (Saturday), at twelve o'clock noon.

SKINNER.—On Wednesday, December 7, MARGARET, eldest daughter of Christina and the late Charles Skinner.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, 358 Sixth avenue, this (Saturday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

Portland (Oregon) and Glasgow (Scotland) papers please copy.

SPEAR.—On Friday, December 9, HOWARD, infant son of Charles and Margaret M. Spear.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 156 West Twenty-first street, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock.

SUTHERLAND.—On Thursday, December 8, JOHN, son of Alexander and Annie Sutherland.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the Presbyterian church, Eighty-fourth street and Eleventh avenue, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock.

TAYLOR.—On Friday, December 9, SAMUEL TAYLOR, in the 81st year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

THOMPSON.—On Thursday, December 8, after a short and severe illness, PETER THOMPSON, a native of the townland of Lismoy, parish of Clongish, Newtownforbes, county Longford, Ireland, aged 81 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 426 East Thirteenth street, this (Saturday) morning, at nine o'clock. The remains will be taken to the Church of the Epiphany, Twenty-first street and Second avenue, where a solemn high mass of requiem will be offered up for the repose of his soul, and immediately after mass to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

WARNER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, December 8, SARAH EMILY, eldest daughter of Charles E. and Mary Warner, aged 20 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Sandy Hook pilots, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 145 Macon street, this (Saturday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

WATERSON.—On Friday morning, December 9, in this city, JOHN WATERSON, in the 64th year of his age.

Funeral this (Saturday) morning, at nine o'clock, from the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison avenue and Thirty-fifth street.

WHITTAKER.—On Friday morning, December 9, of convulsions, SARAH LOUISA, daughter of Francis A. and Sarah A. Whittaker, of Brooklyn, aged 4 years and 11 months.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

GASOLINE MURDER.

Another Patent Oil Explosion, and the Last Slaughter by Means of Safety Gas.

A Mechanic Mending an Empty Gasoline Cylinder is Cut in Two and Instantly Killed—Full Particulars—Statements of Parties Interested—The Coroner's Inquest.

Yesterday morning at about seven o'clock an explosion occurred at the machine shop of Thomas Kerr, at the southeast corner of Fifty-fifth street and First avenue, the noise and shock of which startled the people for blocks around. Many persons rushed in the direction of the noise and several officers hurried to the scene. On reaching the shop it was found that a gasoline boiler had been exploded, and the fragments of a human body, fearfully mutilated, were also discovered.

THE MACHINE OF DEATH

was an iron boiler, as it is called, perhaps a quarter of an inch in thickness, and three feet five inches in length by three feet in diameter. It was blown in two—one head being blown off about six inches from one end. It was painted on the outside a reddish color. The fracture presents a rough surface, but uniformly so, and near the bursted end are two holes bored through the plate, each being about one inch in diameter. About fifteen feet from where the boiler lay was

THE TRUNK OF A HUMAN BODY,

stained with dirt and resting in a pool of blood and excrement, while the intestines lay protruding from the body upon the ground. The head remained intact, with the exception of a deep gash, extending across the cheek and chin, and was that of a fine-looking man of about twenty-eight years of age, with long, dark-brown hair, side whiskers and eyes of light blue. About thirty-five feet from the boiler, in a cavity in the earth beneath a flywheel of the machinery, were the legs, with a part of the spine hanging to them covered with clots of blood and bearing parts of the intestines. The sole of one of the shoes was blown off.

This man, the fragments of whom lay thus scattered about, was named Frederick Meyer, and his residence is unknown.

At the time of the explosion he was engaged in trimming the boiler for the purpose of soldering on two brass stopcocks.

THE FRAGMENTS OF THE BODY WERE COLLECTED

and carried to the Nineteenth precinct station house, where Coroner Schirmer began an inquest upon them, which at a late hour in the afternoon was adjourned to enable Professor Chandler to inspect the boiler. The remains were then removed by Mr. Morris, an undertaker, to his premises in Eighth avenue.

DAMAGE TO THE BUILDING.

The building was considerably shattered, causing perhaps a damage of from two to four hundred dollars. The pieces of machinery were thrown in every direction, glass was broken and the walls cracked.

THE FIRST ARREST.

Thomas McGinnis, the man who sent the cylinder or boiler to Kerr's shop, was arrested and held to await the examination by Coroner Schirmer.

THE SECOND ARREST.

J. D. Averill resides at 154 East Fifty-third street, and is in the employ of the New York Gas Metre Company, No. 2 Dey street, as superintendent. He was arrested on a charge of homicide, "in not informing French Mayor of the dangerous nature of a gasoline boiler." He was held by Coroner Schirmer in default of $5,000 bail.

THE INQUEST.

John D. Averill, being sworn, says:—I reside at No. 154 East Fifty-third street; am a gas fitter by occupation; about two weeks ago a boiler made of iron was sent to me from the gas works at New Rochelle on trial; I being in want of one for the purpose of storing gasoline; I did not examine the boiler on receiving it but allowed it to remain in a lot of No. 198 East Fifty-third street; on Tuesday last I examined it and found two wooden plugs and an iron one inside; I took one of the wooden plugs and left the rest inside; I examined it to see what the boiler had been used for;

I TAPPED IT OVER,

but nothing came out of it. The iron plug was in good condition. No sediment was in the boiler. By the advice of Mr. Richards I sent the boiler to Mr. McGinnis in Fifth street, near Second avenue, to have two brass cocks put into the boiler. Mr. McGinnis told me he was busy and did not have the taps, so I went to Mr. Thomas Kerr, machinist, at the corner of First avenue and Fifty-fifth street.

MR. KERR'S FOREMAN

said they would put the cocks in. I told him the tank had come from the gas works and I wanted the cocks fixed to hold

GASOLINE.

I was coming up at two o'clock to-day to get the tank, at which time it was to be ready; at twelve o'clock I heard it had exploded; I considered the

BOILER A SAFE ONE

as regards thickness and cocks, one below to draw off water and sediment and the other above for light material; I was not informed what the boiler had been used for; I understood that it was made by Mr. Potter, of Jersey City, about two years ago; I am employed by the New York Gas Saving Metre Company, of No. 2 Dey street; I told Mr. Kerr that it was a gasoline tank.

Thomas McGuinness being sworn, says:—I reside at 334 East Fifty-fifth street; I am in the foundry business in Fifty-fourth street; in the fore part of the week Mr. Averill asked me to put the taps in the boiler, but I was busy and advised him to take it to Mr. Kerr.

A BOILER MAKER'S OPINION.

I have examined the boiler since and consider the break to be a new one, and the part that gave way was sound iron with no flaw in it.

Mr. Kerr was next examined. In his evidence he said:—Mr. Averill did not tell me that it was a gasoline boiler, but that it was to be used for that purpose; the cocks were to be secured in and then soldered with tin, so as to make it tight; the tank he brought was a common sheet-iron one; this morning I began to tin two cocks for the purpose of soldering them after being secured in, the holes having been drilled the day previous; in proceeding with the work I found it necessary to

HEAT THE TANK

a little to tin it; I heated a piece of iron in the forge and told the deceased, who was in my employ as engineer, to carry out the hot piece of iron and lay it on the holes of the tank; he took the iron, which was red hot, and as soon as he touched the tank with it

AN EXPLOSION

took place, destroying the building and killing Mr. Meyer, whom I found terribly mangled inside the shop; the head and shoulders were ten feet from the boiler, and the lower extremities about forty feet distant; the explosion occurred within eight or nine feet of me; if I had been told that the boiler had been used for gasoline I would not have it within a hundred feet of my shop.

William Murdock, of First avenue, near Fifty-sixth street, the foreman of Kerr's shop, was next examined. He also said that if he had known that the boiler had contained gasoline he would not have allowed it to come into the shop.

Charles W. Kruger, one of Mr. Kerr's apprentices, living at 164 East Fifty-sixth street, was present at the time of the explosion. His story developed nothing new.

THE HISTORY OF THE BOILER.

William A. Covel, of No. 175 Amity street, Brooklyn, testified—I am a gas engineer; the boiler was made eighteen months ago in Jersey City by Berther & Co., gas-meter makers; I saw the boiler there, and I considered its construction first class; I was asked for my opinion; I think it was made of three-eighth inch wrought iron, with riveted joints; I was asked if the boiler was good by the representative of the New Rochelle Gas Company; it was used by them for passing gas through; I saw it at New Rochelle about a year ago, and it then contained gasoline; the boiler has not been used for a year.

POLICE "BREAKS."

The Commissioners yesterday tried about fifty offending policemen for various offences. Three were stripped of their shields in open court and dismissed the force. Terrence O'Brien, of the Twenty-first precinct, was the first one decapitated. It appeared that he left his post to buy a bottle of gin for a man who did not wish to enter the saloon. Brassell, of the Sixth precinct, who has been on the force four months, and was convicted of being so grossly drunk an hour after going out on post that it required four policemen to carry him in, was the second victim. The third, McCutcheon, of the Fourteenth, was charged with stealing a pair of gloves from a fifteenth amendment named Huff. Huff swore that while passing through Grand street McCutcheon met him, said, "These gloves are too good for a nigger," took them and gave him his old ones in lieu thereof. Captain Walsh made himself busy in securing the officer's disgrace. McCutcheon's defence was that he took the gloves merely as a lark and intended to return them. The Board, however did not believe him, and sent him out of the room shieldless.

RAILLERY ON SUNDAY.

Judge Teese, of Newark, on Sunday Horse Cars.

In the case of the State of New Jersey vs. Rush Moore, involving the right of the Newark, Bloomfield and Montclair horse cars to run on Sunday, arguments were heard recently before Judge Frederick H. Teese, of the Essex Common Pleas. His Honor reversed the decision of the Justices' Court and ordered penalties and costs returned to defendant. The Judge said he would at some future day reduce his opinion on the general question to writing if counsel so desired. As a general thing he agreed with Judge Reed, of Pennsylvania, that the running of the cars on Sunday became a necessity from the altered condition of our circumstances; and that the stage law of 1846 would hardly apply to Sunday horse cars, which were not then in existence, and therefore could not have been contemplated when the law for suppressing vice and immorality was passed by the Legislature.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

Woman's Suffrage the Panacea of Her Wrongs—No More Money for Chassepots and Needle Guns—A Hint for Wendell Phillips—Adam and Eve—The Fallen Women Who Walk Our Streets.

A goodly number of ladies, representing what the ill-natured world call the strong-minded portion of the fair sex, assembled yesterday afternoon at the room of the New York Woman's Suffrage Association to give vent to the grievances that lay uppermost on their minds and to clamor for woman's "rights" and the redress of woman's wrongs. As a matter of course the shafts of their ire were directed against man—that monster of iniquity—and his wicked and selfish course was exposed in the forcible speeches delivered by several of the ladies. Nor did Wendell Phillips, the apostle of woman's rights, escape unscathed; for

HIS LACK OF ENERGY

in the defence of woman's cause was severely commented upon by one of the lady speakers. If Bill Shakespeare had been present at this rare meeting he would have been inclined to repeat the remark put into the mouth of Benedict:—

I wish my horse had the speed of your tongue and so good a contriver.

It is, however, fair to state that even that hardened case of the masculine gender found champions among the fair dames present, who took it upon themselves to

SHIELD HIS BATTERED REPUTATION

from the furious assaults made upon it. The meeting was called to order by Mrs. Charlotte B. Wilbour, vice president of the association. The secretary, Mrs. Abbey Crosby, read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved. At the suggestion of Dr. Frederick R. Marvin, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, Mrs. Dr. Hallock took the floor and addressed the meeting as follows:—

Comparing herself to

AN OVERCHARGED ELECTRIC BATTERY,

she said—I came across an article in one of the daily New York journals, entitled "Peace Pipers," stating that it was natural for nations when they get prosperous to pick quarrels with other nations, in order to let off the surplus steam. Showing this to my better half, or, rather,

MY OTHER HALF,

(Voices—"Equally good!") I could scarcely express my indignation. If the thrifty housewives who add to the prosperity of nations had a voice in the matter men would not spend their surplus money for needle guns and Chassepots. It has been said that a woman should not vote because she can't fight. Now this is the very reason why she is more entitled to it than man.

In alluding to the present war in Europe she said:—Newspapers report the big battles and the doings of Napoleon and Bazaine, but they do not mention the rapes and outrages committed on women, which are

THE TRIMMINGS OF WAR.

In the course of her remarks about the social evil she gave vent to the following strong expressions:—Women's poverty consents to many things. I wish the streets were lined with the dead bodies of these fallen women that man should open his eyes to the social evil and see the enormity of his offence. I have no objection to man if he will not go out of his sphere. I want man to be more manly and woman more womanly. I do not mean to talk woman's rights. I have a new platform, which is—woman's duties. If woman would do her duty she would have her rights. In alluding to the laws that have been passed at St. Louis to abate the social evil she said:—Women should not allow men to take this subject into their hands. When a man talks about

STEMMING THE SOCIAL EVIL,

I turn my back on him; he has no business to touch this subject. Women should not permit men even to open their lips about the degradation of their fallen sisters. I hope some political party will unite upon one platform, and that is woman's suffrage. If Mr. Wendell Philips will waste his time upon other question, and not take hold of this all-important one he may retire into private life. The live question of the day is woman. I do not wish to attack men. I only want to say that

WOMEN WHO SIN AGAINST MORAL LAWS

are no worse than men who do the same, though the degradation of the former may seem much greater. Women have a loftier standard of morality, because there is something of the Divine Spirit engrafted in their nature. God gave Eve to Adam because Adam could not get into heaven without the spiritualistic aid of women. A bad woman is a fallen angel. She may be worse than a bad man, because she falls from a greater height. The speaker concluded her harangue by apologizing for the impassionate manner of her remarks, saying that she was born under a Southern sky and her feelings on this subject were "too many for her."

Mrs. Seacore then vented her feelings by a brief discourse upon the same subject, after which Mrs. Somerby, M. D., spoke about the measures needed to aid the

PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT OF YOUNG WOMEN.

She said:—The women of this city have grown indolent; many would rather be idle and have their expenses paid by licentious men than work for a living. She objected to Mrs. Hallock's remarks because she thought they were somewhat one sided, and she did not like

RUNNING MEN DOWN.

Mrs. Dr. Martin then arose and said that the instrument of suffrage is needed to remove women's wrongs.

At the suggestion of Mrs. Dr. Somerby the following members were appointed to attend as delegates the peace meeting, which will take place on the 23d instant:—Mrs. Blake, Mrs. Hallock, Mrs. Seacore, Mrs. Crosby, Mrs. Poole, Dr. Holland, Dr. Hallock, Mrs. Somerby, Mrs. Wilbour. After which Mrs. Devereux Blake made a very clever speech about the indolence of the women of the day.

At this stage of the proceedings Dr. Hallock, a benevolent old man, took the chair and delivered a brief discourse. The meeting then adjourned.

TANNHAUSER.

The Operatic Kicking Scrape—The Other Side of the Lichtmay-Krause-"Long-Toed-Shoes" Difficulty.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The statements in yesterday's HERALD concerning an alleged disgraceful kicking scene said to have occurred between two prominent *prime donne* of the German Stadt theatre, during a recent performance of the opera of "Tannhauser" on that stage, are so one-sided that it may be proper to give the public in the following the other side of the story. People interested in the matter will find an impartial statement of the whole occurrence published in the (German) *New Yorker Demokrat* of yesterday. While it is true that there have been quarrels between Mme. Lichtmay and Miss Krause since their arrival from Germany in this city, the first named lady never disgraced herself and the stage so much as to show her animosity towards her young and fair opponent by kicking the same vigorously with her "long toed shoes," which she wore on that occasion, so that the poor victim of this open breach of peace was ever since confined to her bed. It can be proved by thousands of trustworthy people and good citizens that the whole of this shameful story told by Miss Krause, and launched into publicity by a so-called General and ardent adorer of the alleged poor victim of the *prima donna*, "kicking mania," is altogether nothing but a maliciously invented piece of blackguardism. The four pages, one of which was Miss Krause's, had in their parts of the grand piece no "stanzas" at all, as alleged in yesterday's papers, and Miss Krause withdrew from the stage after she had delivered a certain missive to the "Landgrafin" (Mme. Lichtmay) as sound and lively as a fish going to swim in the water. Miss Krause has attended since that time several balls, which is proof enough of her not having received any injury whatever.

IMPARTIAL OBSERVER.

FEMMES D'INDUSTRIE.

Capture of Two Gorgeously Arrayed "Lady" Shoplifters in Newark.

Yesterday information was received at the Newark police headquarters that a robbery had been perpetrated in the dry goods store of Hamilton & Company, on Broad street, corner of Bank. A valuable Paisley shawl had disappeared simultaneously with a couple of elegantly dressed ladies who had been looking at goods in the store. Detective Haggerty was at once despatched to inquire into the matter. Passing down Centre street, near the depot, he observed a couple of females, gotten up in the matter of toilets most elaborately,

DROP INTO A LAGER BEER SALOON.

Considering that this was a decidedly unladylike procedure—one that did not at all accord with their appearance and fine clothes—the detectives put after them; he smelled a huge sized mouse, to use an expressive slangism. "I want you gals to take a walk with me," said Bob. "We want you to take a drink with us," was the response. The three then proceeded to the station house, where the "ladies" gave their names as Ann Waters, spinster, twenty years of age, of No. 96 Twenty-eighth street, New York city, and Mary A. Hogan, of Sixth avenue. One was dressed in a black silk flounced dress, diamond jewelry and a

WEALTH OF SPLENDID DARK BROWN HAIR.

This was Ann Waters. Mary wore a pretty plaid dress and was otherwise adorned *à la mode*. Neither is absolutely handsome, but both are quite prepossessing, Ann being the best looking of the two. She is plump and fair-skinned. On searching Mary a large pocket was discovered, in which was a piece of handsome black thread lace worth seventy-five dollars, Hamilton's shawl, worth fifty dollars, and some other articles. *En route* to the station one of them dropped

A FINE FUR COLLAR.

The shawl and lace have been identified, and there is every reason to believe that the pair are old hands in the shoplifting business. They seem to know every officer in New York. Last night they modestly requested the Police Clerk, George Gray, to purchase for them a bottle of Heidsick, a bundle of cigarettes and other such like dainties. It is likely they now very much regret having crossed over to unsophisticated Jersey.

LIBRE CUBA.

Arrest of the Minister of the Provisional Government of Cuba.

Señor Ruez Indicted for Violation of the Neutrality Laws—He Surrenders Himself to the Federal Authorities—He is Held in $10,000 Bail—His Exposition of the Case.

A few days ago the United States Grand Jury found indictments against General Thomas Jordan, an active sympathizer with the Cuban cause, and Señor Ruez, the Cuban Ambassador at Washington. On Tuesday last General Jordan was arrested and held in $10,000 bail. Although the federal authorities maintained the strictest secrecy as to the names of the other parties indicted, rumors spread far and wide that Señor Ruez was the most prominent among them and the man next most likely to be caged. These rumors reached the ears of the Señor, who, being then in Washington, after consultation with his lawyer, resolved to set out for this city. On his arrival he put himself at once in communication with the authorities here, and ascertained from them—a matter in which he was in doubt—that he was the man of whom they were in quest. On appearing before Commissioner Shields yesterday morning, and giving his name, the Commissioner affirmed the charge which had reached the Señor's ears, and demanded bail in the sum of $10,000. Bondsmen for the sum were on hand in the persons of Messrs. Gross and Pond, friends of the accused, and the Commissioner fixed the last Monday in February as the day for the examination.

During an interview with the representative of the HERALD Señor Ruez admitted that his sympathy was warmly enlisted with his struggling countrymen, and that he had endeavored to procure the moral support of the United States; but denied all guilt of the charge preferred against him in the indictment—of a violation of the neutrality law. He said it was alleged against him that he and General Jordan were the projectors of an expedition designed to sail for Cuba on the 22d of last October; but so far from that being true he was not in New York at the time the organization of this expedition was said to have been made, neither was he acquainted with General Jordan beyond knowing him by sight. The Señor characterized the whole charge as malicious and groundless, and complained bitterly of the United States law, which permitted the federal authorities to arrest and imprison a citizen, without affording him a chance of redress, if his liberty should be wrongfully and unwarrantably taken from him.

Señor Ruez says, while he is willing to suffer at the hands of his Spanish foes all the punishment and torture decreed to men who struggle for liberty, he feels the iron more particularly enter into his soul when the rivet which strikes home comes from Americans, whom he and all struggling nationalists look to for support in their dreams of liberty. A *libre* Cuba, he says, is but the question of an hour, or of a day, and why the American government, through their agents and officials, should go out of their way to throttle the fresh breathing of Cubans determined to be free is beyond his comprehension. This was not the way the struggling colonists attained their way to independence.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

THE HUMOR OF SYDNEY SMITH.

Lecture by Mr. William Anderson Before the Young Men's Christian Association.

Last evening a very interesting lecture was delivered on the above subject by Mr. William Anderson, before the Young Men's Christian Association, at the western branch, Hudson street. There was a large attendance, and the wit, eloquence and well-pointed observations which throughout marked the discourse were thoroughly appreciated. The President of the association introduced the lecturer, who commenced by giving a biographical sketch of Sydney Smith, and said that it was not his intention to present him on that occasion as the popular London preacher, the brilliant essayist or the elequent advocate of social reform, but to introduce him as the genial humorist and man of society. After quoting Smith's ideas of the effect of wit and humor upon character and disposition, Mr. Anderson remarked that those who had familiarized themselves with the writings of the

"WITTIEST ENGLISHMAN OF THE CENTURY"

could not fail to notice the important part which the alimentive faculty played in influencing his mental powers. While he did not affirm that the witty parson was a glutton, he presented a number of apt quotations to establish the assertion that some of Smith's most humorous sayings were tinged with his predominant love of the pleasures of the table; for in an hour of fancy Sydney declared that his idea of heaven was eating *foie gras* to the sound of trumpets. Among the notable passages from Smith's voluminous writings that were quoted in the first part of the lecture was the advice he gave to Mrs. Meynell to take more care of her choice geraniums and not let the pigs in upon them; for although

GERANIUM-FED BACON

was of a beautiful color, it took 100 many plants to fatten one pig; his definition of real piety and attachment to the Church, which was sending strawberries to a clergyman, and his genial note to a grandchild for mulling him a letter over weight, wherein he threatens to pull all the plums out of her puddings and to undress her dolls and steal their under petticoats. The lecturer then invited his audience to accompany Sidney Smith to the dinner tables of the *bon ton* of the British metropolis, and to listen to some of the words of wit and wisdom which fell from the lips of the great humorist. For over an hour Mr. Anderson recited choice selections of the humor of Smith, which the student of his works is conversant with, in such an animated strain as showed his hearty appreciation of the brilliant wit that sparkled in every sentence. We note, particularly, the scene that took place at a dinner party where Sir James Mackintosh and Sydney Smith succeeded in making a raw Scotch ensign believe that the latter was the great "Sur Sudney," and the occasion where Sydney Smith bursts into uproarious laughter upon learning that a young Scotchman was going to marry

AN IRISH WIDOW OF HUGE DIMENSIONS.

"Going to marry her?" he exclaimed. "You mean a part of her; he could not marry her all himself. It would be a case, not of bigamy, but trigamy. There is enough of her to furnish wives for the whole parish. One man marry her? It is monstrous! You might people a colony with her; or give an assembly with her; or, perhaps, take your morning walk round her, always provided there were frequent resting places, and you were in good health. I once was rash enough to try walking round her before breakfast, but only got half way and gave it up exhausted. Or you might read the riot act and disperse her; in short, you might do anything with her but marry her."

The lecturer then, by way of practical improvement, quoted Smith's truthful remark that digestion was the great secret of life, and that character, talents and virtues were powerfully affected by

PIE CRUST AND RICH SOUPS.

A number of Sydney's idiosyncracies were enumerated, and Mr. Anderson concluded his entertaining paper by asking his hearers to peep over Smith's shoulder for a few moments while he communed, pen in hand, with Jeffrey and other intimate correspondents, and to embody in their lives this bit of Smith's philosophy:—"If it be my lot to crawl I will crawl contentedly; if to fly, I will fly with alacrity; but as long as I can possibly avoid it I will never be unhappy. If, with a pleasant wife, three children, a good house and farm, many books and a host of true friends, I cannot be happy I am a very silly, foolish fellow."

ASSASSINATION OF LINCOLN.

John H. Surratt at the Cooper Institute.

An audience numbering some 300 people assembled last evening at the Cooper Institute to hear John H. Surratt lecture on his trial for and subsequent acquittal of the assassination of President Lincoln.

So small a number gathered together in so large a hall reminded us of Captain Mayne Reid's oft repeated descriptions of an oasis in a prairie. Whether they were the wonted "deadheads" that appertain to newly started lecturers who embrace their calling from "pecuniary motives solely" rather than from possessing any fitness for their business, it is difficult to say; but, with some few exceptions, they (the audience) were undoubtedly enthusiastic admirers of John H. Surratt or John H. Surratt's lecture.

As Mr. Surratt's lecture, as delivered by him at Rockville, Maryland, has been already given at length in these columns, it need not here be repeated. Suffice it to say that it was dull, stupid and uninteresting to a degree.

It reminded one more of a schoolboy repeating his lesson, rather imperfectly committed to memory, than will, perhaps, even the irrepressible George Francis Train.

Of interruptions there were not a few. The lecturer becoming very severe on Mr. Louis J. Weichman, a bald-headed gentleman rose from his seat and, in a very excited manner and with a very gruff voice, professed himself entirely anxious to know who the said Louis J. Weichman was, where he resided, &c. Of course the impatient audience called him to order, and called on Mr. Surratt to proceed.

"Go on! Go on!" was the cry from the two hundred and fifty "deadheads," and go on Mr. Surratt did, until he arrived at the last page and line of the manuscript on the desk before him. Some two or three others, no doubt, emulous of the "bald-headed," who hungered for information, made feeble inquiries; and, although they failed to elicit anything that was not down on the manuscript, they managed to relieve somewhat the monotony of the lecture, or explanation, or whatever Mr. Surratt chooses to call this hash of his, on what is to all a disagreeable and painful subject.

YACHTING.

Another Addition to the New York Yacht Club.

The schooner yacht Sunshine was launched Saturday, November 12, from the yard of her builders, Hillman, Streeker & Byerby, at Kensington. She was modelled by James Fenulmere, of Burlington, N. J., after Mr. Macalester's famous yacht Glengary. She was built for General E. B. Grubb, of Burlington; is 45 feet keel, 50 feet over all, 15 feet 5 inches beam, 5 feet depth of hold; foremast, 55 feet; mainmast, 57 feet; topmast, 25 feet; bowsprit, 14 feet outboard. She started down the bay Tuesday, November 15, on her trial trip, and returned Wednesday, November 23, having been out in the gale of Monday night and Tuesday. Captain Macalester says she exceeds their best expectations in regard to speed and weatherly qualities, and, as the General is a member of the New York Yacht Club, she will no doubt give some of her larger opponents a lively shaking up during the coming season. We congratulate him on having procured so fine a yacht.

REVENUE ROBBERY.

Emigrants Engaged in Cheating the Customs—Seizure of Smuggled Silks and Satins—Capture of Contraband Chests.

For some time past the Custom House authorities have been aware of the fact that large quantities of silks and Lyons velvets were being smuggled across the channel from France to Ireland, mainly to Belfast and the Northern ports. The goods were there safely stored until emigrants could be found by whom to send the cloth to New York. The mode of operation was as follows:—A large trunk manufacturer, whose name is said to be Downs, furnished boxes for emigrants at reduced prices. These boxes, or chests, were of the most substantial manufacture, and contained

FALSE BOTTOMS.

Between the false and real bottoms the silks and velvets were hidden and smuggled into New York. The emigrants were recommended to go to certain boarding houses on West street, and when they arrived there with their boxes it was a simple matter to remove the smuggled goods and replace the false bottoms. The goods were then removed to two wholesale houses on Broadway, who were thus enabled to sell

FINE SILKS AND VELVETS AT A LOW FIGURE,

very much under the market prices. So common had this mode of evading the custom authorities become that it is probable that hardly a vessel left the northern parts of Ireland without some of the ingeniously constructed chests aboard. It is estimated that the loss to the United States government by this fraudulent evasion of customs will aggregate nearly $250,000 in gold. By some means the secret leaked out and came to the ears of the authorities, who immediately instituted a

VIGOROUS EXAMINATION OF EMIGRANTS' BOXES

on all vessels arriving at Castle Garden. The search has been successful. Yesterday morning three of the attachés of the Custom House found a chest containing silks and velvets, valued at $6,000, at a boarding house on West street. So neatly had the box been constructed that it passed the officers at Castle Garden without suspicion as to its contents. Many boxes similar to the one seized have been sent to Baltimore by the smugglers, and the Custom House authorities in that city have been notified of the fact by the New York officials.

The silks and velvets seized in West street have been removed to the Seizure Department.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises....... 7 14 | Moon rises...eve 6 50
Sun sets........ 4 32 | High water.morn 9 47

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Manhattan	Dec 10	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Pereire	Dec 10	Havre	58 Broadway.
City of Wash'n.	Dec 10	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
India	Dec 10	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
France	Dec 10	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
America	Dec 10	Bremen	68 Broad street.
City of Halif'x	Dec 13	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Minnesota	Dec 14	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Weser	Dec 17	Bremen	68 Broad street.
Wyoming	Dec 17	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Columbia	Dec 17	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Italy	Dec 17	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
City of Paris	Dec 17	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Iowa	Dec 21	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Idaho	Dec 21	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Lafayette	Dec 24	Havre	58 Broadway.
City of London	Dec 24	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Europa	Dec 24	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Cork	Dec 27	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Nevada	Dec 28	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Tyrian	Dec 28	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Caledonia	Dec 31	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Brook'n	Dec 31	Liverpool	15 Broadway.

PORT OF NEW YORK, DECEMBER 9, 1870.

CLEARED.

Steamship Virginia (Br), Sumner, London—National Steamship Co.
Steamship Manhattan (Br), Forsyth, Liverpool—Williams & Guion.
Steamship Cleopatra, Phillips, Havana—F Alexandre & Sons.
Steamship Ashland, Ingram, Charleston—Henry R Morgan & Co.
Steamship Volunteer, Jones, Wilmington, NC—Lorillard Steamship Co.
Ship Shakspeare, Soule, Bristol, E—E E Morgan's Sons.
Ship Ada (Dutch), Wieringa, Rotterdam—Funch, Edye & Co.
Ship Zimi (Br), Cawley, Antwerp—Funch, Edye & Co.
Bark John H Pearson, Taylor, Trieste—Moss & Ward.
Brig Rhone (Br), McDougal, Bilboa—J F Whitney & Co.
Brig Spring Bird (Br), Thomas, Rio Janeiro—Peniston & Co.
Brig Henry H Seavey, Lee, Rio Grande do Sul—J H Winchester.
Brig Angostura (NG), Rausch, Ciudad Bolivar—Pavenstadt & Co.
Schr Paul Seavey, Lowell, Pernambuco—L E Amsinck & Co.
Schr Nymph, Ekerman, Belize via Truxillo—J Lengycraft & Co.
Schr Lettie Linwood, Eldridge, Truxillo—G Wessels.
Schr Samuel E Fabens, Crocker, St Pierre—H A Vatable & Son.
Schr Florence I Lockwood, St John, St Thomas—Henderson & Co.
Schr Mary Edward, Greenleaf, Nassau—J V Haviland.
Schr Susan Vittery, Cole, St Johns, NF—Geo F Bulley & Co.
Schr J S Ingraham, Packard, New Orleans—N H Brigham.
Schr Edgewood, Derrickson, Georgetown, SC, and Port Bluff—E D Hurlbut & Co.
Schr Clara, Dennis, Alexandria—Baker & Dayton.
Schr J P Robinson, Harding, Baltimore—W Chalmers.
Schr Sam Sisler, Brockway, Middletown—Rackett & Bro.
Schr Iris, Griffin, Bridgeport—J A Coddingham.
Steamer Elizabeth, Chadill, Baltimore.
Steamer A C Stimers, Davis, Philadelphia.
Steamer Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia.
Steamer Tacony, Nichols, Philadelphia.
Steamer Monitor, Jones, Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Wyoming (Br, new), Whineray, Liverpool Nov 25, via Queenstown 26, with mdse and 45 passengers, to Williams & Guion.

Steamship Silesia (N G), Trautmann, Hamburg, Nov 27, 6 PM, with mdse and 563 passengers, to Kunhardt & Co. Had strong SW winds throughout; 5th inst, 10:30 PM, lat 45 46, lon 54 54, passed a steamer of the Anchor line, bound W.

Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah Dec 6, at 6 PM, with mdse and passengers, to Murray, Ferris & Co. Had strong northerly winds from Hatteras.

Steamship Charleston, Berry, Charleston 56 hours, with mdse and passengers, to H R Morgan & Co.

Steamship Saratoga, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Geo B Upton, Roberts, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse, to Washington & Co.

Steamship E C Knight, Johnson, Georgetown, DC, 45 hours, with mdse, to G B Merrick.

Steamship W P Clyde, Sherwood, Philadelphia, with mdse, to J Lorillard.

Ship John Allen (Br), Horne, Madras July 11, Conconada 18th and Masulipatam Aug 27, with mdse, to Baker Bros. Passed Cape of Good Hope Oct 13 and crossed the Equator Nov 6, in lon 25. Sept 25, off the Island of Bourbon, spoke whaling bark Atlantic (of New Bedford), Crowe, with 1,150 bbls oil, cruising. Nov 1, off Ascension, spoke ship Rosalin Castle, from Singapore for London.

Bark Rasoer (Nor), Pedersen, Genoa 59 days, with mdse to Phillips & Son—vessel to French, Edge & Co. Passed Gibraltar Oct 29; had moderate weather.

Brig Amelia Emma (of Searsport), Carlon, Rio Janeiro, 52 days, via Delaware Breakwater, Dec 8, with coffee, to Wright, Brown & Co; vessel to Walsh, Field & Way. Crossed the Equator Oct 28, in lon 37; had fine weather up to lat 30 N; since then strong westerly gales.

Brig Wider (Nor), Eckmann, Rio Janeiro 52 days, with rosewood to J L Phipps Bros—vessel to order. Crossed the Equator Nov 9 in lon 32; had fine weather.

Brig E C Redman (of Bangor), Redman, East Harbor, T I, 10 days, via Delaware Breakwater, Dec 8, with salt, to J H Winchester; vessel to Miller & Haughton.

Brig St John the Baptist (Br), Le Blanc, Sydney, CB, 21 days, with coal, to C B Swaine & Son. Had strong westerly gales the entire passage.

Schr Florence Shay (of Brookhaven), Hulse, Liverpool, 37 days, with mdse, to Nesmith & Sons; vessel to J H Winchester. Has been 20 days west of the Banks, with heavy westerly gales; lost spencer and damaged other sails.

Schr L C Hallock, Lee, Virginia.
Schr Moderator, Rulon, Virginia.
Schr W H Rutan, Decker, Virginia.
Schr John Forsyth, Sumner, Virginia.
Schr Wm Henry, Van Hame, Virginia.
Schr J G Stevenson, Brown, Virginia.
Schr Samuel Warren, Smith, Delaware.
Schr Henry Finch, Bunnell, Alexandria.
Schr Maria Pierson, Grant, Alexandria.
Schr J E Willetts, Bayles, Alexandria.
Schr Belle Halliday, Mills, Georgetown, DC.
Schr Lizzie W Harmum, Rich, Newcastle, Del.
Schr M V Cook, Valkenberg, Philadelphia for Providence.
Schr Fannie Hamner, Brooks, Philadelphia for Pawtucket.
Schr E A Safford, Powers, Philadelphia for Providence.
Schr J J Worthington, Young, Philadelphia for Providence.
Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, Philadelphia for New Bedford.
Schr G W Pratt, Nickerson, Philadelphia for Boston.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Brig Nellie Ware, Ware, Marseilles for New York (before reported at anchor at North Brothers), was towed to the city Dec 9.

Brig Marshal Dutch, Turner, Greenport for New York, in ballast, to master.
Schr America (Br), Patten, Canning, NS, 9 days, for New York, with potatoes, to H M Duryea—vessel to D R De Wolf & Co.
Schr J W Maitland, Clark, Calais for New York, 7 days, with lumber, to Jed Frye & Co.
Schr Frederick P Frye, Winterport, Me, for New York, with lumber, to master.
Schr Alice Oakes, Marsden, Gardiner for New York, 6 days, with lumber, to John Boynton, Sons & Co.
Schr Mary Brewer, Peace, Rockland for New York, with lime, to J V Haviland. Capt reports while passing Cape Cod found the lime in the hold to be on fire, caused from the water in the bilge; put into Edgartown to smother the fire; succeeded in doing so. Capt thinks about 30 to 40 bbls have been spoiled.
Schr Flight, Crowell, Gloucester for New York, with fish, to E T Lewis.
Schr Searsville, Chase, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr Edith May, Higgens, Wellfleet for New York.
Schr Benjamin E Crocker, Harding, Provincetown for Baltimore.
Schr Island Belle, Pierce, Vinalhaven for New York, 6 days, with granite, to New York Bridge Co.
Schr White Sea, Jones, Vinalhaven for New York, with granite, to New York Bridge Co.
Schr Elizabeth English, Crowell, Lanescove for New York.
Schr Entyre, Kenear, Providence for New York.
Schr Lady Ellen, Sampson, Providence for Philadelphia.
Schr M A Tredmore, Hart, Providence for Elizabethport.
Schr John Warren, McGarr, Providence for Elizabethport.
Schr J R Young, Barrett, Providence for Elizabethport.
Schr D G Floyd, Clifford, Providence for New York.
Schr John Crockford, Hatch, Providence for Elizabethport.
Schr Fleetwing, Nash, Providence for New York.
Schr D A Berry, Walters, Providence for New York.
Schr John Gould, Mosher, Providence for Albany.
Schr Foam, Human, Providence for Trenton.
Schr Ella H Trefethen, Emmons, Newport for Virginia.
Schr Transit, Brackett, Newport for New York.
Schr Geo F Brown, Gedney, Norwich for Elizabethport.
Schr Jacob Raymond, Anderson, New London for New York.
Schr Robert T Smith, Batsden, Portland, Ct, for New York.
Schr George Gillum, Murray, Portland, Ct, for New York.
Schr Gale, Shropshire, Portland, Ct, for New York.
Schr Geo A Twibell, Longberry, Portland, Ct, for New York.
Schr E F Meany, Lewis, Portland, Ct, for New York.
Schr E G Russel, Rankin, Portland, Ct, for New York.
Schr James Magee, Magee, Derby for Amboy.
Schr Frances French, Throgmorton, Fairhaven for Virginia.
Schr Richard Morrill, McCarthey, Greenwich for New York.
Schr Ann Dole, Dixon, East Greenwich for New York.
Schr Elias Runion, Campel, New Haven for New Brunswick.
Schr Baltimore, Lauritz, New Haven for Amboy.
Schr James Diverty, Carrel, New Haven for Amboy.
Schr Maggie Vandusen, Tompkins, New Haven for Philadelphia.
Schr James Jones, Jones, New Haven for Baltimore.
Schr James, Selser, New Haven for New Brunswick.
Schr Kate J Hoyt, Parker, New Haven for Georgetown, DC.
Schr M L Wedmore, Perry, New Haven for Virginia.
Schr S Aplegate, Sears, Bridgeport for Elizabethport.
Schr Sarah Jane, Fordham, Bridgeport for Amboy.
Schr Josephine, Baylis, Bridgeport for Elizabethport.
Schr Maria Hearn, Morrill, Stamford for Elizabethport.
Schr Liberty, Johnson, Norwalk for Elizabethport.
Schr Hester, Davis, Portchester for New York.

At anchor off Whitestone:—
Bark Stagg (Br), Wilson, from Sidney, CB, for New York, with coal, to Manhattan Gas Co.

At anchor in Flushing Bay:—
Brig Attie Durkee (Br), Murphy, from Boston for New York, in ballast, to Boyd & Hincken.
Schr Kate Foster, Harding, from Millbridge for New York, with lumber, to Simpson & Clapp.
Schr Uncas, Morgan, from Bridgeport for New York.
Schr Cornelia, Chase, from Fall River for New York.

BOUND EAST.

Brig C Morris (Br), Morris, New York for Windsor, NS.
Schr L A Babcock, Lane, Philadelphia for Boston.
Schr A C Noyes, Baker, Port Johnson for Providence.
Schr Old Zack, Beebe, Elizabethport for New Haven.
Schr North Pacific, Eaton, Elizabethport for Providence.
Schr R J Mercer, Tribble, Elizabethport for Providence.
Schr Hattie Collins, Mayo, Elizabethport for Hartford.
Schr Cora Linn, Walker, Elizabethport for Norwalk.
Schr J G Pierson, Farris, Elizabethport for Stamford.
Schr Ontario, Barber, Elizabethport for Providence.
Schr Nellie Treat, Trim, Elizabethport for Portland.
Schr S J Lindsey, Crockett, New York for Boston.
Schr Tanner, Veazil, New York for Fall River.
Schr Henry Lennel, Jarvis, New York for New Haven.

Wind at sunset NW.

Shipping Notes.

Since last report there have arrived from points on the Hudson and Western canals the following barges and canal boats:—By towboat Niagara—Barges R E Wlone, Priam, H N Conklin, J Cogswell, Icelander, No 19, Seymour; canal boats Idaho, Harbinger, C M C, G Lewis, Ketchum, Live Oak, Universe, Troy, Julia.

Marine Disasters.

SHIP MARTHA BOWKER, from Philadelphia for Bremen, still remains (Dec 9, 3 PM) aground at the mouth of the Schuylkill river, and it is thought part of her cargo will have to be discharged before she can be got off.

SHIP OCEAN WAVE—Advices from Nassau via Havana, says that ship Ocean Wave (Br), from New Orleans (Nov 6) for Liverpool, had been abandoned; crew and cargo saved, and taken to Nassau. No other particulars. The O W was 853 tons register, built at St Martins, NB, in 1856, and hailed from St John, NB. She had a cargo of 1,203 bales cotton, 7 do cotton in seed, 938 kegs oilcake, 10,612 sacks cotton seed and 6,903 staves.

BARK CORRENIE DU CANADA (Fr), from Quebec for Queenstown, before reported ashore at Isle aux Coudres, condemned, stripped and stated to be a total wreck, was got off 6th inst and towed up to Quebec. She appears to have sustained little or no injury in hull and makes no water. She has been docked for the winter.

BARK MANITON, North, from Arecibo, PR, at Baltimore Dec 8, reports having encountered on the passage a severe gale from the eastward, during which had bulwarks stove and decks swept.

BRIG WILD HUNTER, from London, at Halifax, NS, Dec 8, experienced very heavy weather and had to throw overboard part of cargo; lost sails and sustained other damage.

SCHR FLORENCE, Joselyn, from San Francisco, at Casper Creek, Cal, night of 26th ult, parted moorings and was driven ashore; vessel and cargo a total loss. The Florence was built at New Haven, Conn, in 1855, registered 149 tons, and was owned by J G Jackson, of San Francisco.

SCHR D V STREAKER, from Richmond, at Savannah Dec 8, picked up on the 25th ult, between Hatteras and Frying Pan Shoals, four bales upland cotton, mark obliterated; Nov 30 and Dec 1, lost deck stove and jibboom sprung.

SCHR ROXIE I CONNOR, from Delaware, with grain, was capsized by a sudden squall in the Delaware, opposite Pine street wharf, Philadelphia, afternoon Dec 8. She filled and sunk until only a small portion of her masts was above water, in which condition she was towed into Pine street wharf.

SCHR SARAH L RUSSELL, from Philadelphia, at Savannah Dec 6, lost the greater part of deck load, consisting of coal, in a gale off Hatteras.

SCHR DANIEL MORRIS, of New Haven, from Elizabethport for Providence, with a cargo of coal, before reported ashore and full of water on the rocks off the east end of Fisher's Island, was got off on Monday last by Noank, Ct, parties, at a salvage of 50 per cent on vessel and cargo. She was taken into Noank. All the coal has been saved.

SCHR PEARL, Smith, Calais for New York, before reported at Holmes' Hole repairing, sailed for destination evening 7th.

SCHR CHILON, Lee, Rockland for Washington, DC, in getting under way from Holmes' Hole, Dec 7, collided with the schr R E Pecker, Amesbury, Ragged Island for Boston, and lost jibboom.

SCHR LADY ELLEN, Sampson, from Providence for Philadelphia, before reported on the point of North Brother, was towed off with very slight damage and towed to Hallett's Cove.

STEAMER HELEN AUGUSTA has been at work on schooner Elmer E Hawes, at Harwich, which went ashore at that place some weeks since in a southeast storm. Capt Daggett reports that the E E Hawes is full of water, her keel having twisted out of her, and it will take about four feet more of water to float her. The Helen Augusta had rails and stanchions on port side somewhat damaged by hawser in trying to start her.

BARGE ABRAM W BAILEY, loaded with coal, sunk alongside of Long wharf, New Haven, 3d inst, and now lies under water at high tide, awaiting the action of the insurance companies. The boat and cargo were both insured. The cargo was consigned to Messrs E B Bowns & Co.

THE RELIEF (light vessel), at Newport, RI, which has been upon the ways some time undergoing repairs, is ready for service, but an attempt yesterday to launch her was unsuccessful. The ways are broken on one side, and the aid of screws and the steam buoy-tender are brought into requisition to-day with the prospect of success.

JNO MARSH was the name of the seaman knocked overboard and drowned from the brig Abbie F Larrabee, run into by steamer Old Colony 6th inst, between Hart's Island and Throgg's Point. The A F L has been peculiarly unfortunate. A year ago she was thrown upon her beam ends in a squall in Delaware Bay and filled, drowning her master (Captain Carlisle), his wife and children and several of the crew.

Miscellaneous.

A fleet of schooners was passed Dec 5, at anchor, 18 miles north of Hatteras.

Revenue schr Vigilant, from Boston, which is to take the place of steamer Mahoning, arrived at Portland 7th.

QUICK RUN.—The schr Mary B Harris (clipper), Capt J C Crowley, which arrived at Boston Dec 8 from New York, made the run from Sandy Hook in 39½ hours.

SHIPBUILDING.—At Portsmouth, NH, Mr. William F Fernald, at the old Rayners yard, has a ship on the stocks with the ways under her and nearly ready to launch. Her keel was laid fully two years ago, and she is said to be the only ship on the stocks between Bath and New York. The only other craft now building there is a small schooner at Capt Marcy's yard.

At Digby, NS, there are four large vessels building or under contract; one of 600 tons, by O Raymond; another of 850 tons, by James Jones; a third, of 550 tons, for Churchill & Taylor; and a fourth, of 400 tons, for J O Wade, Esq. At Specht's Cove, J Bingay is preparing to lay the keel of a bark of 600 tons. At Belliveau's Cove, a ship of 1,050 tons is building for D W Levitt, of Yarmouth. At Chicaben, the Messrs. Raymond have in progress a ship of 800 tons, and intend soon to lay the keel of another of similar size, for Viets & Dennis, of Yarmouth. At Little Brook (Clare), a ship of 800 tons is building for Wm Burrill & Sons, and at Meteghan, Mr German has on the stocks a vessel of about 750 tons, intended for Aaron Goudey, of Yarmouth.

LAUNCHED—At Milton, NS, 23d ult, from the shipyard of Mr W A Cann, bark Bachelors, 652 tons register, built by Mr W A Cann for Messrs Hugh Cann, Lyman Cann, B Murphy, Hugh E Cann, W A Cann, Edward Allen and Capt George W Tooker, who is to command her. She is fully iron-kneed, will class 8 years at French Veritas, and hails from Yarmouth.

Whalemen.

A letter from Capt Cottle, of bark Kathleen, of New Bedford, reports her at Singapore Oct 17, with 1,200 bbls sperm and 50 do whale oil. Reports spoke Sept 7, in Molucca passage, bark Sunbeam, Fisher, New Bedford, 1,100 bbls sperm oil.

The only whaler owned in Groton, Ct, the schr Cornelia, 148 tons, has been withdrawn from the business, and is engaged in the oyster trade.

Foreign Ports.

DEMERARA, Nov 19—In port, brigs Lima (Br), Hill, for York, in 2 days; Chesapeake (Br), Doe, for Baltimore, in 5 days, and others as before.

GLASGOW, Dec 8—Arrived, steamship Anglia, Craig, New York.

HONOLULU, Nov 13—Arrived, ship Ceylon, Tilton, Boston, July 25.

HALIFAX, Dec 8—Arrived, schr Wm Parsons, McMillan, Gloucester; 8th, schr Horton, Wallace, New York.

Sailed—Ship Forest Queen, London.

INAGUA, Nov 16—In port, brig Canima, Coombs, for Boston next day.

JACMEL, Nov 12—Arrived, schr H M Simmons, Dyer, Boston.

American Ports.

BOSTON, Dec 8—Arrived, brigs D R Stockwell (of Bangor), Smith, Buenos Ayres via Montevideo; Cygne (Fr), Gatend, St Pierre, Mtq; S D Hart (of Isleboro), Burgess, South Amboy; schrs Mary B Harris, Crowley, Pocasin river via New York; Mary Steele, Higgins, Nansemond; B S Young, Hatch, Tangier; Cora Morrison, Higgins, Tangier; E & L Marts, Marts, Georgetown, DC; R C Thomas, Wooster, Baltimore; Henry Croskey, Potter, Philadelphia; Mary P Hudson, Vaughan, Philadelphia; Viola, Lord, Weehawken; T W Allan, Carter, Hoboken; Mary B Harris, Crowley, New York; William Pope, Sanborn, Machias; Bangor, Jordan, Ellsworth; H W Benedict, Higbee, Gardiner; Magellan, Abbott, Bangor; Ocean Ranger, Clark, do.; Boomer, Sargent, York, Me. Below, a bark (has Howe's rig, is about 300 tons).

Cleared—Schrs Warren Sawyer, Cobb, Alexandria and Washington. Also cleared, steamer Blackstone, Loveland, Baltimore.

Sailed—Wind SE to ENE, steamer Aleppo and passed Cape Cod at 1 PM). Three brigs, unknown, outward bound, remained at anchor in the Roads at sunset.

9th Dec 9—Arrived, steamers Wm Kennedy, Hallett, Baltimore; Saxon, Boggs, Philadelphia; schr Mountain Laurel, Bangor for New York.

Also arrived, bark Acacia, Turks Islands.

BALTIMORE, Dec 8—Arrived, bark Maniton, North, Arecibo, PR; brigs John Wesley, Lord, Demerara; Peri, Perkins, do; schrs Freddie L Porter, Small, Providence; Jamestown, Bennett; Anna D Price, Terry; J J Pharo, Loper, and A B Cassimer, Cranmer, New York.

Arrived up, ship Hoogley, Crowell, from Callao.

Off Swan Point, ship Eliza A Kenney, Kenney, from Callao.

Cleared—Brigs Mary Rice, Pratt, Rio Janeiro; Emma, Belfast, I; schrs D F Keeling, Robinson, Savannah; Mary G Farr, Crowell, Hoboken; M E Amsden, Lavender, ——.

Dec 9—Arrived, steamer McClellan, Howes, Boston; Maryland, Johnson, Charleston.

BRISTOL, Dec 7—Arrived, schr Henry Hobart, Benton, Georgetown, DC.

CHARLESTON, Dec 6—Arrived, steamers Manhattan, Woodhull, New York; Rita (Sp), Riesla, Havana.

Cleared—Barks Emma Parker (Br), Brown, Liverpool; Grace E Cann (Br), Cann, Cork and a market; brig Francisco, Rieva, Barcelona; schr B N Hawkins, Wyatt, New York.

Sailed—Bark Bidwell, Baker, Amsterdam.

DANVERS, Dec 6—Arrived, schrs Anna Myrick, Richards, Newcastle, Del; S C Noyes, Bradley, do via Salem.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec 9—Passed in, bark Preciosa (Sw), Lundgren, Rio Janeiro for Baltimore.

Passed out—Bark Genitoo, for Rio Janeiro; ship Sowamset, for St John, NB; brig Mary Rice, for Rio Janeiro.

GALVESTON, Dec 3—Arrived, bark Pawnee, Hilton, Havana; brig Agiata, Easterman, and E C Terry, Birdsall, New York; schr John H French, Burgess, Boston.

GEORGETOWN, DC, Dec 8—Cleared, schrs Rapidan, Johnson, Norfolk; G S Adams, Baker, Boston; A E Wetmore, Lemon, New York; L B Cowperthwaite, Gardiner, Providence; Jeanie Rosaline, Sooker, Bridgeport; Mary E Simmons, Gandy, New York.

GLOUCESTER, Dec 7—Arrived, schrs Alligator, McGregor, New York for Calais; Hannibal, do for Portsmouth.

HOLMES' HOLE, Dec 7, PM—Sailed, schrs Pearl (having repaired), Chs Shearer, Ed Kidder, Maria Whitney, S L Hart, Victory, Mary J Ward.

Dec 8, AM—Arrived, steamer Leopard, Hughes, Philadelphia for Boston; brigs Monica, Libby, Baltimore for Boston; Mamanida, Spear, do for do; Crescent (Br), Franklin, New York for Halifax; Dominion (Br), White, do for do; Nancy Ross (Br), McLellan, Halifax, NS, for Philadelphia; schrs Vincent White (Br), Roberts, New York for St John, NB; Lamercke (Br), Clark, Providence for do; J R Marshall, Marshal, and Farragut, Howard, Wilmington, DC, for Boston; John McAdam, Willard, and Bertha Souder, Wooster, Baltimore for do; S C Loud, Hall, do for Belfast; Chas A Jones, Griffin, Alexandria for Boston; Alquizar, Thompson, Elizabethport for do; J D Ingraham, Dickinson, Middletown, Conn, for do; Geo Tauiane, Steelman, Philadelphia for Lynn; Frigate Bird (Br), Heweling, St John, NB, for Providence; Alderert Farnham, Boston for Richmond; Emma Linwood, Torteen, and Mary B Dyer, Purvere, Boston for Tangier; J R B Van Duseo, Corson, and Lettie Wells, Wells, do for Philadelphia; M E Femerick, Daisey, Lanesville for do; Gen Sheridan, Stewart, do for do; Barracouta, Cook, Gloucester for Baltimore; Francis Hatch, Bates, Rockland for New York; L G C Wishart, Mason, Spruce Head for do; Rhodella Blew, Haley, Boston for Baltimore; Orion, Osborne, Ellsworth for Rondout; Josie, Look, New York for Machias.

Sailed—Schrs Gen Sheridan, Frigate Bird, Barracouta, Orion.

Schr Chilon in getting under way yesterday came in contact with schr R E Pecke and lost jibboom.

MOBILE, Dec 3—Arrived, steamer Thos Swann, Harden, New York; ship Ronochan, Scott, Liverpool; bark Helen Angier, Staples, Havana; schr Gem, Doane, Key West.

Cleared—Steamship California (Br), Miller, Liverpool; ship Henry Cooke (Br), Sutherland, do; schr Martha Ann (Br), Davis, Ruatan.

MARBLEHEAD, Dec 6—Arrived, schr Saxon, Hatch, Elizabethport.

MARION, Dec 8—Sailed, schr Lamartine, Gurney, New York.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec 5—Cleared, steamer St Mary, Hawthorn, Indianola; ship Westmoreland, Heron, Liverpool; barks Norma (Br), Gilliners, Havana; Renon (Sp), Gariga, Barcelona; Amalia (Sp), Codina, do; brig Palestine (Br), Williams, Falmouth, E.

NEWBERN, NC, Dec 6—Arrived, steamer E S Terry, Benton, New York; schr E B Wharton, Bronsell, do.

NEWBURYPORT, Dec 7—Arrived, brig Yankee Blade, Eakeman, Bucksport; schr Emma D Finney, McQuillen, Philadelphia via New York.

Sailed—Schr Amelia, Post, Philadelphia.

NEW BEDFORD, Dec 8—Arrived, schr Angela, Besse, Wareham for New York.

Cleared—Brig Regina (Br), Rodenhiser, La Have.

NEWPORT, Dec 7—Arrived, schrs Susan & Mary, Kenyon, Somerset for New York; Julia Ann, Wells, and Clarissa Allen, Hale, Providence for do; Phebe & Emma Small, Kelley, do for Tangier, Va.

Sailed, schrs Freddie P Frye, Frye, Winterport for Cardenas; M W Drew, Carter, Bangor for Jacksonville; John Bird, Sleeper, Windsor, NS, for Philadelphia; W R Genn, Small, for New York; Alice Scranton, Avery, for do; Benj T Crocker, Harding, Provincetown for Baltimore; Jonas C Chew, Phillips, Taunton for New York; John Crockford, Hatch, Fall River for do; J H Gould, Mosier, Providence for New York; Ann Dole, Dixon, East Greenwich for do; Ellen Barnes, Ferris, Warren for do; Thomas Borden, Writhington, Fall River for Philadelphia. Also, brig William H Parks, Lampheer, Bangor for Philadelphia; schs Ella Frances, Bulger, Calais for New York; Louisa Frances, Kelley, New Bedford for do. Also, schs Fred Walton, Rich, Buck's Harbor, Me, for New Orleans; L T Knight, Sherman, Bangor for New York; J W Maitland, Clark, Calais for do; Island Belle, Pierce, Vinalhaven for do; Joseph W Fish, Gardner, Calais for New Haven; Harriet Ryan, Wixon, Bangor for do; George B Somes, Pray, do for Philadelphia; Merrill C Hart, Rawley, Boston for Savannah; Malabar, McCarty, Belfast for New York; Kate Grant, Grant, Ellsworth for New Haven; Eagle, Seavey, Bangor for Stonington; Ney, Chase, Fall River for New York; Flight, Crowell, Gloucester for do; Mary Brewer, Pease, Rockland for do; W H DeWitt, Chase, New Bedford for do; Searsville, Chase, Boston for Philadelphia. Also, schr Entire, Kinnear, for Elizabethport.

In port, schrs Ella L Trefethen, Emmons, for New York; Panthea, Hill, Rondout; J F Collins, Gray, for New York; Transit, Racket, Philadelphia.

Returned, schrs Maggie Mulvey, Allen, from Boston for Savannah; Union Flag, Maloney, St George, Me, for Baltimore. Also returned, brig Wm H Parks; schrs Wm H DeWitt, Thos Borden, Kate Grant, Geo B Somers, Ella Francis, Joe W Fish and Merrill C Hart.

Dec 8—Arrived, schrs Rescue, Kelley, Rockport for New York; Glowan, Goldthwaite, Pawtucket for do; Honest Abe, Canary, New Bedford for do; L S Barnes, Coleman, Poughkeepsie for Wareham; N H Hall, Murphy, Rondout for Boston; James H Tripp, Nickerson, New York for Chatham.

Sailed—Schr Lebanoah, Delay, Providence for New York.

NORWICH, Dec 7—Arrived, schrs Oceanus, Avery, Alexandria; J B Cunningham, Kelley, Port Johnson; Ira Bliss, Hudson, Elizabethport; Chief, Champlin, and E S Gildersleeve, from Hoboken.

NEW LONDON, Dec 7—Arrived, schrs Sardinia, Holbrook, Rockland for New York; E M Gildersleeve, Elizabethport for Norwich; Ira Bliss, South Amboy for do; Maria Fleming, Hoboken for Providence.

Sailed—Schrs J H Borden, and Bula Peck, for New York; M A Coombs, for Bridgeport.

PENSACOLA, Nov 30—Arrived, brigs Maria Ferguson (Br), Earl, Matanzas. Nov 1, bark Minnehaha (Br), Skinner, Demarara; 2d, brig Antook, Bryant, New York; schr Early Bird, Eldridge, do.

Dec 1—Cleared, brig William Welsh, Snow, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec 8—Arrived, brigs Sagua, Munday, Sagua; Geo E Prescott, Buckminster, Vinalhaven; Sportsman, Morton, Boston; schrs Alcyone, ——, Portland; L A Danenhower, Green, Boston; S V W Simmons, Williams, Fall River; R J Pickup, Bowen, Georgetown; J H Perry, Kelly, New Bedford; Robin Hood, Adams, Hartford; Reading RR No 48, Little, do.; Raven's Wing, York, do; W A Crocker, Baxter; Mary Weaver, Weaver; H S Brooks, and Northern Light, Ireland, Boston.

Cleared—Bark Alpine (Br), Hines, Savannah; brigs Robin (Br), Douglass, Cardenas; C V Williams, Thompson, Cienfuegos; Grinnan, Freeman, Havana; schrs A F Randolph, Mayers, St John, NB; M M Allen, Lukes, Wilmington, NC; A Woolsy, King, Gloucester; H T Hedges, Franklin; J J Worthington, Brown; M S Cranmer, Hayner, and M V Cook, Falkenburg, Providence; S C Hart, Kelly, New Bedford; W S Doughten, Tatem, Washington; Sarah Clark, Griffin, Newport; G S Edwards, Lee, Lynn; West Wind, Townsend, Providence; R S Dean, Cook, Taunton; Othello, Matthews, Newburyport; M M Merriman, Babbitt, Dighton.

5th—Arrived, brig Mary Hughes, Fowey, E; schr Sabao, New York.

LEWES, Del—At the Breakwater 8th, bark Thomas, from Havana for Philadelphia. Went to sea 8th, brig Julia A Dallock, for Gibraltar; schr Sybil, for Cienfuegos.

PORTLAND, Dec 8—Arrived, brig Chimborazo, Bangor for New York; schrs Georgetta, Edgsworth, for New York; Geo & Emily, Hattie, McIntyre, Gardiner, for New York.

PAWTUCKET, Dec 8—Arrived, schrs J B Allen, Case, Philadelphia; Sarah A Falconer, Wilson, and Cynthia Jane, Gardner, Elizabethport.

Sailed—Schr Senator, Tobias, New York.

PROVIDENCE, Dec 8—Arrived, schrs W G Dearborn, Birch, Georgetown, DC; H J Raymond, Bennett, Alexandria; H T Hedges, Franklin, Alexandria; D S Mershon, Ayers, Philadelphia; Fakir, Hunt, Elizabethport; Gen Knox, Lovell, Albany; Argo, Harding, Chilmark.

Cleared—Schr Osprey (Br), Raymond, St John, NB.

Sailed—Brig Milwaukee, Brown, New York; schrs Humming Bird (Br), Smith, St John, NB; Jas T Weaver, Weaver, Georgetown, DC; Eva Belle, Somers, Georgetown, DC; Josephine, Brown, New York; Brookfield, Crowell, New York; Saratoga, Weeks, New York; Kate Scranton, Palmer, New York; Lottie Beard, Berry, New York; Veranda, Pond, New York; Essex, Handy, New York.

RICHMOND, Dec 7—Arrived, schr Yankee Doodle, Malsbury, New York.

Sailed—Schr Hattie Coombs, Jameson, Fall River.

ROCKLAND, Dec 3—Arrived, schrs L Fish, Willey, Belfast for Wilmington; Billow, Ames, New York.

Sailed 1st, Old Chad, McClintock, Norfolk; Corvo, Pickering, New York; 2d, Snow Squall, Norton, do; Bedabedec, Hix; Justina, Kenniston, New York; G W Glover, Holbrook do; J P Allen, Spalding, Savannah; A Jameson, Gandage, New York; Ocean Star, Woodman, do; F Hatch, Fales, Richmond, Va; L Fish, Wilmington, NC; 4th, Helen L Snow, Snow, Camden; Silver Lake, for New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov 30—Sailed, schr Estodo de Chiapas (Mex), Landia, Tonala; 1st inst, barks Comet, Fuller, Honolulu; Emma Augusta, Gilman, Coos Bay; schr Sovereign, Chambers, Honolulu.

SEATTLE, Nov 27—Arrived, bark Oregon, Henry, San Francisco.

SAVANNAH, Dec 4—Sailed, brigs Hiima (Swed), Skogstrom, Trieste; H L Gilliatt (Br), Killam, Bremen; 5th, ship Bessie Crosby (Br), Trefry, Liverpool.

8th—Arrived, steamships Kensington, Boston; Huntsville, New York; bark Salla W, Liverpool; schr Wapella, Port Royal.

Cleared—Steamships Gen Barnes, Mallory, New York; North Point, Baltimore.

9th—Arrived, barks Sarah B Cann, Lewis, Yarmouth, NS; Jennie Prince, Prince, Antwerp; schrs Robt Caldwell, McCormack, New York; G H Mills, do; M M Knowles, Boston; M R Bramhall, Charleston; Corvetta, Baltimore.

Cleared—Ship Anna Camp, Lincoln, Liverpool; bark Annie Torrey, Libby, Amsterdam; schr Coquette, Crolce, Baracoa.

SATILLA, Ga, Dec 1—Arrived, brig Mediator (Br), Nickerson, Havana.

SALEM, Dec 6—Arrived, schrs Robert Byron, Clark, Baltimore for Frankfort; Flora A Newcomb, Harding, Tangier; Orion, Osborn, Ellsworth for New York.

Sailed 7th, schr Robert Byron and Orion.

STONINGTON, Dec 8—Arrived, schrs Charles L Loverling, Phillips, Elizabethport for Taunton; Sardenuia, Ellis, Rockland for Baltimore.

WILMINGTON, NC, Dec 6—Cleared, schr William Slater, Watts, Boston.

8th—Arrived, steamship Regulator, Brooks, New York.

WAREHAM, Dec 8—Arrived, schrs Village Queen, Conklin, and Nellie H Benedict, Ellis, Baltimore; Lamartine, Butler, Hoboken; Eagle, Chase, do.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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THE ARMY.

Annual Report of Secretary Belknap.

Operations of the War Department for 1870.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Nov. 30, 1870.

MR. PRESIDENT—In order that the expenditures of the War Department for military purposes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, may be clearly understood, and the extent of the demands made on the department may be realized, a statement of the military force of the nation is necessary in the commencement of this report. The latest returns, submitted in the report of the General of the Army, show the regular army to be composed of 2,488 officers and 31,870 enlisted men, 31,178 of whom compose the ten regiments of cavalry, the five regiments of artillery and the twenty-five regiments of infantry, the remaining 3,093 being engineer troops, recruiting detachments, and others not enumerated among troops of the line. These men are stationed in forty-two States and Territories, at 203 organized military posts. The establishment of new posts as settlements advance is constantly rendered necessary, and the expense of providing temporary shelter in inclement regions of the country is unavoidably great. During the past year nearly one hundred and fifty buildings for barracks, hospitals and storehouses have been ordered to be erected.

Scattered as our posts are over so large an extent of territory—all of them rendered necessary, and many of them in comparatively remote regions—the expenditures for transportation must continue great, although the reduction in this item alone in the past year was over $1,000,000. While the distant locations of so many of them made an increase of expenditure in the erection of barracks and quarters and the other requirements of new posts unavoidable, and the movement of troops from point to point, especially in the Southern States, has added largely to the disbursements for transportation, still an examination of the figures below given will exhibit the fact that, notwithstanding the causes mentioned as tending against economy, the expenses are rapidly being curtailed to a limit fixed by the demands of a reduced peace establishment.

There was appropriated for the military service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870		$37,533,552
There was appropriated for the same purpose for the year ending June 30, 1871	$30,249,143	
The deficiency will be	1,653,205	
		32,902,348
A reduction below the expenditures for the year 1869-70 of		4,636,553

One million four hundred thousand dollars of the deficiency above indicated is occasioned by the fact that in the estimate made by this department for the year ending June 30, 1871, no amounts were included for certain purposes, because of balances of old appropriations believed to be applicable to the payment of expenses for the current year, which balances were rendered unavailable by the act of July 12, 1870.

The total estimate of military appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1872, is $23,383,194, a reduction below the expenditures of the previous year of $3,518,350, and below the last appropriation of $685,159. Of this estimate for the next fiscal year the sum of $1,662,725 is also necessitated by the prohibition of the use of unexpended balances of former years. These figures, therefore, present clearly and plainly the amounts demanded for the proper financial administration of the department. The estimates of heads of bureaus have been carefully scrutinized, and notwithstanding the prohibition of the use of unexpended balances of former appropriations has deprived the department of any fund to be used, as in former years, when in cases of emergency the amounts appropriated were insufficient for its purposes, still these estimates have been reduced on close calculation to the lowest sum required by the wants of the service and a failure to appropriate the amount asked would result in great embarrassment to the public interest.

The estimates of the Chief of Engineers for fortifications, improvement of rivers and harbors public buildings and grounds, and Washington Aqueduct, are submitted separately as presented by that officer:—

Fortifications and other works of defence	$3,690,200
River and harbor improvements	8,812,450
Public buildings and grounds and Washington Aqueduct	1,168,489
Total	$13,650,139

Of these amounts no revision has been made by me, but they are submitted for the consideration of Congress and for such action as may be deemed advisable.

With an army scattered over so large an extent of country, stationed in localities remote from a dense population, needing quarters whose erection is retarded by the want of those facilities offered in the more thickly settled portions of the country, and actually demanding very heavy expenditures for transportation and the other incidents of the service, it is difficult to rapidly enforce a reduction. Since the date of the last report it has been my endeavor to use every proper means to return from the loose customs and expenditures which crept into the service during the emergencies of our late war to the more economical and thrifty system of former years.

The transportation of clerks by officers of the staff departments was prohibited, except on special order from the department; cumbrous and lengthy returns of property, which during the war were made monthly, for obvious reasons, are now made quarterly, thus reducing the number of a vast army of clerks, the result of whose labors was only to encumber the desks of the department at Washington with accounts which could not be examined and of which a quarterly examination would answer all purposes. General officers were required to limit the number of their inspection tours, and were restricted to the selection of one officer to accompany them, instead of an entire staff. Surplus draught animals of the Quartermaster's Department to the number of 6,315 were sold, producing $243,131; useless depots were broken up and a reduction of 1,085 in the number of civil employés was made, thereby effecting a saving in salaries of $774,672 per annum. Experience shows that a further reduction in both the number of employés and of draught animals can be borne without detriment to the service, and will consequently be made. In the cities of New York and Brooklyn rents were being paid for buildings for army uses at the rate of $53,500 per annum. To lessen this expenditure a large storehouse, at a moderate cost, has been erected on Governor's Island, New York harbor, by which means the storage of property can be concentrated in the new building and in one building in the city of New York—a saving in rents of the sum of $31,500 annually. The above are a few of the plans which have been adopted looking toward economy and retrenchment, and with the best results. Further reductions in the number of buildings rented at high rates and changes in existing customs of the service as may appear to be necessary for the same purpose are in contemplation, and will be made from time to time.

Since the commencement of the present fiscal year there has been realized from sales of surplus arms and ordnance to citizens of the United States the sum of $5,660,000. More than 1,340,000 stands of arms of obsolete pattern, and unfit for issue, have been sold since the close of the war, and it is the intention to continue the sales as opportunity offers.

Recruiting for every arm of the service has been carried on throughout the year. Many of the rendezvous were closed in February, 1870, owing to the nearly exhausted state of the recruiting fund. Congress, however, having made a special appropriation of $50,000 to defray expenses until the end of the fiscal year, recruiting was resumed under instructions issued on April 30. By the 1st of July, 1871, the army will be brought down to the legal standard of 30,000 enlisted men—the number prescribed by the act of July 15, 1870—and in the meantime recruiting will be continued only on a scale rendered necessary by casualties.

On July 1, 1869, the number of officers in service was 2,746, increased by the appointment during the year of six post chaplains and fifty-eight graduates of West Point, making in all 2,810. The number of officers in service on November 16, 1870, was 2,481, a reduction of 329. On November 30 the number of supernumerary officers, or of those in excess of the standard prescribed by law, was 211.

By the act of July 15, 1870, providing for the reduction of the army, the extent of the retired list was increased, authority was given to the President to discharge at his discretion, with one year's pay, officers who might apply therefor, and to transfer officers of the line to the list of supernumeraries; the Secretary of War was directed to constitute a board for the examination of the cases of officers reported by department commanders as unfit for the proper discharge of their duties, and it was also enacted that all supernumerary officers remaining after the 1st of January, 1871, should be honorably mustered out of the service, with one year's pay and allowances. Preparations for carrying out the provisions of that act are being made as rapidly as possible. The board referred to is now in session, having under consideration the cases which have been reported for its action, and reports have been received from the retiring boards, organized under the act. It will be the endeavor of the Department to exercise discretion and judgment in the recommendations it may make as to the discharge of supernumeraries, and by the exercise of due regard for the military record and personal fitness of those recommended for transfer or retention, to avoid injustice, and by a fair examination of each case to aid in a just and impartial enforcement of the law.

As many of the officers who will, of necessity, be mustered out by operation of law, have done faithful service in the field—some of them in the war of the rebellion, and some in the war with Mexico—I submit whether it would not be a wise as well as generous act in Congress, by legislation early in the coming session, to extend until July 1, 1871, the time in which the President may, at his discretion, discharge, with one year's pay and allowances, officers who may apply therefor, and also to direct that vacancies occurring prior to that date in the regiments of cavalry, artillery and infantry might be filled by such supernumerary officers, with due regard to rank and fitness, those remaining supernumerary after July 1, 1871, to be mustered out with one year's pay.

I recommend the adoption of this course. It will go far toward preventing the injustice which it is so difficult to avoid, and will, to a great extent, dispense with the necessity for forcing from the service, with seeming ingratitude, many gallant men.

During the past year fifty-eight cadets of the Military Academy have been graduated and appointed second lieutenants in the army, seventeen have been discharged for marked deficiency in conduct or studies, six have resigned, one has deserted and four have died. New cadets to the number of sixty-five have been admitted, and the corps at present numbers 223 members, divided, for purposes of study and scientific instruction, into four classes, and organized for military instruction, duty and discipline into a battalion officered from among themselves.

Within the next four years some 200 educated officers can be supplied to the army, equal in professional attainments to the requirements of any military organization upon officers of their grade. Gratifying reports of the welfare and progress of the Academy are presented both by the Inspector and the Board of Visitors.

Hopes are entertained that the increasing labors of the Corps of Engineers, in connection with the internal and foreign commerce of the country, and the necessity of employing civil engineers, will induce a repeal of the existing law prohibiting appointments and promotions in the corps, and thus restore to the cadets an incentive to exertion of which they have lately been deprived.

The estimates for increasing the supply of water, opening and repairing roads, improving the drill ground and for the new office building are particularly recommended.

A personal visit to West Point in June last afforded satisfactory evidence of the high state of discipline and the comprehensive judgment which characterizes the management of the Academy. A thorough inspection disclosed some defects and exhibited some matters of detail in which changes were desirable, but its well earned character as a military school is fully sustained. The act of Congress passed at its last session, placing the professors, in respect to retirement from active service, on the same footing as officers of the army, is regarded as a just provision, giving those gentlemen whose lives have been spent in the daily performance of arduous duties, an opportunity for rest, with liberal pay, when the efficiency of the corps requires their retirement.

But little progress has been made by the railway companies in settling the debts contracted by them at the close of the war by the purchase of the material of the military railroads. The total debt remaining due and unpaid on June 30, 1870, was $6,412,195 97, principally owing from Southwestern companies. Their payments during the year amounted to the sum of $365,939 45, but owing to the amount of interest the entire reduction was only $58,128 04. Action by Congress in their relief has been sought by some of the roads, while suits have in some cases been instituted against those defaulting.

In the matter of transportation, the Pacific Railroad has saved the government much money, but, as before stated, with the opening to settlements of the wilder portions of the country, army posts are pushed further and further into the wilderness, and as the stations are extended the expenses of transportation are and will remain very great.

As the Quartermaster's Department depended on the balances of old appropriations, no appropriations for clothing and equipage was last year asked. The act of Congress of July 12, 1870, destroyed this resource, and there are no means on hand for the purchase of tents and clothing. The stock of some of the essential articles is exhausted and purchases must be made. As to the purchase of horses for cavalry and artillery, the result was the same. The balances supposed to be available were cut off by the same law, and hence it is earnestly hoped that the additional appropriations asked for both these objects for the present fiscal year, as well as those for the next fiscal year, may be appropriated without deduction.

By the act of Congress of March 2, 1861, the sum of $50,000 was appropriated for the construction of a new post in the valley of the Red River of the North, and $5,000 for surveys to be made in connection therewith. During the year troops have been located at the point selected, and the construction of the post known as Fort Pembina proceeded with. The importance of this post is fully set forth in the report of General Hancock, which is presented herewith, and attention called to his recommendation that early measures be inaugurated, whereby our boundary may be authoritatively determined. In addition to this several new posts have been commenced and extensive repairs at older stations been made, there being under the control of the Quartermaster's Department nearly 5,000 buildings of various kinds.

Under the decision of the Attorney General the current appropriations are not applicable to the settlement of claims for quartermaster's and other stores, under the law of July 4, 1864. As the law still remains in force requiring the quartermaster and commissary generals to examine such claims, and, if just, report them to the Auditor for settlement, it may be deemed necessary to make an appropriation to meet them.

The records of the department show the burial, in the national and other cemeteries, of 3??,??0 persons. In addition to those buried in the seventy-three national cemeteries, there are very many soldiers interred in private cemeteries, near hospitals in which they died. Measures are in rapid progress for carrying out the law which requires the cemeteries to be properly enclosed. Under the act of Congress close and careful inspections have been thoroughly made by a field officer of the army and many timely suggestions as to changes and improvements carried out. They are being decorated, in accordance with a law of the last Congress, with trees and shrubs, and instead of being left unattended are cared for with the consideration which the memory of the nation's dead demands. Full statements of the condition of these cemeteries accompany the report of the Quartermaster General.

During the year the Subsistence Department has been enabled, in an increased degree, to purchase supplies near the points where they are required for consumption by the troops, obtaining them at a much less expense for transportation. Increased agricultural and commercial progress in the States and Territories west of the Missouri river and the completion of the lines of railroad to Denver have enabled the department to obtain the chief many of the supplies for those sections, and it is evident that the transportation now necessary from ocean to ocean will soon cease. During the year 1869-'70 large quantities of supplies were furnished for the Indian Department, for Indians on reservations on the Upper Missouri river and in the Indian Territory. The expenses thereby incurred, amounting to $1,600,000, are to be refunded, and bills therefor are being prepared for presentation to the Indian Department.

The sums appropriated by Congress at its last session for temporary relief of the poor and destitute in the District of Columbia were expended in the purchase of food, fuel and clothing. These supplies were distributed only on the recommendation of the Washington Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, the National Freedmen's Relief Association, or the Industrial Home School, in such quantities as were necessary to prevent actual suffering. Efforts were made to induce those seeking aid to procure labor, and when secured at a distance they were rationed to their destination. In all cases the supplies were purchased from the lowest bidder, or at the cheapest market price.

The number of rations issued was 567,373, at a cost of $29,508. Coal, wood and coke were issued amounting to $4,459, and clothing amounting to $310. The total sum disbursed was $25,077, leaving a balance of $4,922 still on hand.

The number of commissioned medical officers for duty with the troops on June 30, 1870, was 147. There were 217 military posts, besides many detachments, each requiring the services of a medical officer. Hence contract surgeons were employed, the number of regular medical officers being inadequate. Economy would be subserved by filling the vacancies in the medical staff and increased efficiency gained in this branch of the service. The employment of contract surgeons must continue should the existing law be unrepealed.

During the past year the army has been paid with regularity and promptness. The present number of paymasters is fifty-six, the number authorized by law of July 28, 1866, is sixty, but no vacancies can be filled. A necessity for the employment of a number seemingly out of proportion to the force to be paid is created by the existence of so many military posts and the distribution of regiments over so great an extent of country. While the reduction of the army diminishes the number of men to be paid the number of stations continually increases and demands the constant service of those fit for duty to keep up the payments, and in this connection it may be remarked that this distribution of posts over vast breadths of country accounts for that preponderance of the staff corps in our army which is observed on comparison with the armies of foreign Powers.

Under the act of July 15, 1870, the officers of the army are paid by salaries instead of by allowances of various kinds. The system has been in operation but a few months, but that short experience shows the change to have been a wise one. The complications and calculations of the old system are avoided and the payments rendered simple, more prompt, and far more satisfactory.

It is believed that the monthly payment of troops, instead of bi-monthly, as at present, will be beneficial, and, if found practicable, steps will be taken to secure this end.

Constructions upon the permanent defences during the past fiscal year have been restricted to their repair and preservation. The Engineer Department has been actively engaged upon plans for the modification of the defences to meet the requirements of the latest improvements in modern warfare. Many of the plans for the defence of our most important harbors have been approved by me, and the estimates submitted by the Chief of Engineers for carrying them out are presented for the consideration of Congress. Such appropriations as were made at the last session of Congress for the partial execution of similar plans for the harbors of Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia and San Francisco are being applied to those defences.

Upon the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers three able and experienced officers of engineers were sent to Europe to examine into the manner and extent of the employment of iron in sea coast defence. They have been received with great courtesy by all foreign officers, and every facility has been afforded them for making their examinations, and I am indebted to the honorable Secretary of State for the pains he has taken to insure the success of their mission.

The battalion of engineers stationed chiefly at Willett's Point, New York, has been made the torpedo school of the army, and is engaged in investigations and experiments as to the best method of employing this auxiliary in harbor defence. The battalion is carefully instructed and maintained in an efficient state for field service. It assists in the instruction of practical engineering at the Military Academy, takes care of the bridge trains, equipage and engineers' tools at engineer depots, makes military surveys, and has been occasionally called upon for infantry service in enforcing the revenue laws, which service has been done with efficiency.

The river and harbor surveys and works have been conducted with energy; satisfactory progress has been made, and active operations are going on, except at some points on the Gulf coast, where the prevalence of yellow fever has temporarily suspended field labor. The reports upon each of the surveys called for by the act of July 11 last will be submitted as soon as received. The report of the Chief of Engineers exhibits in detail all necessary information upon the progress of these works.

Action has been taken as follows in connection with certain acts and resolutions passed at the last session of Congress:—In accordance with the act of February 2, 1870, an officer has been detailed to superintend the survey and examination of the Willamette river, Oregon, with a view to the location of the proposed bridge from Portland to the east bank of the river, but no report has yet been received. The question of the location and construction of a bridge across the Niagara river, from Buffalo to Canada, is still under consideration by a board of engineers, and more detailed and extended surveys are in progress. No plan and drawings of the bridge across the Arkansas river at Little Rock, with map showing its location, as required by the act of July 1, 1870, has yet been furnished by the Citizens' Bridge Company, and no action has, therefore, been taken by the department in this matter. The Green Bay and Mississippi Canal Company not having filed a satisfactory agreement in writing to grant and convey to the United States the property and franchises mentioned in section two of the act of July 7, 1870, for the improvement of water communication between the Mississippi river and Lake Michigan by the Wisconsin and Fox rivers, the amount appropriated by the act of July 15, 1870, $100,000, for the improvement of the Wisconsin river, has not become available. The officer in charge of the improvement has been directed to submit a project for the application of the amount. The sum appropriated for widening and deepening the ship canal in the Patapsco river and Chesapeake bay is now being applied to this improvement by dredging. The improvement in deepening the harbor or waters of the mouth of the Susquehanna river, for which a sum of $12,000 was appropriated, is in progress under a contract to dredge the channel, which will probably be completed this season. The board of officers for the examination of all bridges now erected or in process of erection across the Ohio river was organized on the 18th of October, and is now in session at Cincinnati, Ohio. The question of the location of a pier in the Delaware bay, at or near Lewes, Delaware, and the extent and material, whether stone or iron, to be used in its construction, is under consideration. It is expected that a report will soon be received as to the best manner of applying the amount appropriated for the structure. The survey of the Bayou Teche, provided for by the joint resolution of May 5, 1870, was made, and the result submitted to Congress at its last session. An appropriation of $17,500 was subsequently made for the improvement of this bayou, and a contract entered into for its execution, but the work has been delayed by the prevalence of yellow fever in that region.

In the survey of the lakes operations were chiefly carried on in Lake Superior, extending to Lake Michigan and other necessary points, and embracing, toward the close of the season, parts of Lake Champlain. Such of the results of the surveys as are of special value for purposes of navigation are made known at once by the publication of preliminary charts, preparation of more elaborate map following. The survey of the lakes is a work of great utility, and the estimates for this object commend themselves to attention. The surveys and reconnoissances required in connection with the permanent sea coast defences, for other military purposes, and for the movement of troops in the territory occupied or frequented by Indian tribes, have received due attention. The geological survey on the central route of communication with the Pacific coast has progressed in the most satisfactory manner, and the publication of its results will form a highly valuable contribution to science and to the varied wants of the government and the people. These surveys and reconnoissances are progressing actively in the field and office, and are essential to the operations of the government. Provision should be made for them by annual appropriation.

In the Ordnance Department the estimates are far in advance of any submitted since the close of the war, for the reason that no appropriation for ordnance or ordnance stores was requested or made for the present year. The unexpended balances were placed beyond the reach of the Ordnance Bureau, and much embarrassment was caused in procuring supplies for filling requisitions and in taking care of stores on hand. At Springfield Armory a few thousand arms are being manufactured for competitive trial in the field, under the recommendation of the Chief of Ordnance, in connection with the report of the board lately convened at St. Louis.

The property of the United States at Harper's Ferry was sold in November and December, 1869, in accordance with the terms prescribed by law. It is recommended that Rome Arsenal, New York; Champlain Arsenal, Vermont; Mount Vernon Arsenal, Alabama; Appalachicola Arsenal, Florida, and North Carolina Arsenal, North Carolina, be sold, and that the captured lands in Shreveport, Louisiana, and Marshall and Jefferson, Texas, and in Marion and Davis counties, Texas, be also disposed of. A similar recommendation was made in my last annual report. There are many other arsenals throughout the country which, in my opinion, should be sold, and the proceeds used, if necessary, for the erection of a principal arsenal for the Atlantic coast. Not only economy, but many interests connected with the subject, make it advisable to dispose of those which can now be spared with advantage—the proceeds to be used as above indicated. Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, has been established as the principal arsenal for the valley of the Mississippi. A personal inspection, minutely made, of the improvements at that point in September last, gave me great satisfaction, as they are of an extensive and substantial kind, and such as are demanded by the growing power of the country and of the West. An arsenal of like character in the East could be erected from the proceeds of the sales of useless articles, without any appropriation of funds from the public treasury.

When the new form of breech-loading arm is decided upon and placed in the hands of the troops, there should be called in from all the States arms of the old style which have heretofore been issued and a new issue made to them of those of the improved pattern. It is the part of wisdom in the public defense to keep the militia—the mainstay of the nation in time of war—acquainted with the use of the best arms the government armories can offer. Our security as a nation can, in lieu of a large standing army, be maintained by the ability which will thus be given us of putting promptly on a war footing a formidable force.

Under various joint resolutions passed at the last session of Congress 225 pieces of condemned ordnance were donated to soldiers' cemeteries, in addition to a large indefinite amount for monuments.

The duties imposed upon the War Department by the enactment of Congress providing for the observation and report of storms by telegraph and signal have been discharged under the management of the Chief Signal Officer. A number of observers, carefully chosen, have been enlisted, instructed in their duties, examined as to their qualifications, provided with instruments and sent to the stations which have, on consultation with the best authorities, been selected. Arrangements have been made with the Western Union, the International and the Northwestern telegraph companies for the transmission of reports, and an organization of telegraph lines effected, by which it is hoped unusual system and rapidity will be attained. The transmission of reports on this plan commenced on November 1, 1870, and the widest publicity is given them through the press by bulletins, and, as time permits, the necessary arrangements will be extended by maps and other methods. This work is without precedent in this country, and it is necessary that each step should be well studied and devised before execution. Assistance from scientific men and institutions here and in Europe has been generously accorded, and chambers of commerce, boards of trade and commercial associations throughout the United States have given encouraging co-operation. Military organization and control secures a promptness and thoroughness in the execution of this work perhaps not otherwise attainable. It is asked that proper provision be made by Congress for a service involving such extended responsibilities. The experience of the coming year will afford some practical tests of the benefits which are expected to result from this important undertaking. Its execution thus far has been very satisfactory, and it is confidently believed that the systematic means adopted to carry out this wise legislation of Congress will result in benefits to commerce which will amply justify an appropriation adequate to its accomplishment.

The act relative to expenses incurred by the Territory of Montana for the suppression of Indian hostilities has been carried out by having a complete examination of papers, vouchers and evidence made by an officer of the army who visited Montana for that purpose. A report will be submitted to Congress thereon during the ensuing session, and a small appropriation asked to defray the expense unavoidably incurred in the examination.

The act setting apart a portion of Fort Snelling military reservation for a permanent military post, and the settlement of all claims in relation thereto, has been carried out by having the location and the facts concerning the claims referred to examined by a board of officers, who made a report recommending a settlement, which settlement was concurred in by myself and accepted by the claimants.

The annual report of the general of the army, with accompanying reports of the commanders of military divisions and departments, is submitted herewith, and attention is invited to his various recommendations.

Since my last report no changes have been made in commanders of military divisions, excepting in that of the Pacific, caused by the death of Major General George H. Thomas, which occurred in May last. In his decease the army has sustained a severe loss. He was a soldier of solid attainments, of honorable action, of few words, but of many heroic deeds. His life is a part of the history of the army. The military division of the Pacific is now commanded by Major General John M. Schofield.

The operations of the army during the year have been chiefly confined to the assistance of the civil authorities in carrying out the laws and in the suppression of Indian depredations. I would again ask consideration to the matter of incursions of Indians from the south side of the Rio Grande, which seems to constitute a systematic business, only to be broken up by co-operation on the part of the Mexican authorities. Pursuit by our troops stop at the border, while our citizens can pass into Mexico and witness the sale of their animals recently stolen.

A system of general regulations for the administration of the affairs of the army, as prescribed by section twenty of the act of July 15, 1870, is being prepared and will be presented to Congress at its coming session. It is a work which requires much labor and studious care, but it is hoped that it may be submitted in time for full consideration by Congress.

The slow, tedious and cumbersome system of clerical administration in the various bureaus of the department retarded business to such an extent that, for the purpose of devising some plan which would expedite its transaction, a board was organized, composed of two officers of the staff corps and a civilian clerk, for an examination of the subject. They gave the matter thorough and exhaustive attention, which resulted in the report of a plan which has been approved and which will go into operation on January 1, 1871. It is confidently believed that the result will be satisfactory, hastening forward the work of the different bureaus, doing away with the necessity for increased clerical force and giving satisfaction to that large number of persons who have business with the department, which will be hastened to conclusion by a change which is radical and which the interest of all connected with this branch of the public service has so long demanded. In connection with this subject it is here stated that during the month of September many changes were made in reductions and removals in the clerical force which have resulted in increased efficiency.

The different bureaus of the War Department, now scattered in many localities in Washington, at a distance from each other, should be concentrated in one building. At the last session of Congress measures looking to this end were presented and discussed, but failed of enactment. Records of incalculable value to the government, exposed to fire in buildings easily destroyed, are in constant danger, and cannot be stored away on account of the necessity for their daily use in the current business of the department. The loss of the records of any one of these bureaus from this cause would be a great calamity, and their preservation thus far may be considered providential. By the distance which separates these buildings from each other great delay is caused to public business and great inconvenience to those interests which require prompt attention. The present system of hiring separate offices is an expensive one, as a yearly rental of over $50,000 is paid for those used, that known as the War Department, or northwest executive building, accommodating but one bureau of the department besides the the immediate offices of the Secretary and the General of the Army. Nine of the bureaus are located elsewhere.

By joint resolution of Congress of July 27, 1866, the Secretary of War was required to appoint a competent person to arrange and prepare for publication the official documents relating to the rebellion and the operations of the army during the war, and to submit a plan of said publication and estimates of cost to Congress at its then next session, the person so appointed to receive a compensation of $2,500 per annum for two years. In accordance therewith an appointment for the purpose indicated was made by Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, but no acceptance was filed and no further action taken. The proviso that payment should cease in two years after the passage of the act renders an appointment under that legislation impracticable. It is earnestly asked that Congress, at its next session, will revive this legislation and authorize the Secretary of War to make the appointment. It is very desirable that action of this kind be taken without delay. The reasons suggesting the great value of this national work need not be stated; for, without argument, they commend themselves to the consideration of every citizen.

WM. W. BELKNAP, Secretary of War.

DEATH OF A PRUSSIAN SPY.

Execution of Nicholas Schull by the French Soldiers.

His Parentage, Education, Naturalization in America and Habits—Service to King William—Arrest and Sentence—How the Capture of Weissenburg and Forbach Were Brought About—The "Supreme Moment"—Shot to Death.

[Metz (Nov. 14) correspondence of London Times.]

To beguile the tedium of a winter evening in the cabaret of the dreary little village of Gravelotte I have sat down to relate one of the tragic incidents of the war, the full details of which may not have reached English readers. The brief allusion in the German papers and the curt notices of his execution to which the newspapers of Metz limited themselves roused my curiosity, and on making inquiries I learned that a broadsheet had been published directly after his death which had disappeared immediately. The papers had denounced it as preserving the memory of a traitor, there had been some growls over it in military quarters, and it had vanished. The publisher had no copies; they had been sent across the Luxemburg frontier; he had no file copy to let me look at. No bookseller had it, everybody had seen it, but nobody had got it. It had become as rare and irretrievable as an old black letter ballad. The mystery was absurd and piqued me. I had chanced to make the acquaintance of a French gentleman of English extraction, and, naming the matter to him, he replied, "I am a friend of the Protestant pastor who attended his last hours. I will take you to him, and he will give you all the information in his power." We went and found him at home. "I am just engaged," he remarked, "in sending off to Schull's wife his last letter to her and his effects." I named the broadsheet. "That will give you all the authentic details; it is the production of a writer on the Paris press. He brought it to me, and I corrected it, adding what I knew and the narrative of his last hours." "But I have tried all over Metz to get it, and cannot." "I think I have a copy, and if so I will lend it to you." He did so, and kindly added some slight corrections.

BIOGRAPHY.

In the sentence of death read out to him the instant before its execution, Nicholas Schull is described as a native of Hungary, son of the late Francis and of Juliette, Baroness de Degemann, born on the 8th of December, 1829, at St. Peter's, in the kingdom of Austria. At the time of his arrest his place of residence was Heidelberg. He had received a scientific education, and was distinguished in his profession of engineering.

IN AMERICA AND MEXICO.

He had travelled in America, and had naturalized there. He must also have practised his profession in Mexico, for he had been made by the Emperor Maximilian Chevalier of the Order of Guadaloupe. But his youth had been irregular, and he had contracted expensive habits; he was restless, ambitious, and, as the pastor described him to me, a *tête montée*. The world was too narrow for a man of his capacity and aspirations, he remarked in prison. He had an adventurous, intriguing, audacious temperament; was of tall figure, fine hands and feet, fastidious in his dress and personal tastes, a gourmand.

DRESS.

He wore his hair long and flowing behind, had a long beard, while his sunken cheek bones and carriage gave him a resemblance to an American gentleman. The brown Scotch plaid, flung across his shoulders, and the large black Tyrolese hat which he wore, complete the externals of a figure which, with its air of reserve and reverie, must have attracted notice even in a crowd.

SPY SERVICE—TRAGIC RESULTS.

On the 19th of last July Schull presented himself at Strasbourg and sought an audience from General Ducrot, the Governor of the city, and represented that he lived upon the Rhine frontier, at a central point of strategical importance, and from his position and standing was in intimate relations with some of the chiefs of the German armies. He represented that he hated Prussia as the tyrant of Germany, and desired to aid in the destruction of its detestable influence. He wound up by offering to act as spy upon the movements of its troops and to report them to France. General Ducrot listened to his proposals, an agreement was made, and Schull walked out of his bureau with an advance of 1,000f. in his pocket.

To show that he was earning his money, on the 26th of July he brought to General Ducrot some trifling reports, and was rewarded with a further subvention. He returned across the Rhine. But what had he done first? Writes his Paris biographer:—"He had passed through and inspected the army of McMahon, he had noticed the distribution of the troops, the weak points along the line. He betrayed us, he sold us, he *caused us to be beaten at Weissenburg, at Reichshofen, and later at Forbach*—a third defeat for our arms. Schull had sold himself a second time, and Prussia had out-trumped all our tricks."

ARREST.

On the 11th of August a tall gentleman, of a carriage somewhat slight, stepped out of a railway train at the station of Metz. He was about forty years old, of blonde complexion and hair, with every external of a gentleman, and who, with gold eyeglasses upon nose, had, despite his lofty manner, a certain something suspicious in his looks. It awoke the susceptibility of our "malicious gens-darmes."

One of them stepped forward and tapped him on the shoulder. The crisis was tragic. Schull played a hazard of audacity.

"What! place a hand on the shirt collar of an American citizen?"

"That's good, that's clever!" replied the gendarme, an Alsatian; "but you'll explain all this elsewhere if you please."

Schull was carried off to prison. They searched him carefully and discovered upon him a small document which proved his death warrant. It was a German safe conduct and ran as follows:—

MAYENCE, August 6, 1870.

The bearer of the present, the Seigneur Schull-Degelmann, is authorized to stay within the advanced lines of our armies. The royal commanders are invited to offer no obstacle in this respect. General SOLIESKI.

Besides this, they found upon Schull, in a secret pocket, a gold medal of King William, a medal which his biographer says "Schull admitted to be a token between the Prussian spies." He had also a passport with figures *problématiques*, signed Leczinski, Ober-Lieutenant. This paper was held to establish the collusion of Schull with the Germans, Leczinski being the *chef de l'état major* of General Rayer, of the Baden besieging army.

COURT MARTIAL—DEATH.

Cross-examined, Schull made tergiversations and admissions which he afterwards retracted, and finished by offering to betray Prussia and to reveal the secrets of "his friend" Leczinski. He was condemned by the court martial which sat upon him, and pleaded for mercy in the name of his little children. His appeal was rejected. Taken back to prison to prepare for his fate he fell back upon his habits of comfort and enjoyment. He had plenty of money to indulge his tastes. He was silent, full of reveries, his thoughts traversing sphères utterly beyond the comprehension of the gendarmes who watched him. He was not treated as a vulgar criminal. Up to the latest moment he maintained a fastidious care for his personal appearance.

RELIGION—PREPARATION.

The Protestant chaplain he had summoned was in constant attendance upon him. Twenty-four hours before his death he sent for him. "I want to talk with you confidentially upon the things of religion; I want you to bring me its succor, its consolations; I wish to receive the communion, in order that God may aid me in the crossing of that passage which I may have to make perhaps." The pastor hastened to assure him "This is no moment for illusions; there is no hope for you in this world." For a few minutes Schull collapsed, the pastor sat in silence, Schull recovered himself, and from that moment henceforward became a man. He told the story of his past early frailties; he admitted that his premature death might be a merited expiation for a life of sins. "It would be a miracle of God for me to repair them otherwise. As for this crime of treason with which they charge me, I have not committed it." Next day he received the communion. At his request the pastor brought him three copies of the New Testament, on the flyleaves of which Schull wrote to his wife and two little children words of the most touching adieu, blotted with his tears.

He made his will, bequeathing to his family his clothes, his plaid; he requested that his body might be decently interred; he estimated at 200f. the cost of his diet during his imprisonment; there remained 755f. for his funeral, and he asked that a stone might be placed upon his remains. He wrote farewell letters to his wife, to his children.

Now and hence he was calm, firm. Taking his pastor's hand, he said, "I have not betrayed France; I am innocent. Why, I wrote to them announcing that I was coming to Metz. I am astonished that my judges have passed over this." It was Saturday evening. He supped as usual, leaving a little uneaten.

THE DAY OF EXECUTION.

Sunday morning, August 28, at a quarter past five, the concierge awoke him, saying, "Arise, dress; the hour has come." He got up instantly and put on his clothes. By this time the pastor had arrived. He had asked him the night before to come and sustain him by his presence. He reached out his hand, exclaiming, "Ah, thank you; so the last hour has come; I am ready." The captain of the firing party entered his room, and seeing his coat was not on, said, "Quick! quick! make haste; where is the priest? Let us start, let us start!" "But," replied the pastor, "it is not time yet." The concierge interposed, "Coffee is making for him, but it has not boiled." "Oh, enough; let us start. He won't take it." And they quitted the chamber, Schull hastily swallowing the remains of the last night's meal. As he left he expressed his thanks to his guards for their past kindness, and gathered up his papers, which he confided to his pastor. Flinging his plaid across his shoulders he descended the staircase. He had an idea that he could write a last few words in the bureau below, but as he reached the bottom of the stairs the prison doors were flung open and he saw that all was ready. The captain led; he followed. The time and the hour were known in the city, and a crowd had gathered at the prison doors. The place of execution was appointed in the fosse of the citadel at some distance.

As he passed the prison gates he raised his head and threw an erect and scrutinizing glance on every side—an act which from that moment dominated the crowd. He was pale, but cold, firm and even more curious on every incident around him than the most inquisitive spectator in the crowd. It was a still, sombre march in the early morning. They pass the outer gates as they descend into the citadel fosse; it is wet and marshy, and, true to his fastidious instincts at this last moment, Schull marches on tiptoe, but firmly. At this point the crowd are driven back, and not allowed to descend the fosse, they look on from above.

THE PLACE.

"Halt!" cries the captain; the fosse is deep. Schull quietly awaits the final dispositions. A platoon of twelve soldiers advances to within a distance of twenty paces, and they load in face of the condemned. They are placed against the outer wall of the fosse, invisible to the spectators; Schull is placed opposite, against the inner wall. He only can see his executioners. There is now an anxious pause. Some officer whose presence is indispensable is behind time. The captain frets and fumes. "Pardon," remarks the pastor, "we have still ten minutes to live."

IN POSITION.

The officer arrives; they place Schull in position; he requests they will not bandage his eyes. "That," replies the captain, "is *de rigueur*." It is done; a handkerchief is asked for; Schull takes out his white handkerchief and hands it over; he kneels on his right knee, and supports himself by extending his left; at the same instant he grasps the pastor's hand and, smiling, exclaims, "Thank you; farewell." He crosses his hands, all is ready; the legal official in uniform advances and reads the sentence. Schull has listened, his hand locked in that of the pastor. The supreme moment has come; the latter lifts from the shoulders of Schull his plaid, and removes his hat.

"FIRE"—DEAD.

It is usual in these executions to command the movements by signs; but the captain cries in a loud voice, "Make ready—present—fire!" Instantly, as if struck with a thunderbolt, Schull leaps back, the bandage flies off his eyes, he falls—a corpse. He has been riddled with balls, but there is a convulsive twitching in the left leg, and a sergeant, placing his rifle to his ear, fires. It was quite needless.

At the last instant, just before the word "fire," Schull had turned to the officers and said, "Gentlemen, I address myself to French officers, who do not listen to the voice of vengeance. I ask that I may be decently interred." "Wherefore? As an extreme indulgence, yes," was the reply.

The corpse was carried to the cemetery on that dreary flat, the Isle Chambrière. There, outside the resting place of Christians is a side gate forming a half circle and against the lateral wall of this gate the corpse was laid, clad in his habiliments. The grave is dug under the shouts of the soldiers of the camp adjoining, and there lies buried the spy of the Army of the Rhine.

THE MORAL.

As I write this tragic story I am filled with the deepest sorrow and pity for a man so capable of a better destiny. He died asserting his innocence to the last of the crime of treason. France has not the secret, but Germany may have it. I believe he was covetous of the money and of self-importance rather than a traitor, designing to levy blackmail on both, but not to betray seriously either, and that he has perished unhappily, unlike many double dealers who make a great figure in history, both in French and English annals, and who died peacefully in their beds, full of honors and in the odor of respectability. I have heard through third parties the private opinion of the chaplain, but it is formed from personal impressions, and from no facts beyond what appear in this narrative. I may say, in conclusion, that this relation is abridged from a closely printed broadsheet, the ordinary size of English daily papers. It appears to have been suppressed owing to that paroxysm of the spy fever which raged in Metz after the first disasters of the war. One of the consequences of the capitulation was the setting at liberty of 173 prisoners in Metz charged with espionage, and saved by confinement from a worse fate at the hands of the panic-stricken citizens. I am assured that Schull was the only spy shot in Metz, but two have been shot at Thionville—one a Catholic, the other a Protestant. I learn this from the authority of a clergyman who attended the latter to his execution.

THE NEW INDIAN POLICY.

Success of the Quaker Agency System—Over a Million Saved.

[From the St. Paul Press, Dec. 6.]

The new Indian policy inaugurated by the present administration is no longer to be regarded as a doubtful experiment. Its merits have already become recognized and its success is assured. Under the Quaker agency system appropriations have been honestly expended and bureau expenses reduced over one million dollars. The tendency among the Indians to settle on lands and adopt the habits of civilization is increasing, and everything goes to show that the theory of those who originated the new policy is well founded.

Had the republican party done nothing more than rescue our Indian affairs from the errors and rascality that have heretofore characterized their management, it would deserve the gratitude of the country. The central ideas of the present policy are to break up the tribal relations and bring the civilizing agencies provided by government to bear directly upon the individual. By no longer treating the tribes as nations, the endless difficulties flowing from treaties and their violation are avoided, and that personal responsibility is brought about which is so essential to individual growth in civilization. The Indian is emancipated from the absolute influence of the chiefs and taught the duties and responsibilities of the free and independent citizen. These results are gradually, but surely, being accomplished by the agencies now in operation.

THE NEW LIGHTHOUSE AT PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—The lighthouse on Whale's Back, at the entrance to Portsmouth harbor, will be one of the finest on the coast. The granite pier erected in 1829, on which the lighthouse tower now stands, had become so much injured by the heavy seas to which it is constantly exposed that Congress, by act of 15th July, 1870, granted an appropriation of $70,000 for a new tower, which will be planted on the reef near the old pier. The position is one of the most difficult to work upon on the coast, as the rock is covered by the waves, except at low water, and is exposed to the full force of the Atlantic. The new structure will be a masonry tower, solid, to a height of twenty feet above low water mark, and the blocks of granite, which will form a facing for the interior mass of concrete, will be tied together by dovetail joints. The diameter of the tower at the base will be twenty-seven feet, and the height of the focal plane above the sea will be sixty-eight feet. The surface of the rock is now being prepared for the foundation; but as the work can only be carried on at low water the progress is necessarily slow.

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AT 432 FOURTH AVENUE, BETWEEN TWENTY-ninth and Thirtieth streets—Ladies and gentlemen will find the fair and honest dealer, B. MINTZ, to whom they can dispose of their cast off Clothing, Carpets, Jewelry at the following prices:—From $10 to $50 for silk dresses, $3 to $15 for coats, $2 to $8 for pants. Please call or address B. MINTZ, 432 Fourth avenue. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Mintz.

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WONDERS OF THE ARCTIC REGIONS.—ILLUSTRATED Lectures on the Arctic regions, by Dr. J. J. Hayes, with an exhibition of views taken on the expedition last year of Dr. Hayes and Mr. Bradford, the artist, presenting pictures 20 feet in length, exhibited by a powerful oxy-hydrogen light, showing the mysteries of the hitherto unknown and frozen North, at the Somerville Art Gallery, corner Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street, every evening, commencing at 8 o'clock. Admission, 50c.; reserved seats, 75c.

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INSTRUCTION.

AT TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 186 BOWERY—Private Instruction, day and evening, in Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Arithmetic, French, German, Spanish, Drawing, Short Hand, Mathematics and English. Ladies' department. Telegraphy by an experienced operator.

FRENCH, GERMAN AND SPANISH—THREE LESSONS per week $1. Thorough instruction, conversationally or otherwise, by experienced professors, day and evening. TOWNSEND'S Business and Telegraph College, 186 Bowery.

GOVERNESS WANTED—ONE FULLY COMPETENT to instruct two misses in the English branches and music; a New England lady of middle age preferred. Address, stating salary expected, &c., F. G. S., Herald office.

$40 PER TEN WEEKS' BOARD AND TUITION—NO extra charges.—Pleasant home and thorough instruction. Long established. Address BOARDING SCHOOL, box 109 Herald office.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

ACADEMY OF DANCING AND CALISTHENICS, Lyric Hall, 723 Sixth avenue, Reservoir square. Mr. TRENOR is now forming new classes for beginners. Also classes for Redowa, Waltzes and the higher dances. Ladies' class meets Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 P. M. Misses and masters on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 4 P. M. Gentlemen on Tuesdays and Fridays, from 7½ to 9½ P. M. Gentlemen can attend, by ticket, at their convenience.

ALL FASHIONABLE DANCES IN ONE QUARTER AT SOUSE'S Academies. Afternoon and evening classes at Masonic Hall, 114 East Thirteenth street, and Brevoort Hall, 154 East Fifty-fourth street. Private lessons at any hour, day or evening. Call for circular. Residence 227 East Tenth street.

PROPOSALS.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

In addition to the Second Division of the Canada Air Line, tenders for which are already invited to be in on 25th November, the Directors of the Great Western Railway are now prepared to receive Tenders for the Third or last Division of the Canada Air Line, from Simcoe to Glanfield, Thirty miles.

Plans and specifications will be on exhibition at the office of George Lowe Reid, Esq., Chief Engineer, Hamilton, on and after 28th November; and sealed tenders, marked "Tender for Construction of Third Division Canada Air Line," must be in the hands of the undersigned by 10 o'clock on the morning of Thursday, December 15, 1870.

CHIEF OFFICES, HAMILTON, Ont., November 16, 1870. JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS addressed to the undersigned will be received until Wednesday, December 28, 1870, for the Graduation, Masonry and Bridging of the Newburg and Midland Railway, extending from Newburg, N. Y., to a junction with the New York and Oswego Midland Railroad, near the village of Fair Oaks, a distance of 25 miles, or of any part thereof.

Profiles and specifications can be seen at the office of the company.

The company reserves the right to reject all proposals not deemed for their interest to accept.

GEORGE CLARK, President, Newburg, Orange county, N. Y.

FURNITURE.

A.—DEGRAFF & TAYLOR, 81 Fourth avenue, first block above A. T. Stewart & Co., are now opening an entire new stock of Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room Furniture, Bedding, Spring Beds, &c., which will be sold at greatly reduced prices.

A MAGNIFICENT BROCATEL PARLOR SUIT, MADE to order, for $575, for $200; one do., for $175; two walnut reps Suits, $60; Pianoforte, Carpets, Mirrors, Paintings, Curtains, Bookcase, 12 rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits, Mattresses, Turkish Chairs, Lounges, &c., at less than half original cost. Private residence 12 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, between University place and Fifth avenue.

A LOT OF SOFAS, NEW AND SECOND HAND, best city makers, for sale at very low prices. O. C. QUIRK, No. 3 Park place.

A PRIVATE FAMILY DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING will sell all their Parlor, Chamber, Dining Furniture at a sacrifice; magnificent Pompadour Suit, cost $650, for $200; do., $150; Pianoforte, Statuary, Paintings, Bronzes, Carpets; used five months. Call before purchasing elsewhere. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

BURR'S PARLOR BED COMBINES ELEGANCE AND utility. A handsome ornament by day, a luxurious bed at night; perfect ventilation; toilet conveniences complete, and the only parlor bed that has the celebrated perfect duplex mirror. PRIEST & PARKER, No. 737 Broadway, opposite Astor place.

FOR SALE—A MAGNIFICENT CARVED POMPADOUR Parlor Suit, made by city maker, cost $600, for $225; one do., cost $300, for $125; Rep Suits at $40; also rosewood and walnut Bedroom Suits at less than half cost; velvet and Brussels Carpets at 50c. and upwards. Call at private residence 113 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue.

FURNITURE, CARPET AND BEDDING AT REDUCED prices.—Housekeepers supplied with above on easy terms. O'FARRELL'S Warerooms, 200 Eighth avenue. Monthly and weekly payments taken.

PARLOR BEDS—NEEDHAM'S NEW PATENT SOFA Bed. A handsome tete sofa, containing separate spring and hair mattresses. Monthly payments received. W. S. HUMPHRYS, Sole Manufacturer, 891 Broadway.

BILLIARDS.

THE AMERICAN STANDARD BILLIARD TABLE AND Combination Cushions can only be bought at W. H. GRIFFITH'S, 40 Vesey street, with everything complete, at $250, $275, and $300, of all sizes. Second hand Tables for sale. Orders by mail attended to.

$300 WILL BUY A STANDARD SIZE BILLIARD Table, with fixtures complete; furnished with the celebrated catgut cushion, slate bed, &c. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call on KAVANAGH & DECKER, corner of Canal and Centre streets.

MISCELLANEOUS.

C. O. D. HAT COMPANY. Sell by the case, dozen or single Hat at about half Broadway prices. BARGAINS IN BOYS' HATS. Caps 25 cents. 12 CORTLANDT STREET.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—RICH AND ELEGANT designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., 605 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, OF THE latest imported patterns; Monuments, Headstones at reduced prices. A. KLABER, steam marble works, 134 and 136 Eighteenth street, near Third avenue, New York.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE WORKS, 217 TO 223 West Fifty-first street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue. Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Headstones, Bureau, Table, Plumbers' Slabs, largest varieties, cheapest in the city.

ASTROLOGY.

A CLAIRVOYANT WHO HAS NO EQUAL IN America.—All who are sick or in trouble should consult her; no likenesses or love powders; but will cause speedy marriages and allay the most serious trouble. Office 193 Bleecker street, near Macdougal.

MADAME ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS CLAIRVOYANT, tells the past, present and future, shows likeness of husband. 159 West Forty-first street, between Broadway and Seventh avenue.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

132 WEST 19TH ST., REAR, SECOND FLOOR.—A young woman as excellent cook; understands all kinds of baking and desserts; in a private family; will assist with the washing; city reference.

136 WEST 35TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN, JUST landed, as good cook; understands making bread and biscuit; is a good washer and ironer; no objection to do general housework.

147 WEST 29TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 7th av.—A young woman as cook; is a good baker; understands all kinds of pastry; will assist with the washing; excellent testimonials.

158 WEST 24TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good cook, washer and ironer; can do the general housework of a private family; references from her last place. Inquire in the morning.

161 WEST 33D ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A respectable woman as cook; no objection to assist in washing; best city reference; city or country.

161 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FIRST FLOOR, back room.—As cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent baker; no objection to a boarding house; best city references.

210 SULLIVAN ST.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS cook and to assist with the washing; would go in the country; city reference given.

221 EAST 21ST ST., REAR.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK; understands cooking in all its branches; would serve in a private family or boarding house; city reference.

237 WEST 22D ST.—AS COMPETENT COOK; WISHES to take a child six years old with her; willing to receive low wages; satisfactory reference. Can be seen at present employer's.

312 6TH ST., NEAR 2D AV., ROOM 20.—A RESPECTable girl as cook, washer and ironer; city reference.

324 GOLD ST., BROOKLYN.—A FIRST CLASS COOK. Any person wishing a first class cook can call or address.

396 2D AV.—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO PLAIN cooking or housework.

459 6TH AV., THIRD FLOOR.—AS HOUSEKEEPER and first class cook in a small family, where the duties are light, by an elderly, active person of good principles.

A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE AGED WOMAN (ENGlish) requires a place as cook or as cook and housekeeper in a college or other such institution; best reference. Apply to or address E. M., Castle Garden Labor Bureau, until Tuesday next.

Chambermaids, &c.

241 6TH AV., BETWEEN 15TH AND 16TH STS.—A young girl as chambermaid and nurse; reference; Brooklyn preferred.

259 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, or will make herself generally useful; best city reference from last place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOMAN, who can speak the English, French and Spanish languages, a situation as chambermaid, nurse or seamstress; understands all kinds of fine laundry work, puffing and fluting; has best reference. Address for two days, ALICE, box 171 Herald office.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

62 6TH AV.—A WELL EXPERIENCED DRESS AND cloak maker from Paris, a first class cutter and fitter, wishes some work at her residence, or to go out by the day. Call on or address, for one week, FRENCH DRESSMAKER.

135 WEST 27TH ST.—A DRESSMAKER, WHO CAN cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, do family sewing and has a Wheeler & Wilson machine, wishes to go out by the week or month in a private family.

212 WEST 28TH ST.—AS DRESSMAKER AND seamstress; is a good operator; or would travel with a lady; references. Call on or address DRESSMAKER.

243 EAST 119TH ST.—FIRST CLASS WORK WANTed by a dressmaker: evening dresses and walking suits a specialty; $3 per day to go out and fit. Address DRESS . AKER.

337 EAST 12TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—Fashionable dress and cloak making; Fall and Winter Suits, $6, upwards; Wrappers, $3 a $3 50; also, children's and misses' garments made to order; Patterns and Fashion Plates, cutting and basting. Terms cash. Call or address.

367 9TH AV., BETWEEN 29TH AND 31ST STS.—A first class operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine to go out by the day to do plain sewing and dressmaking; can furnish a sewing machine if required.

494 GREENWICH ST., IN THE STORE.—A REspectable young girl wishes to learn dress and cloak making.

656 8TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL, WHO IS A FIRST class operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, would like to go out by the day or week.

General Housework, &c.

249 WEST 23D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small private family; good city reference from her last place.

Housekeepers, &c.

697 BROADWAY, ROOM 58, SECOND FLOOR, left.—A foreign lady as housekeeper in a widower's family; can teach children French, music, painting and German.

735 BROADWAY, THIRD FLOOR.—AS HOUSEkeeper; none wanting other than a respectable woman need apply. Apply personally.

1,241 BROADWAY.—A YOUNG LADY AS HOUSEkeeper; capable in every respect of taking entire charge; is a good seamstress; no objection to the country; widower preferred; good references. Address HOUSEKEEPER.

AN AMERICAN LADY WISHES A SITUATION AS housekeeper; best reference. Address, with full particulars, E. T., Herald office.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY WISHES A SITUAtion in a respectable hotel as housekeeper. Address Mrs. M. B., Brooklyn Post office. References exchanged.

A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A widow lady; a widower with children preferred. Address M. RYERSON, Brooklyn Post office.

AN ENGLISH LADY WISHES A POSITION AS HOUSEkeeper in a hotel or gentleman's family; has American and English experience. Address box 3,827 Post office, Boston, Mass.

A LADY WISHES A POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPER in a hotel or widower's family. Address S. M. D., Herald office.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY AS HOUSEKEEPER TO A widower or small family; best reference. Address O. C. Osborn, station E.

A LADY OF REFINEMENT AND EDUCATION AS housekeeper for a gentleman or as companion to a lady; would be very useful, and would accept a pleasant home in return for services where no menial duties are required. Address, appointing interview, Miss BROWNELL, box 168 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE widow (Scotch), as housekeeper or to take care of an invalid lady. Address for two days Mrs. E. WALLIUE, Hoboken, N. J.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE AGED WIDOW LADY, IN city or vicinity, a situation to superintend a widower's household and instruct his children in English if required. References exchanged. Address HUDSON, Herald office.

Laundresses, &c.

143 3D AV., NEAR 15TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE woman wishes a few more engagements by the day; is a good laundress; good reference.

145 WEST 22D ST., IN THE STORE.—A COLORED woman wishes to take in washing by the week, day or month. ELIZA A. BRINK.

145 EAST 22D ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A first class laundress wants a few families' washing at her own residence; understands her business thoroughly.

159 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., ROOM 12.—A FIRST class laundress wants washing at her own place; does finery, fluting and polishing at moderate terms.

161 WEST 29TH ST., REAR.—WASHING AND IRONing done by Mrs. WESTBROOK, colored; gentlemen's linen done up in the neatest manner and with the greatest despatch.

210 EAST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as laundress in a private family. Call to-day and Monday at her present employer's.

246 WEST 38TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A COMPEtent woman to go out by the day to do fine washing, ironing and fluting.

331 WEST 28TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK room.—A respectable woman to work out by the day, to do washing or housekeeping; or would take gentlemen's washing to her house; best reference.

342 EAST 31ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first class laundress; can do fluting and do up ladies' finery; best reference.

505 WEST 19TH ST., NEAR 10TH AV., SECOND floor, room 11.—A respectable woman to take in washing and ironing or to go out by the day.

947 3D AV., NEAR 57TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN as first class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; best city reference.

Nurses, &c.

112 CLINTON PLACE, 8TH ST., REAR BUILDING.—A respectable Scotch Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; can care for a baby from its birth; would wait upon an invalid lady; is a competent woman; understands the situation she seeks; city reference.

169 ELM ST., BETWEEN BROOME AND GRAND sts.—A respectable middle aged woman wishes to nurse an invalid; good reference.

215 JAY ST., BROOKLYN.—A YOUNG MARRIED woman as wet nurse; plenty of milk; best recommendations given.

215 EAST 25TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—AN ENGLISH monthly nurse desires engagements; cannot leave the city; unexceptionable references.

221 EAST 40TH ST.—A MIDDLE AGED AMERICAN woman wishes to take charge of a child at her own residence; no objection to take one from its birth. Best city reference. Call on or address Mrs. T.

226 7TH AV., BETWEEN 23D AND 24TH STS., ROOM No. 5.—A respectable Protestant young woman as infant's or invalid's nurse; good reference.

228 EAST 41ST ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A respectable young woman as children's nurse and seamstress, who is well recommended.

306 EAST 28TH ST., NEAR 2D AV.—A RESPECTAble middle aged woman as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes or do a little housework; good reference; call for three days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Nurses, &c.

322 EAST 11TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., in the candy store.—A Scotch wet nurse, with abundance of milk; can nurse twins; speaks English and German; country or city.

343 EAST 19TH ST.—A MARRIED WOMAN AS WET nurse; has a healthy breast of milk. Call at her present employer's.

441 WEST 4TH ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT.—A REspectable married woman, who has a fresh breast of milk, wishes a baby to wet nurse at her own home.

A COMPETENT YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE AND seamstress; is fully competent to take entire charge of young children from three years old and upwards; is trusty, kind and obliging; good reference. Call for two days at Cliff House, Tarrytown, N. Y.

Waitresses, &c.

55 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROtestant girl as first class waitress or chambermaid; the best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

216 WEST 18TH ST.—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS first class waitress or waitress and chambermaid; good reference.

Miscellaneous.

220 WEST 17TH ST.—AN ENGLISH PERSON AS maid and seamstress; city only. Call for two days.

A LADY (WITH A FIRST CLASS EDUCATION), WHO writes a clear, round and rapid hand, would like to get copying or other writing to do at home. Address E., box 122 Herald office.

AN EXPERIENCED VISITING GOVERNESS DESIRES an afternoon engagement for English, French, Italian and the rudiments of Latin, or would teach adults or children in a school or family for whole or partial Board. Address Mrs. H., box 5,631 Post office.

BY A COMPETENT MIDDLE AGED AMERICAN lady, a position as housekeeper or nurse in a small, genteel family; would like to have entire charge; city or country; best references as to ability and trustworthiness. Address for one week STANLEY, box 208 Herald office.

LADIES CAN BE TAUGHT A FINE HANDWRITING in one month, a new method, by an English lady. Other branches can be studied. Either visited at their residence or private lessons at the lady's house. Address or call on Mrs. S. E. S., care of Inglis & Collis, 21 Clinton place, N. Y.

NORTHEAST CORNER 61ST ST. AND 6TH AV.—A young girl, lately arrived from England, wishes to take charge of and instruct young children; is a neat sewer; would assist in any kind of light work.

OCCUPATION AS TEACHER OF ENGLISH, FRENCH (in which the advertiser is well versed), Latin, &c., is solicited by a lady, largely experienced, and whose testimonials are highly encomiastic; salary disregarded, but a comfortable and refined home is absolutely a sine qua non; references unequivocal. Address H. GLIDDON, Brooklyn Post office.

THE ENGLISH BRANCHES. FRENCH, GERMAN, Spanish, Drawing, Painting and Calisthenics taught by a superior lady; would exchange a room or board for tuition. Address INSTRUCTRESS, box 104 Herald office.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED SALESLADY, A position in a first class millinery store and maison de nouveaute. Address H. D. F., Herald office.

Intelligence Offices.

WELL RECOMMENDED GERMAN SERVANTS, FOR all positions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at German Bureau, 263 Bowery. Mrs. LOWE.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A.—TWENTY-FIVE YOUNG LADIES WANTED TO wait on tables. Apply this day, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., at 564 Broadway, in the basement saloon.

CHAMBERMAID WANTED—WHO CAN SPEAK French, in a small American family; wages $14. Call Saturday or Monday at 791 Lexington av., between 61st and 62d sts.

GIRL WANTED—GOOD WASHER, &c., AND GOOD plain cook; good wages for a smart girl. Apply at 53 Morton st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO NURSE TWO YOUNG CHILdren and do chamberwork; must have city reference. 119 East Fifty-sixth street.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK IN a small private family. Apply, with references, at No. 27 Charlton st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN GIRL FOR general housework, with good reference. Apply between 9 and 12, at 310 West 56th st., near 8th av.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF AN infant during the day and sleep at home at night. Apply at 169 West 12th st., near 6th av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN TO SEW and assist in the chamberwork and waiting; good reference required. Apply at 45 East 18th st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, COMPETENT to take the entire charge of an infant for a month. Call at 65 Livingston st. and inquire for Mrs. KIDDER.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED FOREWOMAN FOR our machine department on lace goods; also one for infants' caps; only first class persons may apply.
WM. G. LEASE & CO., 593 Broadway.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN, with a fresh breast of milk, to bring up a baby at her own house. Call between the hours of 1 and 3 at 42 Clinton place, corner University place.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

54½ WEST 32D ST. UP TOWN ADVERTISING Agency.—A respectable colored man as waiter in a private family; best city reference. Address J. T.

164 MADISON AV., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A colored man as cook; is an excellent baker. Can be seen until Wednesday.

$200.—WILL GIVE THE ABOVE SUM FOR ANY position paying $1,200 per annum. Address VERITAS, Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN OF ABILITY AND EDUCATION wishes employment in some light business in an office or otherwise, and is willing to give the first few months for his board and lodging. Address A. H., Herald office.

AS WAITER BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN, IN A boarding house or saloon; willing to make himself useful; has just arrived from the South. Address J. PHILIP, Herald office.

A GERMAN, WHO HAS LIVED IN PARIS AS MAITRE d'hotel for a number of years, wishes a situation as waiter or head waiter, or in a private family. Address GEO. PISTER, 998 3d av.

A YOUNG MAN, WITH GOOD REFERENCES, DEsires an engagement where he can make himself useful; understands English, German and Dutch languages; willing to work. Call on or address N. WIERS, German Mission House, 429 Pearl st., corner Chambers.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A DRY GOODS SALESMAN WANTED.—INQUIRE AT store corner 6th av. and 18th st., after 12 o'clock M.

A GRADUATE OF THE SHEFFIELD S. SCHOOL DEsires a position as chemist or metallurgist in some manufacturing company; the best of references given. Address C. M., Herald office.

A BROADWAY DRUG CLERK DESIRES A SITUATION, wholesale or retail, where he would be allowed the benefit of College of Pharmacy lectures; salary a secondary object. Address DRUGS, station F.

A YOUNG MAN, OF LIBERAL EDUCATION, AND brought up in one of the first class merchant houses in England, wants a situation as order clerk or overseer of a factory or general warehouse; is acquainted with all textures of general merchandise; highest reference given. Address A., box 147 Herald office.

DRY GOODS.—WANTED, A MAN TO SELL DRESS goods, shawls and woollens. None but a good hand need apply to S. DOWNING, 146 Fulton av., near Bond st., Brooklyn.

DRY GOODS SALESMEN WANTED—THOSE WHO can control first class near by and Western trade. Desirable parties will be liberally dealt with.
ADRIANCE, ROBBINS & CO., 355 Broadway.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—A FIRST CLASS ACCOUNTant, of extensive practice and experience, could give three or four hours daily to a set of accounts or books, or to any employment connected with mercantile, insurance or other office business. Apply to H. G. STEBBINS & SON, 50 Exchange place.

SALESMEN, WHO CAN INFLUENCE A LARGE trade in notions, hosiery, white goods, &c., can make liberal engagements with J. B. HYDE & CO., 452 Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE BUSINESS man, who has been manager of jute and woollen factories, and thoroughly understands his business. Address box 268 Herald office.

SALESMAN WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HARDware house, who has a good, reliable trade already built up in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Address, giving name and reference and where the trade is located, HARDWARE, Herald office.

SALESMAN WANTED—IN A JOBBING BOOT AND shoe house, who has a good reliable trade already built up in New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. The best of reference required. Address name and reference, and where the trade is located, H. & C., box 3,473 New York Post office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS RETAIL HOSIERY salesman to go south. Apply this day, between 12 and 1 o'clock, at 549 Pearl st.

WANTED—SEVERAL YOUNG MEN TO SELL THE patent Base Ball and Bat Pipe; can make from $5 to $10 per day. Apply at the Depot, 202 Broadway, room 17.

WANTED—BY A DRY GOODS JOBBING HOUSE, A bookkeeper of experience; none other need apply. Address, with reference, box 1,912 Post office.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK; ONE WELL QUALIfied and willing to work. Apply to T. N. LAHEY, Apothecary, Smith st., corner Bergen, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF EXPERIENCE, A situation as salesman in a hosiery commission house in New York; best references. Address salesman, box 626 Boston Post office.

WANTED—SIX SMART, ENERGETIC SALESMEN, having an established trade among the grocers of this and adjoining cities. Apply immediately at 573 Hudson st., near West 11th.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS ENTRY AND CHARGing clerk in a wholesale paper house; must be quick in figures and penmanship. Address V—O, BUSHRANG, Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS CASHIER, TEMporarily, in a book store; his integrity must be beyond a question. Address, with reference, C. D. O., box 112 Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO KEEP BOOKS; MUST be a rapid writer and quick at figures; salary not over $600 first year; must be strictly temperate and willing to devote his whole time during the day to business. Address T., Herald office.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINgle young man; thoroughly understands his business; is willing to be generally useful; unexceptionable city reference. Address L., box 212 Herald office.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A SITUATION AS COACHman and groom; no objection to the country; best reference from last employer. Address J. J., box 200 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN (COLORED) WISHES A SITUATION as groom; is thoroughly competent and willing to make himself generally useful; will go to the country if desired; refers to last employer. Call at 228 West 47th st.

COACHMAN WANTS A SITUATION—EXPERIENCED, competent man; is a thorough groom, steady driver and understands his business; best city references; four years in last place. Address COACHMAN, 4½ Amity st., in the harness store.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, as coachman, who understands the care and treatment of horses; is a good, steady driver; can milk if required; wife as cook or laundress; both willing to make themselves useful; no objection to the country; best reference. Call on or address COACHMAN, 102 4th avenue.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION; ONE WHO understands his business in all kinds of gardening and care of horses; can milk; will be found useful; middle aged; best reference. Address M. D., box 205 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED COUPLE, SITUATIONS; the man as coachman, gardener or foreman; the wife as cook, laundress or seamstress; both fully competent in either capacity; best of reference. Address H. H., box 109 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE single man, as coachman and groom in a private family; is strictly temperate; understands plain gardening; can milk cows if required; has lived with a high family fourteen years; no objection to any part of the State; unexceptionable references given. Call at or address 239 West 13th st.

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PUBLICATION OFFICE,
97 NASSAU STREET.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR A NEW BOOK; ONLY ONE of its kind in the world; no competition. Call on or address GEO. MANSON, 37 Park row, room 25.

AGENTS WANTED.—WE WANT 50 MEN TO SELL A new and taking article that everybody wants and must have; this is no patent humbug. Call at 23 Dey st., up stairs, front room.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN AS FIRST CLASS cook or waiter in a private family; speaks French, English and Italian; best city reference. Can be seen for two days. Address A. P., 254 Spring st.

A LIVE MAN WANTED—ONE NOT AFRAID OF work, to take orders in the city and suburbs for an article used by everybody and sold by every grocer in the United States. Address D. T. W. & CO., Herald office.

AN ACTIVE AMERICAN BOY WANTED—ABOUT 14 years old; quick and correct at figures; must reside with his parents and give good references; salary, $100. Address, in own handwriting, SITUATION, box 150 Herald office.

CANVASSERS WANTED—FOR CITY AND COUNTRY, to sell and appoint agents for a patent staple article in use past six years; a good salary and commission will be given to responsible live men. None others need apply at 813 Broadway, third floor.

WAITER WANTED—AT STAR HOTEL, 60 AND 62 Lispenard st.; a young man, from 18 to 20 years of age, preferred.

WANTED—A GOOD BOY TO WAIT ON TABLES and open oysters and make himself useful at Oyster Bay, 1,144 Broadway, corner Twenty-sixth st.

WANTED—A MAN AS TREASURER IN A TRAVELling dramatic company; only a small capital required. For interview call at No. 7 Murray st., room 23.

THE TRADES.

A CONFECTIONER WANTED—ON GENERAL WORK. 102 Chatham st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

A PRACTICAL MACHINIST AND ENGINEER WANTS a situation in either capacity; has had great experience in putting up and running machinery. Address box 209 Herald office.

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WANTED—TWO WATCHCASE MAKERS, ONE JOINTer and one turner.
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PIANOFORTES.

A GRAND PIANO FOR SALE—GERMAN MAKER. Can be seen at 235 East 112th street, Harlem.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST MAKERS, TO rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square (165 Fourth avenue).

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADway, will dispose of 100 Pianos, Melodeons and Organs of six first class makers, including Waters' and Chickering's, at extremely low prices for cash, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased.

A SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS AT COST OF manufacturing; this month only; sale and rent.
DECKER & BROTHER,
66 Bleecker street, one block east of Broadway.

A HANDSOME ROSEWOOD PIANO, $160.—A SEVEN octave, with carved legs and all improvements, at a sacrifice; box for shipping.
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A SPLENDID STOCK OF PIANOFORTES, OUR OWN and other first class make, for cash or instalments, at very low prices; also Pianos to let and taken in exchange.
JOHN C. BARNES, 167 Eighth street, near Broadway.

A STEINWAY PIANO AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.—A seven octave rosewood, four round corners, overstrung bass Piano for $150 cash.
J. BIDDLE, 18 Amity street, near Broadway.

A BRILLIANT TONED 7⅓ OCTAVE ROSEWOOD Pianoforte, made by celebrated city maker, in use seven months, cost $650, for $250, stool and cover; also Parlor, Bedroom, Dining Room and Basement Furniture at less than half cost. Call at private residence 113 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue.

A MAGNIFICENT RICHLY CARVED FOUR ROUND corners rosewood 7⅓ octave Pianoforte, made to order, for $850; only seven months in use, will be sold for $275; also rich Parlor, Chamber and Dining Furniture at half cost; property of private family. 12 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, between University place and Fifth av.

A RARE CHANCE.—ONLY $150—ROSEWOOD 7 octave Pianoforte; modern style and improvements; in perfect order; also magnificent rosewood carved 7 octave; less than half cost. 25 Fourth avenue.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING, will sell magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, made order, celebrated maker, fully guaranteed, used five months, cost $700, for $250; Parlor Furniture, covered brocatel; Paintings, Bronzes, Silverware, Chamber, Dining Furniture. Call before purchasing elsewhere. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

A MAGNIFICENT CARVED ROSEWOOD PIANOforte, cost $600, for $225; overstrung bass, Agraffe treble, 7 octaves, celebrated city makers, 5 years' guarantee, nearly new. Apply at residence 113 East Seventh street.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE. GLOBE. GLOBE. GLOBE.
GLOBE. GLOBE. GLOBE. GLOBE.
728 Broadway, formerly New York theatre.
SECOND GRAND MATINEE TO-DAY
SECOND GRAND MATINEE TO-DAY
OF ALL THE NEW SENSATIONS.
Ashcroft and Morton, Jennie Benson,
Charles and Carry Austin, Wilson Brothers,
John Hart, Add Ryman, Master Barney, Harrigan and Hickey, James Gaynor, Costa's Grand Ballet, Mlle. Devere, Mlle. Bertha, Miss Sallie Maddox, Miss Julia Sanford and fifty others.
THE GREAT HIT. THE GREAT HIT.
THE GREAT HIT. THE GREAT HIT.
JOSH HART..................as..................WM. F. HOWE
JOSH HART..................as..................WM. F. HOWE
COME AND SEE New York's favorite Magistrate.
COME AND SEE New York's favorite Magistrate.
JUDGE DOWLING, JUDGE DOWLING,
JUDGE DOWLING, JUDGE DOWLING,
JUDGE DOWLING, JUDGE DOWLING,
as performed by Mr. GEO. L. STOUTE.
COME AND SEE THE TOMBS.
COME AND SEE THE TOMBS.
COME AND SEE THE TOMBS.
COME AND SEE JOHN HART in the Prisoner's Box.
COME AND SEE JOHN HART in the Prisoner's Box.
COME AND SEE ADD RYMAN as Old Snarle.
COME AND SEE MASTER BARNEY as Mrs. O'Harris.
COME AND SEE HARRIGAN as the Dutchman.
COME AND SEE HICKEY as the Supervisor.
COME AND SEE the best Local Sketch ever produced in New York city, entitled,
A MORNING WITH JUDGE DOWLING.
A MORNING WITH JUDGE DOWLING.
A MORNING WITH JUDGE DOWLING.
A MORNING WITH JUDGE DOWLING.
Judge Dowling, whom all bad men fear..........G. L. Stoute
Lawyer Wm. F. Howe, the pride of the courts.....Josh Hart
MATINEE AT 2:30. EVENING AT 8.
MATINEE AT 2:30. EVENING AT 8.
MATINEE AT 2:30. EVENING AT 8.
MATINEE AT 2:30. EVENING AT 8.
MATINEE AT 2:30. EVENING AT 8.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

GEO. L. FOX'S
PANTOMIME,
WEE
WILLIE
WINKIE.
MATINEE
THIS DAY AT 2.
THIS EVENING
AT 8.
SECURE
YOUR
SEATS.
HOUSES CROWDED
BOTH
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
EXTRA CARD.
In consequence of the elaborate rehearsals necessary for the production of the BLACK CROOK on MONDAY next the THEATRE WILL BE CLOSED ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 12, 1870.
Reproduction of the
GREATEST DRAMATIC SENSATION OF THE AGE.
the
Glorious Spectacular Drama,
THE BLACK CROOK,
with
ENTIRE NEW SCENERY;
Six Hundred New, Beautiful and Splendid Costumes;
NEW AND EXQUISITE MUSIC, by an increased Orchestra;
STARTLING TABLEAUX, PROCESSIONS, MARCHES, &c.,
by a corps of
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY MALE AND FEMALE AUXILIARIES;
New and Marvellous MECHANICAL CHANGES of the most elaborate design;
An excellent DRAMATIC COMPANY of first class artists;
EXTRA PERFORMERS OF RENOWN engaged for their various and brilliant specialties, and
THE LARGEST GRAND BALLET CORPS
that ever appeared in America.
The play is reproduced at an additional expense of Forty-five Thousand Dollars.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY EVENING.
Further particulars in future announcements.
BOX SHEET NOW OPEN.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S THEATRE, BROOKLYN.
THIS EVENING,
MR. F. S. CHANFRAU
AS SAM.
SATURDAY—CHANFRAU MATINEE, AT 2 P. M.

FANCY FAIR AND BAZAAR,
To be held under the auspices of
THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
in aid of the
UNION HOME AND SCHOOL
for our
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHANS,
approved and recommended by the general officers of the army and navy, whose names are attached to the appeal below.
OPEN FROM DEC. 15 TO 25, 1870,
AT THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY,
Junction of Broadway, Sixth avenue and Thirty-fifth street.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1, 1870.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—
Your sympathies have of late been appealed to on behalf of the sufferers of the war now raging between Germany and France, and you have liberally responded to the call made upon you to aid the many already made widows and orphans by that war. The appeal made to you and the response you gave to it was a vindication that in this country it is felt to be a duty to relieve the victims of suffering humanity, wherever they may arise. But the appeal we now make to you is one that comes home, and involves a higher duty—for he that provideth not for his own household is worse than an infidel.

It is for the support of the orphans of the men who died for the maintenance of the Union, who at the call of their country went forth in its defence and sacrificed their lives for the preservation of our free institutions. Their children are a sacred legacy. Let it not be forgotten that the country was lavish of promises to all who would go forth in that hour of peril—when a rebel army invaded Pennsylvania and the fate of the national capital and of this great metropolis trembled upon the chances of a battle.

As Americans, we owe it to those dead patriots that their children, now fatherless, and a large portion of them motherless, should be fed, clothed and educated; that they should be supported and trained during the helpless and tender years of their infancy, that they may be enabled on attaining the proper age to support themselves by honest industry.

To the discharge of this sacred duty the UNION HOME AND SCHOOL has been devoted since the first breaking out of the war. Since the first organization in May, 1861, it has taken charge of over three thousand orphans. The amount received from the city and State is inadequate to its support, and it has been subjected to heavy expenses during the past year, by the removal and enlargement of the building. Temporary assistance is needed, as well to enable them to maintain the 215 children now in the institution as to provide for those who are constantly applying for admission. It is, indeed, indispensable, and we soldiers and sailors of the Union army and navy ask for your aid for the support of the orphan children of our fallen comrades.

Major General JOHN C. ROBINSON,
Department Commander.
JAMES L. FARLEY, Ass't Adjt. General.
GEORGE F. HOPPER, Treasurer.

It will afford me great pleasure to be associated with an enterprise which has in view such a worthy object, and I shall be most happy to contribute in any manner to the noble cause. U. S. GRANT.

Most certainly may you use my name, and anything else I possess, in connection with your honorable and charitable efforts in behalf of the orphans of the soldiers and sailors who gave their lives to our country during the late civil war. With great respect, W. T. SHERMAN, General.

You are at perfect liberty to make use of my name in connection with the Union Home and School for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans. Very truly yours,
GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.

I am always anxious to assist the orphans of soldiers and sailors, and shall take great pleasure in aiding all I can this benevolent institution. Yours very respectfully and truly,
DAVID D. PORTER, Admiral.

I feel highly honored by your request, and accept the same, and will do all in my power to assist you in this laudable work, which deserves the support of all true patriots. I am your most obedient servant,
CHAS. P. BOGGS, Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy.

Approved and recommended by the following Major Generals and Admirals:—
Major General JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major General IRWIN McDOWELL,
Major General J. K. BARNARD,
Major General G. W. CULLUM,
Major General J. P. D. REEVE,
Major General J. M. CUYLER,
Major General RUFUS INGALLS,
Major General J. P. BEAUFORD,
Major General CHAUNCEY McKEEVER,
Major General W. W. BURNS,
Major General HORATIO G. WRIGHT,
Major General NATHAN W. BROWN,
Major General STEWART VAN VLEIT,
Major General A. E. BURNSIDE,
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Major General GEORGE H. SHARPE,
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Major General CHARLES R. GRAHAM,
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WOOD CUTS,
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A YOUNG LADY, TEACHER OF PIANO, WILL GIVE lessons at her own or at pupil's residence; terms $8 per quarter; excellent references. Send address to Miss A., box 204 Herald office.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, 211 FOURTH avenue, New York. HENRY SCHROEDER, Director. H. J. PETERS, Secretary. Miss ELIZA COOKE, Supt.

A GENTLEMAN WILL GIVE INSTRUCTION ON THE pianoforte at pupil's residence for $10 per quarter; best reference given. Address, with residence, TEACHER, box 124 Herald office.

WANTED—IN THE CITY, BY A YOUNG LADY, A thorough musician, a situation as music teacher in a school or family, including English and French, or as librarian; city reference. Address IRIS, Herald office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOWERY THEATRE.
SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
IMMENSE EXCITEMENT.
HOUSES JAMMED EVERY NIGHT
to see Mr. Charles Foster's new Drama of
NECK
AND
NECK;
OR, THE HANGMAN'S NOOSE.
A THRILLING EXECUTION SCENE
ON THE GALLOWS
AND A NEVER EQUALLED
RAILROAD SCENE.
A COMPLETE TRAIN OF CARS, &c.,
UNDER FULL HEADWAY.
DOUBLE SONG AND DANCE BY TURNER AND LESTER.
WALLACE,
THE HERO OF SCOTLAND.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
LAST NIGHTS.
118th to 119th TIME
of
MR.
JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
in his world-renowned character of
"RIP VAN WINKLE,"
in Boucicault's beautiful Legendary Drama of that name.
RIP VAN WINKLE
MATINEE on SATURDAY at 1½ o'clock.
Seats secured TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE, at the Theatre, or at its Branch Ticket office, at Ditson & Co.'s Music Store, 711 Broadway.
In active preparation, Bulwer's celebrated play of "RICHELIEU."

514—THEATRE COMIQUE.
Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas.
BUTLER & GILMORE..................................Managers
NEW AND IMPOSING FEATURES.
CROWDED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.
COMIQUE GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
MATINEE, MATINEE, MATINEE, MATINEE.
MATINEE, MATINEE, MATINEE, MATINEE,
AT 2½ O'CLOCK PRECISELY.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE.
AN IMMENSE COMBINATION BILL.
The great London Mimic, Mr. SIDNEY FRANKS.
The great Burlesque Actress, Miss EMMA ALFORD.
Mr. J. C. KINNY. Mr. J. C. KINNY. J. C. KINNY.
THE WONDERFUL SIEGRIST FAMILY.
In conjunction with the established favorites, CHAS. WHITE, LEW RUTLER, GEO. F. COES, JAS. WAMBOLD, PARKHURST, B. HART, J. C. STEWART, C. COLLINS, AND THE POPULAR BALLET TROUPE.
Afternoon, doors open at 1. Curtain rises at 2½.
Evening at 7¾. Seats reserved in advance.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE
will be presented, with new
SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS,
a Comedy, in four acts, by J. Albery, Esq., entitled
COQUETTES;
or, the
TWO JONESES.
Characters by
Mr. John Brougham, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Owen Marlowe, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. Charles Rockwell, Mr. M. Lanagan, Mr. W. J. Leonard, Mr. J. Peck, Mr. W. Quigley, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Helen Tracy, Miss Fowler and Miss Hayden.
Act First—Boathouse and Garden of Mr. Minton's Villa (on the Thames).
Act Second—Drawing Room in Mr. Minton's Villa.
Act Third—Another View of the Same Apartment.
Act Fourth—Garden and Lawn of Bowles' Cottage (with distant view of the Surrey Hills).
SATURDAY MATINEE, DEC. 10, AT 1½ P. M.,
Mr. T. W. Robertson's
CASTE.
In active preparation, a new Play, by T. W. Robertson, Esq.

WALLACK'S.
"CASTE" MATINEE,
"CASTE" MATINEE,
"CASTE" MATINEE,
"CASTE" MATINEE,
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10,
AT 1½ P. M.

STADT THEATRE, 45 AND 47 BOWERY.
GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
SATURDAY, Dec. 10—THE POSTILLON OF LONJUMEAU. Reserved seats at the box office.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23D STREET.
23d street, between 6th and 7th avenues, 23d street.
nearly opposite Booth's theatre.
GENUINE HIT. BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE NEW PALACE OF MINSTRELSY.
First appearance of the great Ethiopian Comedian,
MR. J. W. McANDREWS,
THOS. SULLY, the Champion Song and Dance Artist.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | DAN BRYANT,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | NELSE SEYMOUR,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | DAVE REED,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | W. H. BROCKWAY,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | LITTLE MAC,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | GEORGE WARREN.
Seats secured in advance. Begins at 8 o'clock.

HOOLEY'S, BROOKLYN.
THE FAVORITE RESORT FOR YOUNG AND OLD.
All the members of this GREAT TROUPE will appear in Comical Acts, Ludicrous Scenes, Choice Ballads, &c., embracing everything connected with the modern style of Minstrelsy.
NOTICE.—A new Sensation Piece will shortly be produced.

BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE.
WELCH, HUGHES & WHITE'S MINSTRELS.
D. L. MORRIS, GEORGE AND WILLIE GUY, EPH HORN and THE STAR TROUPE.
Dutch Justice. Scenes in a Western Court. The Stranger. Review of the Army. Keep Your Eye Open. Dick! &c.

GRAND OPENING CONCERT,
AT THE NEW
HARLEM MUSIC HALL,
corner of Third avenue and 130th street, New York.
MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 12, 1870.
The following artists
will appear:—
Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON,
Alto, favorite Prima Donna.
Mlle. ROKOHL, Soprano.
Mlle. F. TEDESCA,
Distinguished Violinist.
Mr. WM. CANDIDUS,
the Young and Favorite American Tenor.
Mr. F. REMMERTZ, the eminent Baritone.
Mr. T. SCHREINER,
Conductor and Accompanist.
Doors open at 7. Concert commences at 8.
Seats can be secured; apply at box office 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

"YOU KNOW HOW IT IS YOURSELF."—THE GREAT popular song of the day. "Shoo Fly" and "Let Me Be" eclipsed! Sung by Lydia Thompson with immense success. Price 35 cents. Sold everywhere. DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway.

FIRST VISIT TO AMERICA.
The new Irish Entertainment,
IRELAND IN SHADE AND SUNSHINE.
APOLLO HALL EVERY EVENING.
IRISH SCENERY, SONGS, DANCES, SKETCHES.

LADIES' FAIR
In aid of
THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT
and its
HOME FOR THE BLIND.
Open every day from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., at the Armory of the Thirty-seventh regiment, Broadway, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets. Admission 25 cents, Season Tickets 50 cents. Music by Keating's celebrated band.

CHARITY.
The lady managers respectfully announce that this is the last day of the Fair in aid of the
HOME FOR THE BLIND,
now being held in the
71ST REGIMENT ARMORY,
Broadway and Thirty-fifth street,
and earnestly request the attendance of all who wish to assist in the permanent establishment of this most deserving institution.

PROSPECT HALL, 611 BROADWAY, CORNER WEST Houston street. Excitement extraordinary. The TWIN BLONDES—BLANCHE KING, alias MARY ANN FORD, and NELLIE BRIGNOLI, the Circassian Princess, will appear this evening in the costume of the lights of the harem, surrounded by their beautiful satellites—CLARA, FRANK, MINNIE, and the far-famed six ANNIES and six FANNIES, forming the most beautiful dozen in the world, each clad in the gorgeous apparel of the Sultanic favorites on the shores of the Bosphorus. FRANK BURNS,
the great Caterer of the Original Oriental, proprietor.

AS PRECEDING BEETHOVEN FESTIVAL,
EXHIBITION OF BEETHOVEN'S COLLOSSAL BUST
and of many other great musicians, &c. Never have been exhibited before. To be held at the music store of
J. SCHUBERTH & CO., 820 BROADWAY,
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A GRAND BILLIARD EXHIBITION BY
Mons. ALBERT GARNIER,
whose wonderful skill has elicited unqualified commendation from both the press and the public, and who will appear, in conjunction with the noted match player,
Mr. CYRILLE DION,
at the three-ball carrom games, 300 points, at Mr. Chris. O'Connor's, Union square, private rooms.
SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 10, at 8 P. M.
Admission..One Dollar

BROADWAY UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.
260 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN.
Open 10 to 5.

HEBREW CHARITY FAIR.
PROMENADE CONCERT EVERY EVENING
BY EBEN'S UNRIVALLED BAND.

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TICKETS FOR ALL THEATRES.

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WOOD CUTS,
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THE BALL SEASON.

CHARITY BALL,
JANUARY 10, 1871,
AT THE NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
IN AID OF THE
STATE HOMOEOPATHIC ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.
Under the auspices of 400 ladies and gentlemen of the cities of New York and Brooklyn. Tickets to be had of the managers and at the principal hotels.
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UNE FRANCAISE DESIRE A PLACER POUR PRENdres soin des enfants et coudre. L'addresser au 303 East 22d st.

UNE BONNE FRANCAISE DESIRE SE PLACER DANS une famille privee pour soigner des enfants et coudre; elle ne sait pas l'anglais. S'adresser pour deux jours au 93 Thompson st.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Corner of Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue.
FOURTH WEEK OF THE GREAT HIT
LES BRIGANDS.
FIORELLA. Matinee. CELINE MONTALAND.
FIORELLA. To-night. LEA SILLY.
FRAGOLETTO. Matinee. SUZANNE THAL.
FRAGOLETTO. To-night. ELISE PERSINI.
In rehearsal—LA PRINCESSE DE TREBIZONDE.
The celebrated Parisian actress and cantatrice,
MLLE. AIMEE,
is now en route to New York, and will shortly appear.
Seats secured ten days in advance at the box office; also at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway Ticket office, corner Twenty-third street and Broadway.

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MATINEE TO DAY AT 2.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.
THE
LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE.
LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE.
PARIS
PARIS
TO-NIGHT AT 8 P. M.
TO-NIGHT AT 8 P. M.
PARIS
PARIS
by the
LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE,
LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE,
TO-DAY AT 2 P. M.
TO-DAY AT 2 P. M.
THIS EVENING AT 8 P. M.
THIS EVENING AT 8 P. M.
THE HIT OF THE SEASON.
THE HIT OF THE SEASON.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD MATINEE TO-DAY.
LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD MATINEE TO-DAY.
LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD MATINEE TO-DAY.
LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD MATINEE TO-DAY.
DOORS OPEN AT 1½; COMMENCE AT 2.
Evening, at 8.
LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD,
and the glorious musical Comedietta of
THE WINDMILL.

JOSEPH BLUESKIN WILL SING ABOUT THE SHOO Fly Rounders, at LINA EDWIN'S, this afternoon and night, in LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD.

MISS LINA EDWIN, AS LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD, with song of "Champagne Johnny," this afternoon and night. LITTLE JACK, LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.

MR. J. L. HALL AS MRS. JACK SHEPPARD AND the Girl of the Period, with songs and dances, this afternoon and night, at LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.

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5TH AVENUE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager.......Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.

LONDON ASSURANCE.	THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, will be acted for the second time this season LONDON ASSURANCE, Boucicault's best comedy. Sir Harcourt Courtley, Mr. Davidge; Charles, Mr. Parkes; Dazzle, Mr. Harkins; Meddle, Mr. Lewis; Dolly Spanker, Mr. Polk; Max Harkaway, Mr. De Vere; Cool, Pierce; Solomon Isaacs, Mathison; Lady Gay Spanker, Miss Davenport; Grace Harkaway, Miss Ione Burke; Pert, Norwood.
	SATURDAY MATINEE, AT HALF-PAST ONE.
FERNANDE.	FOR THE LAST TIME BUT ONE, FERNANDE, with its great original cast, gorgeous scenery and exquisite furniture, a la mode, &c.
	MONDAY NIGHT,
TWELFTH NIGHT.	December 12, as well as TUESDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY evenings, and for the MATINEE, SATURDAY, December 17, Shakspeare's daintiest comedy, with new and characteristic scenery, Greek costumes and a powerful comedy cast.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14—MAN AND WIFE, (one time only.)
THURSDAY, Dec. 15—FERNANDE (last time).
WILL BE SPEEDILY PRODUCED,
with unique scenery, mechanical effects, the new American comedy. SARATOGA.

MISS KATE FIELD
WILL REPEAT
HER
NEW
LECTURE
ON
CHARLES DICKENS
AT THE
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE,
SUNDAY EVENING, December 18, 1870. Tickets, ONE DOLLAR (including coupon for numbered chairs). To be had at the theatre daily, from 9 till 5 o'clock.

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CHARLES FISH
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ENTIRE CHANGE EVERY WEEK. "LET ME BE."
EVERYTHING NEW AND FRESH.
DELIGHTFUL SINGING. GLORIOUS FUN
Seats secured six days in advance. "LET ME BE

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GRAND CONCERT
of
the young California Pianists,
MISS EMMA AND REBECCA LAEMLEIN,
assisted by
Miss NELLIE PIERIS,
Sig. LE FRANC,
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Conductor....................................Antonio Mora
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at
STEINWAY HALL
On MONDAY EVENING, December 12, 1870, at 8 o'clock.
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5TH AVENUE, 76.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH Board; house newly furnished throughout and strictly first class; references given and required.

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10 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, FIVE DOORS from Fifth avenue.—Two Rooms, front and back, together or separate, furnished, to let, with Board if desired; family small; references essential.

14TH STREET, 821, WEST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms, on second floor, en suite or separately, for families or gentlemen, with first class Board; terms moderate; references exchanged.

14 EAST NINTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms to let, with Board; house has changed hands and has been newly furnished; first class accommodations; references exchanged.

17 WAVERLEY PLACE.—NEWLY FURNISHED Rooms to let, with Board.

22 WAVERLEY PLACE.—FURNISHED ROOMS with Board.

32 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—NEWLY FURNISHED Rooms to let, singly or en suite, with or without Board, in a private family; single gentlemen preferred.

35 EAST NINTH STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY and University place.—Pleasant Rooms, with first class Board, fire, gas and good attendance, for a family or gentlemen; references exchanged.

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39 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished front and back Room for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; Board first class; terms reasonable. This house has lately changed hands.

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48 WEST FOURTH STREET.—DESIRABLE PARTIES can procure first class Board, on reasonable terms. Second, third and fourth floors.

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A.—THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN STONE, on East Forty-sixth street; size 15x50x100; replete with every convenience; price $15,500. POTTER BROTHERS, No. 5½ Pine street.

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ST. MARK'S PLACE, NEAR COOPER INSTITUTE.—Four story brick House, 25x112, in thorough order, for sale low, by CHAS. VAN BENSCHOTEN, 78 Cedar street.

West Side.

A.—FORTY-SIXTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—A three story brown stone high stoop; size 20x50x100; price $25,000; terms easy. POTTER BROTHERS, No. 5½ Pine street.

A CHEAP HOUSE ON WEST NINETEENTH STREET, three story and basement brick; size 20x48x70; newly painted and frescoed; neighborhood good; price $13,500. POTTER BROTHERS, No. 5½ Pine street.

A FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY BROWN STONE House for sale, very reasonably, in Forty-fourth street, between Broadway and Sixth avenue. It is 20.4x70 feet, recently overhauled and in perfect order throughout; lot 100.5. Possession at once. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

A NEWLY BUILT, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED MEdium sized four story brown stone, 127 West Forty-fifth street, between Sixth avenue and Broadway; possession immediately. Apply to owner, on premises.

FOR SALE—BROWN STONE ENGLISH BASEMENT House, West Twenty-first street, near Fifth avenue. STONE & LUSK, 948 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE HIGH STOOP THREE STORY BRICK House, 20x45x100, 354 West Thirty-first street, very low for cash. A. J. ACKERMANN.

FOR SALE—A VERY ELIGIBLY LOCATED LOT, corner Boulevard, Eighth avenue and Fifty-ninth street. Particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. - Pine street.

4 STORY; FORTY-FOURTH STREET; $16,000; PAYing 15 per cent; two Lots on Thirty-ninth street; $3,000 less than value; five investments. JAYNE & CO., 111 Broadway, room 86.

5TH AVENUE, BELOW THE PARK.—A DESIRABLE plot of 6 or 12 Lots for sale cheap; terms easy; also fine Plots and single Lots below and fronting the Park and adjacent streets; bargains. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

AT THE OLD NO. 778 (NEW NO. 880) THIRD AVEnue.—For sale, to let and exchange, frame, brick, and three and four story high stoop brown stone Houses, at almost all prices from $5,000 up to $50,000 and $75,000; some to exchange for good tenement property or good vacant lots. N. B.—Good bargains on Second, Third and Lexington avenues. JAMES ROWE.

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BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, LOTS AND Buildings near the river, suitable for manufacturing purposes; also a Grist Mill and Machinery for manufacturing tobacco. Inquire at KELSEY'S Stores.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

A CHOICE FARM OF 100 ACRES IN THE MOST healthy and beautiful part of Pennsylvania, four miles from large town; 75 acres under fine cultivation, 25 good woodland, splendid water, apple orchard, good 2½ story frame house, 7 rooms, large barn, corn cribs, hog house, &c.; one mile from churches, schools, store, Post office, &c.; only $4 200; terms, $1,200 cash, balance easy; possession immediate, or on April 1. GEORGE WALKER, East Stroudsburg, Pa.

AT GREENWICH, CONN., VILLAGE RESIDENCES, Country Seats and Building sites for sale; all prices; several desirable Shore Front properties. Address J. W. ATWATER, Coscob Bridge station, Conn.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, A FARM, GOOD HOUSE and Barn, in Oneida county; 50 acres, stock, crop, farming utensils; also Household Furniture; or would exchange for Lots in Brooklyn. THOMAS BARWICK, 658 Third avenue.

A.—BY USING COLLEGE LAND SCRIP GOVERNment Lands bought at 88c. per acre.—Assignable by preemptors same as soldiers' warrants, in Michigan, Wisconsin, Nebraska and all States and Territories. See new law, sent to all free. 700,000 acres for sale, in lots to suit. Refer to F. P. JAMES & CO., 45 Wall street, and G. F. LEWIS, Cleveland, Ohio.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FARMS OF ALL DESCRIPtions, in Westchester, Jersey and Long Island, from $5,000 to $100,000; also Houses in first class locations at great bargains. We have also desirable Private Houses, Tenements, parts of Houses and Floors to rent. Property to exchange. FEITRETCH & REMSEN, 451 Third avenue.

CHEAP TRUCK FARM FOR SALE—TEN ACRES warm, early land, nice plain cottage, young orchards, &c.; 15 rods from depot and village; 8 miles from Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; price $850, part cash, balance on time. Address TOWNLE, Herald office.

FOR SALE—WEST NEW BRIGHTON—GENTEEL TWO story Cottage, three-eighths acre, plenty fruit, flowers, shrubbery, flagged walks from ferry; desirable residence; $5,200; terms easy. DARRIN, 50 Broad street.

FOR SALE—A LARGE TRACT OF LAND ON THE Atlantic coast convenient to New York and Philadelphia, combining extraordinary advantages for a seaside resort; the best fishing, hunting and bathing in the West; the present owner will join liberally in all plans to improve. NOTT & CO., 10 Pine street.

HOUSE TO LET—IN BAYONNE, N. J.—DWELLING House, twelve rooms with barn; about one acre of ground; five minutes' walk from churches and depot; terms reasonable. Apply to H. BURDETT, office Lehigh Coal Navigation Company, 80 Broadway.

PEACH FARM FOR SALE—224 ACRES, 1½ MILE of a station on Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, Cecil county, Md.; fine large mansion and outbuildings; 55 acres in peach trees. Also two smaller Farms adjoining above. H. D. M. HOWARD, Elkton, Md.

$20,000 FOR $15,000—FINE GOTHIC HOUSE, 12 rooms, water gas and heater; must be sold if at a sacrifice; three minutes from depot, Rahway, N. J. Address Col. J. A. MARTIN, box 74 Post office, Rahway.

$217,000 WORTH OF PHILADELPHIA AND Pennsylvania Property to exchange for merchandise. Address CONFIDENTIAL, Metropolitan Hotel.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—NEW TENEMENT, ALSO STORE PROperty in Brooklyn, for Lots, or Farm, or Country Seat. Only principals address D., box 250 Herald office, with full particulars.

EXCHANGE—FOR CITY HOUSE, A BEAUTIFUL RESIdence at Stamford, Conn., with five acres in fruit and lawn, including Furniture, Horses, Carriages, &c. J. O. HOYT, 171 Broadway.

EXCHANGE.—FIRST CLASS COTTAGE AND STABLE, six lots in garden and yard, on line of horse cars, Brooklyn. Positively no agents answered. Address box 102 Herald office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—100 ACRES LAND, JUST south Peekskill, overlooking Hudson river; fine residences building around. Address H. R. CROSSETT, 232 West street, New York.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

REAL ESTATE.—WILL EXCHANGE A LOT OF CLOTHing, heavy Overcoats, Muskets, heavy Overcoating and superior Cloaking for Real Estate in or near this city. 103 Chambers street.

SEVERAL SMALL TRACTS OF FIRST CLASS FARMing land in Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois and Missouri, with cash, to exchange for available merchandise or property in or near New York, not heavily encumbered. MARCUS H. LAING, 42 John street.

TO EXCHANGE—HOUSES IN THE CITY, BROOKLYN and country, together with merchandise, coal, iron, marble and gold and silver, certificate of stock, by WM. B. CONANT, 55 Pine street, successor to Tremain & Co.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—REAL ESTATE FOR STAple merchandise or New York or Brooklyn property. For particulars address Post office box 2,070.

FOR SALE.

A RETAIL FRUIT STORE FOR SALE—THREE years' lease from next May; good reasons for selling. Call between 8 and 5 o'clock P. M. A. HORTNAGLE, 356 Fourth avenue.

A LARGE STOCK OF SECOND HAND SAFES, BEST makes and assorted sizes, for sale very cheap, at AMERICAN STEAM SAFE COMPANY, 300 Broadway.

A BREWERY FOR SALE.—300 BARRELS CAPACITY; ales prime; sales at present 60 barrels per day and increasing. Address BREWER, station F.

A RESTAURANT FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS. 19 William street.

A SEVENTH WARD OYSTER HOUSE FOR SALE.—A fine opportunity for a man with small capital; must be sold, as the owner is going to New Orleans to fulfil an engagement. Apply on premises, 74 Madison street, corner Catherine.

A CAMEL'S HAIR AND BLACK LACE SHAWL, DIAmond Earrings and Finger Ring, all of the finest quality, to be sold at a low price. Address T. J., Herald office.

A.—FOR SALE, CIGAR STORES, CORNER LIQUOR Stores, Oyster Saloons, Restaurants, Chop Houses, Billiard Saloons, corner Groceries, on Third, Sixth, Broadway and Ninth avenues. Bakeries, Confectionery, Hardware and House Furnishing Stores, Meat Market. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A GOOD RETAIL FAMILY GROCERY, WEST SIDE; splendid location; good Stock and Fixtures; a bargain this day, or will be sold at auction Monday. CAMPBELL & CO., 350 Bowery.

AN ESTABLISHED, PAYING, FIFTH WARD CORNER Liquor Store, elegant fixtures; lease; cheap rent; good stock; price, cash, $1,500. CAMPBELL & CO., 350 Bowery.

BRUSH BUSINESS FOR SALE—ONE OF GOOD standing, having a good and increasing trade; sold on account of poor health; will be sold low. Address BRUSHES, Herald office.

CAVALRY SABRES.—SMALL LOT OF NEW SABRES for sale, low, to close out; in good order. P. S. JUSTICE, 42 Cliff street, New York.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—WELL FITTED AND stocked, for $750; a bargain seldom to be met with. Apply to HALE, 61 Ann street, New York.

DRUG STORE.—THE ENTIRE FITTINGS, BOTTLES Stock, &c., for sale cheap. Apply at once to HALE, 61 Ann street, New York.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—FIRST CLASS AND WELL located in this city; part interest disposed of to the right party in preference to selling the whole business. Address D. A. C., Herald office.

FOR SALE—A SILK MILL AT HUDSON CITY, WITH Machinery, consisting of Winding Frames, Doublers, Cleaners, Spinning Mills, Spooling Machines, Winders, &c.; Belting, Shafting, Engine and Boiler, Dye House, Vats, Tubs, &c.; or Machinery will be sold at a bargain and Mill rented. It is at present in possession of a practical manufacturer, who has more orders for goods than his means will warrant and who would like to meet with some business party, with about $20,000, when a large and profitable business can be done with first class houses. Address W. D., 56 Lispenard street.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS CIGAR AND SAMPLE Room, doing an excellent business, at No. 2 West Fourth street, one door from Broadway; reasons for selling out, one partner going to leave the country; terms moderate.

FOR SALE—GOOD CHANCE FOR A YOUNG AMERIcan, a first class Grocery and Tea Store; cheap rent; best location in Brooklyn. Apply at VALENTINE, BERGEN & CO.'S, 15 Fulton street, and 511 Atlantic street, corner of Powers, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—COFFEE AND SPICE ESTABLISHMENT, Stock, Machinery and Fixtures, located at 45 Harrison street. Apply to S. S. BEARD, Assignee, 126 Front street.

FOR SALE—AT SAINT PETER, MINNESOTA, A FIRST class, new stock of Drugs and other Goods. Apply to M. SCHENCK, Merchants' Hotel, Cortlandt street, for particulars.

FOR SALE—A TURKISH CARPET, 37 FEET BY 24.6; price $350; also two Wiltons, 51 yards each, at WILLIAM G. HANKINSON'S Carpet Cleaning establishment, 15 East Twenty-seventh street.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED FLOUR AND Feed Store. Inquire, after 2 P. M., on the premises 414 Second avenue, near Twenty-fourth street.

FOR SALE—ONE OR TWO MILK ROUTES. CALL AT 101 Gold street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A VINEGAR FACTORY IN A CENTRAL location, having capacity of producing 600 to 700 gallons [illegible] good business; business investment. Address for particulars box 5,613 Post office, New York.

FOR SALE—THE EAST SIDE BILLIARD AND Liquor Saloon, 83 First avenue, corner Fifth street, now doing a good trade; the owner being engaged in other business will sell cheap. Apply in the saloon.

FOR SALE—A LARGE AND ELEGANT LADIES' Restaurant and Confectionery, on Broadway. Address L. R., Spring street Post office.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST FITTED UP, OLD established Liquor Stores on Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, the owner intends leaving the city. For particulars apply to M. J. CALLAGHAN, printing office, 63 Vesey street, New York.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, FIXTURES AND STOCK OF the Sample, Lunch and Oyster Saloon 110 West street, between the Central and Jersey City ferries. A good bargain.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS CIGAR STORE AND Sample Room, located on Broadway, between Metropolitan and Grand Central hotels. Agents not noticed. Price $2,000. Address W. E., Herald office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS CIGAR STORE ON Sixth avenue; must be sold to-day. No. 525 Sixth avenue, near Thirty-first street.

FOR SALE—GROCERY; NEW STOCK, FIXTURES, &c.; on best avenue in the city. A real bargain. Come and see owner at 71 Carmine street, 1 to 2 P. M.; $700. No agents.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FIRST CLASS CHOP HOUSE down town. Apply at 69 Gold street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FLORENCE SALOON, CORner of Broadway and Houston, lease, good will and fixtures. The premises includes four basements on Broadway and two whole houses on Houston street; to a party wishing to invest in business this is a rare opportunity, and must be sold, as the proprietor has other business, and cannot give it his personal attention. Apply on the premises. GEORGE H. MITCHELL.

TO RECTIFIERS.—A RECTIFYING HOUSE ESTABlished in this city for nearly 20 years, now doing an active business and being about to retire therefrom, offer their Works, Buildings and Business for sale, or would exchange for improved real estate; location very desirable. Address box 4,410 Post office.

MACHINERY.

BOILERS FOR SALE—EXTRA BUILT; VERY ECONOmical on fuel. Also one Steelyard, fit to weigh any boiler. LESLIE Boiler Works, 40 Wayne street, Jersey City.

FOR SALE—A SECOND HAND FIVE HORSE POWER Ericsson Caloric Engine, Shafting and Pulleys, cheap. Apply at 94 Gold street.

HOADLEY'S PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES. Send for circulars. J. C. HOADLEY & CO., 46 Cortlandt street.

SECOND HAND TWO HORSE POWER ROPER CALOric Engine cheap; warranted in good order. 49 Cortlandt street.

WANTED—A TWO-HORSE POWER ENGINE, A PUTnam Lathe; also a Drill, new or second hand, together or separate. Address, stating best terms, T. JUDD, box 2,982, Philadelphia.

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

SONOMA VALLEY WINE COMPANY, 81 BROADWAY, New York.—Pure Wine and Brandies, of the very best quality, by the case or gallon, at wholesale price, for this month only.

MEDICAL.

A 20 YEARS' PRUSSIAN HOSPITAL EXPERIENCE.—Dr. FRANKLIN, 161 Bleecker street, cures successfully private diseases inside 48 hours, without mercury.

A.—MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, guarantees relief to all female complaints. Pleasant rooms for nursing.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY without mercury; manhood and youthful vigor restored in 24 hours; office very private. Dr. HARRISON, 179 Bleecker street.

A SPECIALTY.—NO FEE TILL CURED.—DR. R. CORBETT, member of New York University Medical College and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted as usual on private diseases. Office 20 Centre street, near Chambers.

A.—DR. H. D. GRINDLE (20 YEARS' PRACTICE) guarantees speedy relief to ladies in trouble, with or without medicine; rooms for nursing. Residence 120 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue.

A.—LADIES IN TROUBLE GUARANTEED IMMEDIate relief, sure and safe. Notice—No pay until perfectly cured. Dr. ASCHER, No. 3 Amity place, Laurens street. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

DR. LEWIS, AUTHOR OF MEDICAL COMPANION and Guide to Health offers restoration to the debilitated and diseased. Forty years' private practice. No. 7 Beach street, New York.

DR. COOPER, 14 DUANE STREET, CAN BE CONsulted on private diseases; 34 years' practice enables him to make perfect cures or no charges made.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—MADAME DUBOIS (35 years' practice) guarantees certain relief to married ladies; female restorative, $5; electricity applied. 154 East Twenty-eighth street, near Third avenue.

NO PAY UNTIL CURED.—DR. AND MME. WEST cure at one interview. Their French Pills never fail. Rooms provided before and during confinement. 141 West Fortieth street, near Broadway.

THE BRIDAL CHAMBER. Essays for young men on great social evils and abuses, which interfere with marriage, with sure means of relief for the erring and unfortunate, diseased and debilitated. Sent free of charge, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

35 YEARS' OFFICE PRACTICE ENABLES DR. HARRISON, 179 Bleecker street, to cure all cutaneous and private diseases immediately. Office very private.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
BY ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER,
late HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
(Established 1847.)
Salesrooms, 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets;
Leeds' Art Galleries, 817 and 819 Broadway.
Auction Notice.
Messrs. ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER will give their personal attention, as customary for the past 24 years, to sales of Household Furniture, at the residence of families declining housekeeping, and at their spacious salesrooms, 95 Chambers street, extending through to 77 Reade street; also to stocks of Merchandise at owners' stores, and Works of Art, Libraries, &c., at their galleries as above.
ALLEN B. MINER.
HENRY D. MINER.

ON THE EVENINGS—DECEMBER—1870, at 7½ o'clock, at the Leeds Art Gallery, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner of Twelfth street, SUPERB COLLECTION OF HIGH CLASS PAINTINGS, by order of Mr. A. D'HEUYVETTER, being HIS ENTIRE FALL IMPORTATIONS, comprising the latest works of EMINENT EUROPEAN ARTISTS, all just received and never before exhibited. Days of sale will be given hereafter.

ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at our Salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets, a large and fine assortment of Household Furniture, removed for convenience of sale, including Parlor, Dining Room, Library and Chamber Furniture. Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, gilt frame Mirrors, Centre Tables, mirror back Etageres, Easy Chairs, Lounges, Bookcases, Clocks and Bronzes, Vases, an invoice of valuable Books, Office Desks and Chairs, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Rockers, Side Chairs, Wardrobes, Mattresses, Pillows and Bolsters, Extension Tables, Dining Chairs, Buffets, Oil Paintings and Engravings, Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures, Fancy Goods, Cutlery, Glassware, Silver Plated Ware, China, &c., &c.
Also, at 12 o'clock, several rosewood 7 and 7¼ octave Pianos. All the above to be sold positively without reserve.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER,
Office and salesroom, 37 Nassau street,
opposite the Post office.
Furniture, Billiard Tables, Pianos, &c.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell at auction, on this day, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, a large assortment of Household Furniture. Parlor and Bedroom Sets, Dressing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Pier Mirrors, Carpets, Lounges, Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Pillows and Bolsters.
Also office Furniture, Standing and Sitting Desks, Office Stools, Arm Chairs, Matting, &c., &c.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and Salesroom, 37 Nassau street,
opposite the Post Office.
STEAM LAUNDRY, MACHINERY, &C.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell by auction,
WEDNESDAY, Dec 14, at 11 o'clock
(if not previously disposed of at private sale),
on the premises of
the Manhattan Steam Laundry,
No. 329 East Eighth street,
the Entire Machinery, Stock and Good Will
together with the Lease, 2½ years to run.
The above has been established the last
17 years,
and now employing 50 hands.

AUCTION NOTICE.—AUGUSTUS A. SCHULZ, AUCtioneer.—Magnificent Household Furniture, Paintings, Pianoforte, velvet Carpets, Silverware, rare Works of Art. Largest sale of the season. Chance for housekeepers and the trade. On this day (Saturday), at the elegant mansion 57 West Fifteenth street between Fifth and Sixth avenues, 10½ o'clock.
Drawing Rooms—Superb Suits, Pompadour style, covered French satin brocatel, richest description; Window Curtains; match Suit marqueterie, bois de rose Cabinets, Tables, Etageres, Encoignures; Bookcase, velvet, medallion Carpets; Clocks, Mirrors, lace Curtains; magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, celebrated maker; Stool, Cover; Canterbury, Ornaments, Paintings by eminent artists, rosewood, walnut Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Mattresses, Blankets, Counterpanes, Extension Table, Sideboard, Silverware, Glassware Linen, Chinaware; Furniture servants' apartments; Basement, Kitchen Furniture.

AUCTION NOTICE.—EDWIN NICHOLS, AUCTIONEER.
Large and positive sale of
Magnificent Household Furniture, Pianoforte, Carpets,
This day (SATURDAY), December 10, commencing at 10½ o'clock,
Property of family leaving the city.
At their elegant residence, 12 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, between University place and Fifth avenue, consisting of Velvet, Brussels and Medallion Carpets; magnificent Parlor Suits, made to order, covered with the richest description satin brocatel and reps; elegant rosewood 7¼ octave Pianoforte, Stool and Cover; Cabinets, bois de rose; Jardinieres, Bronzes, Clocks, Paintings, Statuary, Mirrors, Curtains, Etageres, Bookcases, Centre and Side Etageres, Turkish and Oriental Chairs, Lounges, rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits; Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Bedding, Blankets, Sofas, Rockers, Chairs, Tables, Sideboards, Extension Table; Servants' and Kitchen Furniture. N. B.—Reliable men in attendance to cart or pack goods for purchasers.

AUCTION SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF SEVERAL EXECUtions to me directed, I will expose for sale, on Wednesday, December 14, at 11 A. M., at No. 45 Dey street, top floor, a large assortment of Gas Stoves and Office Fittings, Tools, Benches and other articles belonging to the business. GEORGE J. SMITH, City Marshal.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER.
Salesroom 108 Liberty and 111 Cedar street.
Household and Cabinet Furniture,
Carpets, Mirrors, Bedding.
THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock.
WALDRON & COOKE will include in their auction sale this day second hand and new Furniture, Carpets, &c., &c., of every description, rosewood, walnut and mahogany Parlor Suits, oak, chestnut, enamelled rosewood, mahogany and walnut
CHAMBER SUITS,
Lounges, Easy, Turkish, Spanish and other Rockers, Paine's Parlor and other Bed Lounges and Sofas.
VELVET, BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS; walnut and oak Library and Secretary Bookcases, Buffets, Hall Stands, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Centre Tables.
MATTRESSES, BLANKETS, COMFORTERS, Paintings and Engravings, Toys, Dolls, [illegible] Extension Tables, [illegible] Goods, all kinds; Kitchen Articles. The largest assortment of goods offered this fall.

AUCTION SALE.—WATCHES, JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS.
AARON CRISTALAR & CO., Auctioneers, will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, at No. 372 Third avenue, near Thirty eighth street, the entire Stock, consisting of a large assortment of Meerschaum and Briarwood Pipes, Pocketbooks, Fancy Goods, Canes, &c.; also SILVER WATCHES, GOLD JEWELRY AND CHAINS; also Counter, Show Cases and Store Fixtures, being the entire stock of a retailer declining business. By order of William A. Anderson.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE AND POSITIVE SALE.
J. D. PARKER & CO., Auctioneers, will sell this day (SATURDAY), Dec. 10,
commencing at 10½ o'clock, all the elegant and costly Household Furniture contained in private residence 133 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue, viz:—Magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, made by city maker; four rich Parlor Suits, Lace Curtains, Paintings, Bronzes, Turkish Chairs, Centre Tables, Bookcase, Etageres, &c.; also Bedroom Suits in rosewood and walnut, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Spring, Hair and Feather Beds, Pillows, Lounges, Clocks, Blankets; also Dining Room Furniture, Buffet, Extension Table, Chairs, Plate, Cutlery, Urns, Tureens, Casters, Dinner and Tea Sets; also Basement and Kitchen Furniture; in all 500 lots of useful Household Furniture.
LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer.

A.—HOBBS, VILES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, SELL this day, at 1 o'clock, at 578 Second avenue, the entire Stock and Fixtures of a first class Confectionery, in lots.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—THE BALANCE OF THE EFfects of the New Lamp Chimney Company (bankrupt), including Lamp Goods, Office Furniture, Stoves, &c., will be sold at public auction at Wednesday, Dec. 14, at 11 A. M., at 24 Cliff street. JAMES KERR, Assignee.

AUCTION NOTICE.—THE GREAT SALE OF DAMaged Carpets still continues at 452 Canal street, the balance of 200 rolls of the manufacture of John Crossley & Sons, damaged on voyage of importation ex steamship Pennsylvania. Come and see.

BALTIMORE.
TRUSTEES' SALE
OF
BARNUM'S CITY HOTEL,
IN
BALTIMORE CITY.
By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Baltimore city, the undersigned, Trustees, will sell at public sale at the Exchange Salesroom, in Baltimore city, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of December, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., that long established and celebrated Hotel, widely known as
BARNUM'S CITY HOTEL,
facing Monument square of said city, with a front on Calvert street, extending from Fayette Bank lane, with a depth on Fayette street of 233½ feet and on Bank lane of 181½ feet.
The IMPROVEMENTS are the extensive Hotel so widely known as BARNUM'S CITY HOTEL, with its large Restaurant, Stores and Barber Shop, fronting on Calvert street, Parlors, Offices, with modern conveniences, &c.
This Hotel, located in the heart of the city, being so celebrated and extensively known, a more detailed description is deemed unnecessary.
A plan of the property can be seen at the office of the Trustees, who will also show the property and give all information desired.
This property will be sold free of the stock debt, but subject to annual ground rents amounting to thirty-eight hundred and fifty (3,850) dollars, payable half yearly, reserved upon separate portions of the ground, of which rents the sum of thirty-four hundred and eighty (3,480) dollars is redeemable at pleasure, and the sum of three hundred and seventy (370) dollars is irredeemable.
Terms—One-fifth cash, balance in one, two, three and four years, with interest payable half yearly.
S. H. TAGGART, 48 Lexington street,
T. A. LINTHICUM, 31 North Charles street, Trustees.
F. W. BENNETT & CO., Auctioneers.
For further information apply to THOMAS S. ALEXANDER, 22 Pine street, New York.

BY M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER.
Marshal and mortgagee's sale of Household Furniture, this day, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms 73 Nassau street, consisting of rosewood, walnut and mahogany Parlor and Chamber Suits, nearly new; Library and Chamber Suits, curled Hair Mattresses, Beds and Bedding, Bookcases, Gas Chandeliers, China, Crockery and Glassware, French Mantel Clocks, together with Counters, Office Desks, Matting, Brussels and Tapestry Carpets, Stoves, &c. By order of JOHN S. STEWART, Attorney of Mortgagee.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, AUCTIONEER—SALESROOM 521 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel Building.
THE GREAT SALE OF RARE, UNIQUE AND BEAUTIFUL JAPANESE GOODS.
The largest invoice ever imported will, by order of Messrs. HEWLETT & TORRANCE, be offered
AT MATHEWS' AUCTION ROOMS,
521 BROADWAY, ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL BUILDING,
ON WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
December 14, 15, 16 and 17, at 11 o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.
ON EXHIBITION TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, DAY AND EVENING.

EXECUTRIX'S SALE.
AT PUBLIC OUTCRY,
By LAMAR & KING, Auctioneers,
On first TUESDAY in January next,
Before the Court House, in Savannah,
Those
TWO VALUABLE WHARF LOTS,
Known as O'Byrne's property, fronting on the river 316 feet and running back to Canal street 410 feet, No. 6 running to Indian street, about 700 feet.
WITH IMPROVEMENTS
On Lot No. 7, consisting of one Brick Building containing nine floors, now used as a United States Bonded Warehouse; also, a Brick Office.
MRS. MARGARET M. O'BYRNE,
Executrix.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
THIS DAY, Dec. 10,
at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 1 North William st., large assortment of Household Furniture, Parlor, Bedroom, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Oilcloth, Mirrors, Engravings, &c. also, Marshal's sale, Gas Chandeliers, &c., consisting of Parlor Suits, in reps; Bureaus, Washstands, Beds and Bedding, Extension Dining Tables, Chairs, Stoves; also, to pay storage and expenses, one Park Phaeton, two light Wagons, two Sleighs, Harness, lot of Clothing, &c. Also, Marshal's sale, a lot of new Gas Chandeliers, Brackets, Burners, &c.
MATTHEW BIRENE, Marshal.

SALES AT AUCTION.

JACOB BOGART AUCTIONEER.
Bankrupt sale of Boot and Shoe Manufactory.—By order of the assignee in bankruptcy I will sell on Monday, Dec. 12, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, 87 Broadway, Eastern District, Brooklyn, entrance on Sixth street, the entire large stock of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes and Gaiters, Gaiter Uppers, Cut Uppers, Soles, Leather and Findings, Machinery, Tools, Lasts, Fixtures, &c.
FELIX KAUFMAN, Assignee in Bankruptcy.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUtion to me, directed and delivered, I will expose for sale at public auction, this day, December 10, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., at 279 Third avenue, the effects of a Lager Beer Saloon. JOHN H. HILLIER, Marshal.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, TRUSTEES OF THE Florida Railroad Company, hereby give notice that on the 15th day of December, 1870, at the Court House, in Fernandina, Florida, at 12 o'clock, the Lands belonging to their trust then remaining unsold will be disposed of at public auction for the benefit of the free land bonds still outstanding. The lands, amounting to 125,000 acres, more or less, will be valued by competent appraisers, and offered at such valuations, in order to effect an equitable distribution, the bondholders being allowed to bid above those prices for the choice. Bonds and coupons will be received in payment at par. Lands which may not be taken for bonds and coupons will then be sold for cash to the highest bidder, to prevent a further waste of the fund from tax levies and other expenses and in order that the trust may be finally closed.
JAMES T. SOUTTER, JOHN McRAE, Trustees.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.
Clinton Hall Book Salerooms and Art Galleries.—LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers. Tuesday, December 13, and following evenings, at 7½ o'clock, sale of a Private Library of Rare and Standard Works.
Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF BRAIDING MACHINERY—By AARON CRISTALAR & CO., Auctioneers, on Tuesday, December 13, at 11 o'clock A. M., at 326 Seventh avenue, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets, 109 Braiding Machines, 4 Glazing Machines, Winders, Doubler, Shafting and Belting. Can be seen every day from 9 to 10 A. M.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
Confectionery Store, Glass Cases, Counter, &c.
RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer, will sell this day (Saturday), at 11 o'clock, at 675 Sixth avenue, the contents of a Confectionery Store, consisting of Candies, Glass Jars, Marble Slabs, Copper Pans, Fixtures, &c.
CHAS. E. HATCH, Deputy. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—J. BOGART, AUCTIONEER.—THIS day, at 11 o'clock, at No. 1 North William street, 9 cases Satinets. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

THOMAS KEYWORTH, AUCTIONEER—WILL SELL this day, at 10 o'clock, at 408 Eighth avenue, a choice assortment of Household Furniture, from persons giving up housekeeping, comprising black walnut Parlor and Bedroom Suits, marble top Bureaus, Centre Tables, Spring Mattresses, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, &c., &c. N. B.—Persons furnishing will do well to attend this sale.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER—OFFICE NO. 6 City Hall place—Will sell this day, at 2 o'clock, at the corner of Duane and New Chambers street, under the old Shakspeare Hotel, one Counter and Back Bar; also Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures, &c., on account of former purchaser.

12 BOWERY.—J. S. WEINBERGER, AUCTIONEER, will sell Saturday, December 10, and Monday, December 12, at 10½ o'clock, 1,000 dozen of Toys, Dolls, Clapping Dolls, &c.; Musical Toy Instruments and Mouth Harmonicas, Harlequins, &c. Also the following Monday 15 cases of Holiday Goods and Presents of every description, in lots to suit dealers only. Salesroom 12 Bowery, opposite the old place.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP UNDER THE LATE FIRM OF C. J. Oppenheim & Bros. having by limitation expired, and having been mutually dissolved, notice is hereby given that the business, as carried on by the said late firm, will be continued at the same place, 499 Broadway, by the newly formed firm of OPPENHEIM & COLLINS.
Dated Dec. 1, 1870.

THE FIRM OF ACKER & CO., DOING BUSINESS AT No. 105 Barclay street, New York, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.
The affairs of the firm will be settled by Henry C. Acker, who is alone authorized to use the firm name.
HENRY C. ACKER.
JAMES A. FRASER.
New York, Dec. 1, 1870.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A SPLENDID BUSINESS OFFERED.—CONSEQUENT upon family arrangements of partners a European firm which owns an establishment in the city of Mexico desires to dispose of the latter. This Mexican house has old and extensive connections; its fine stores are situated in the centre of business. A most liberal discount will be allowed on stocks, so as to insure a very handsome return to the purchaser of the concern. For full particulars address box 464 Post office, Havana, Island of Cuba.

A MERCHANT, WITH FIRST CLASS FOREIGN CONnections, and in receipt of consignments of chemicals, metals, &c., wishes to make arrangements with a first class house desirous of extending its business. Address X., box 207 Herald office.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED REAL ESTATE HOUSE OF repute has vacancies for [illegible] competent men, with [illegible] capital. Address REALTY, Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN ENGAGED IN THE REAL ESTATE business in Pennsylvania desires a reliable partner, as he has more than he can attend to; business well established; paying $14,000 per year. An active business man can have half interest for $2,000. Address Post office box 37, East Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pa.

AN OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED TO MEN OF ENERgy, with small capital, to secure certain sections of territory on my Burglar Alarm Lock, just patented; it costs but a trifle more than the ordinary lock, cannot be picked by burglars, and energetic men can make a fortune by introducing it. Call and examine it at room 49 National Hotel, Cortlandt street. J. HARRY THORP, Inventor.

A GOOD BUSINESS PARTNER WANTED WITH $1,000 to $2,000, part cash, to extend a manufacturing business, thoroughly established and paying 18 per cent monthly. Factory, 93 South Fifth avenue (Laurens street).

ANY GENTLEMAN WANTING AN ESTABLISHED Coal business or another profitable [illegible] business may buy such from a party who has more places than he can attend to; about $3,000 required. Apply at coal office 115 Macdougal street.

A COMPETENT PERSON DESIRING TO ENGAGE IN the real estate business, and having from $200 to $700 cash, can address ASSURANCE, Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

BUSINESS AND MANUFACTORY OF STAPLE ARTIcle for sale or exchange for real estate or merchandise; cause, death of partner; capable of great increase in city and country; value $5,000, and full investigation invited. Address D. H., box 182 Herald office.

DRUG STORE.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, WHOLE or part of a first class retail Drug Store in New York or Brooklyn. Address J. C. T., 355 West Thirty second street.

FOR SALE—AN INTEREST IN FIRST CLASS SILVER Mines, some of which are now paying largely. H. MALCOM DWYER, Metropolitan Hotel.

PARTNER WANTED—ACTIVE OR SPECIAL, WITH $6,000, for which would be given one-third interest in Patent now in use in city and country for past six years, and half profits of the business, which can be extended to a large amount. Full particulars given on application at 512 Broadway, third floor.

SPECIALTY.—I WANT A PARTNER, WITH A CASH capital of $5,000 to engage in manufacturing one of the most staple articles ever introduced; large cash orders already on hand; the profits will be equally divided and security given for the money. Apply at room 11 National Hotel, Cortlandt street.

WANTED—TO JOIN IN COPARTNERSHIP WITH A practical machinist, who has shop and tools for the manufacture of light machinery, by a successful inventor, who has an unlimited amount of practical work, to be done immediately. Address M. S., box 112 Herald office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE PARTNER, WITH $3,000 TO $5,000 in an established cash business; staple article, in good demand and pays a good per cent; no clients to the extension of the business; only principals and those with No. 1 references solicited. Address H. G., Herald office.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH A SMALL AMOUNT of capital, to extend a manufacturing business already established, in manufacturing an article selling well and paying largely; can be thoroughly investigated. Those really meaning business address MANUFACTURER, box 163 Herald office.

WE CAN OFFER FIRST CLASS BUSINESS OPPORtunities, securing good incomes. Call and investigate. WERNER & LLOYD, 19 Broadway, first floor.

$2,500.—WANTED, A SILENT OR ACTIVE partner, to extend a legitimate and respectable business; sales exclusively for cash; profits large; but little competition. Address W., box 121 Herald office.

$4,000.—AN ACTIVE MAN WITH THE ABOVE amount to take the place of a retiring partner in an established business; knowledge of the business not necessary; must understand bookkeeping. Address CHEMICALS, Herald office.

$25,000.—UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY TO INVEST, as special or active partner, to meet requirements of an extended business, having no competition; in proprietary medicine; established trade; freehold security insuring fixed income. Principals address box 2,550 Post office.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

ONE OR TWO ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR LIGHT storage, in good order, including Croton; basement preferred. Address, stating rent and full particulars, or call at 29 Broadway, room 15.

PARLOR AND BEDROOM WANTED—IN PRIVATE family, New York or Brooklyn, by gentleman and wife; references. Address, stating terms, H., box 2,065 Post office.

ROOM WANTED—WITH POWER, CEILING FROM 12 to 15 feet high, size about from 25 by 50 feet, with gas and water. Address N. Y. Z., Herald office.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.—THREE ROOMS and servant's room wanted, between Third and Fifth avenues and Twentieth and Thirtieth streets, for light housekeeping, in private family; references first class. Address, stating price, box 1,931 Boston, Mass.

WANTED—ABOUT JANUARY 1, BY A GENTLEMAN, wife and son, two partly or fully furnished Rooms in a desirable locality, adjacent to a good restaurant or hotel; house must be kept clean and neat and door bell attended to. References given and required. Address, with full particulars, L. M. K., Herald office.

WANTED—A HOUSE, OF 12 TO 15 ROOMS, FURnished or partly so, between Fourteenth and Thirty-fourth streets and Third and Seventh avenues; must be a respectable location; rent not to exceed $2,000 per year. Address HOUSE, Herald office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED COUPLE, WHO DESIRE literary associations, two cloth, well arranged Living Rooms, or Sitting and Bedroom, or Alcove Room, with privilege of kitchen and dining room; location good; terms moderate. Address TEACHER, Park Avenue Hotel.

WANTED—A SUIT OF THREE OR FOUR ROOMS, fully furnished, in a first class neighborhood, for a family of adults. Address C. A. S., box 1,552 Post office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, TWO furnished Rooms for light housekeeping, between Twenty-sixth and Thirty-second streets and Sixth and Eighth avenues. Address R. JOYCE, station E.

WANTED TO LEASE—A FARM ON SHARES, ON LONG Island or New Jersey. Address L. N. HAYT, Fishkill, New York.

EYES AND EARS.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—BAUCH & GOUGELmann (formerly with Prof. Boissonneau, of Paris), makers and inserters of the improved Artificial Human Eyes, 651 Broadway. N. B.—These Eyes are endorsed by the faculty.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

FRANCE.

Extent of the German Victory Near Orleans.

Seventy-seven Cannons, Ten Thousand Prisoners and Four Gunboats Taken.

The Army of the Loire Again Advancing Towards Paris.

LATER NEWS FROM THE BESIEGED CITY.

Von Moltke Informs Trochu of De Paladines' Defeat.

A Defiant Reply Sent—War to the End.

DETAILS OF THE LAST SORTIE FROM PARIS.

KING WILLIAM'S DESPATCHES.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Another Report from King William—Seventy-seven Cannon, Four Gunboats and Ten Thousand Prisoners Captured—Successes of Manteuffel—Losses of the Mecklenburg Troops.

BERLIN, Dec. 7, 1870.

A despatch from King William to Queen Augusta confirms the report that ten thousand prisoners, seventy-seven cannon and four gunboats were captured at Orleans. The King adds:—"Von Tivesten has carried Gidy, Jouvy and Prinis by storm, and Manteuffel occupied Rouen after victorious encounters. Corbeil now holds the city. Eight heavy guns were found in the entrenchments."

LOSSES OF THE MECKLENBURG TROOPS.

A telegram from Schwerin dated December 7 states that a telegram from the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg states that the loss of the Mecklenburg troops in the battles from the 2d to the 4th of December was 3,200. The enemy lost 2,000 killed and 1,400 prisoners.

THE ARMY OF THE LOIRE.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Montargis Evacuated—The Army of the Loire Again Moving—Three Corps Formed of It—Prussians Repulsed at Belfort.

TOURS, Dec. 9, 1870.

Montargis, in the department of Loiret, has been evacuated by the Germans.

The Army of the Loire has again started on a forward movement.

CHANGES IN THE ARMY OF THE LOIRE.

The journals of Tours announce changes in the Army of the Loire, which is divided into three corps, under the command of Generals Bourbaki, Chanzy and Billot.

PRUSSIANS REPULSED AT BELFORT.

Advices have been received from the garrison of Belfort to the 6th. The siege was progressing vigorously. The Prussians had attempted to storm the place but were beaten off. One of their regiments was entirely cut to pieces in the attack.

AFFAIRS IN PARIS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Later from the Capital—Prussians Intrenching—Germans Captured—The Last Battle—Trochu Informed of De Paladine's Defeat—A Defiant Answer—Parisian Successes.

TOURS, Dec. 9, 1870.

Advices from Paris have been received by balloon to the 8th. The situation was satisfactory.

PRUSSIANS INTRENCHING.

The Prussians were actively at work constructing defensive works in the rear of the lines from which the French recently drove them.

GERMAN PRISONERS.

A large number of prisoners had arrived at Paris. They were captured in the battles at the east and south of the city on the 2d.

THE LAST BATTLE.

The Prussians in their attack hurled over one hundred and twenty thousand men against General Ducrot. In spite of these immense numbers Ducrot held his ground and repulsed the enemy.

TROCHU INFORMED OF DE PALADINES' DEFEAT.

A despatch from Le Mans to-day says a balloon has arrived from Paris with news from the capital to the night of the 6th. No military operations of importance had occurred since the 2d. General Trochu had received a letter from General Von Moltke announcing the defeat of the Army of the Loire and offering safe conduct to such parties as might be designated to verify the news.

FRANCE STILL DEFIANT.

The offer was refused by the government, who at once issued a proclamation to the people of Paris giving information of the proposition of General Von Moltke and their reply thereto, and saying that "even if the statement were true they would still have the right to expect a great movement of the nation to their assistance, and will continue the conflict.

PARISIAN SUCCESSES.

Advices from reliable parties show that the recent successes of the Parisians were greater than have been supposed. When the balloon started firing was heard south of Paris.

THE BATTLE BETWEEN BRIE AND CHAMPIGNY.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Details of the Sortie of the 2d—Strength of the Saxons—Their General Position—Conformation of the Ground—A Heavy Cannonade—Germans Driven Out of Brie—Advance of the French—Appearance of Their Line—Counter Advance by the Saxons—The Contest—The Result.

LONDON, Dec. 7, 1870.

A correspondent at the headquarters of Prince George of Saxony, at Champs, telegraphs yesterday as follows:—

THE LATE SORTIE—STRENGTH OF THE GERMANS.

The whole Saxon forces engaged in the recent operations numbered but 10,000 men. They occupied positions at Noisy Le Grand, Champs, Cormay, Villiers, and in their vicinity was a division of Würtembergers, commanded by General Von Obernitz, a Prussian officer. The Würtembergers occupied positions at Chennevieres, and Noisson, and in their vicinity was a brigade of the Second corps. This force was made up of contributions from various other portions of the same corps, and was commanded by General Von Frinsecke, who had nominal direction of all the operations, supervised, however, as regarded the Saxons, by Prince George in person, whose heedlessness of danger must have sorely tried the nerves of his staff.

A COUNTER-OFFENSIVE MOVEMENT.

A contingent force supported the Würtembergers; the Saxons had no backing but their own valor. In all, the German troops engaged and immediately supporting amounted to 22,000 men. This force, it seems, had been detailed for an offensive movement, and the programme was greatly complicated by the unexpected counter offensive movement of the French projected against Villiers, and with hopes of ultimately breaking through the cordon surrounding them. It thus happened that, as the Germans were pressing in to drive the French out of Brie and Champigny, the French were simultaneously pouring out to take Villiers.

SCENE OF THE BATTLE.

I rode into Champs, whither Prince George had moved his headquarters the previous evening, and found the battle raging fearfully over the broken country to the southwest of that village. It was in and around these villages, Brie, Villiers and Champigny, that the bloody drama was enacted the day before yesterday. When the curtain fell on that drama the Saxons stood fast in Villiers in spite of all the French troops and forts could do to dislodge them. Brie and Champigny, lying close under the guns of Fort Nogent, and the strongly armed earthworks at Nelsontrie, on the verge of the forest of Vincennes, overhanging St. Maur, remain in the hands of the French.

CONFORMATION OF THE GROUND.

On the road to Noisy the South banks of the Marne are low with a gradual rise furrowed by inconsiderable rectangular depressions on each. As one looks southward from Noisy he sees towards Brie a broad flat, offering a scope for military evolutions. From this plain toward Villiers there rises gradually a low but shaggy elevation, covered mostly with copsewood and vineyards. This elevation is not continuous to Villiers. There are occasional depressions, the debouchments of which cause trivial hollows which occur on the road to Noisy. The general tendency is nevertheless upward, so that the table land, at the back of which lies Villiers, is higher than any ground between it and the plain. The ridge, therefore, although hampered by hedges and brushwood, would form no bad standpoint for maintaining resistance to any force which, having deployed on the plain, should attempt to carry it, if it were not swept by the direct fire from Fort Nogent, within easy range, and enfiladed by the longer range, but still effectively, of the batteries on Mount Avron.

THE FRENCH CANNONADE.

When I crossed the river it was past nine. Noisy was an eligible point from which to observe operations. Shells from Mount Avron were coming very thick. Now it was a shower of slates, as the shells crashed through the roof and lifted solid rafters as if they were laths; now a half side of a house went bodily as some huge projectile struck and crunched it. Brie divided with Noisy the attention of the French batteries, and Brie is more open.

THE GERMANS DRIVEN OUT OF BRIE.

The 107th regiment had made a dash into Brie out of Rosny early in the morning, and I wondered much how it fared with them. Hard enough, beyond doubt, but could they hold the place under such a ding-dong pelting? By ten o'clock the question was resolved. First, there came up a drove of French prisoners and red-breeched regulars towards Noisy, along the slight shelter afforded by the road; then the Saxon soldiers, with more prisoners, and, finally the bulk of the 107th in very open order, making the most of the few opportunities for cover. It was not a pleasant way to traverse. The forts fired heavily upon captors and captured alike, and more than one Frenchman was slain by missiles from the French weapons as the straggling columns came up. I learned that the 107th regiment in a rapid rush in the morning had surprised the occupants of Brie; so do were asleep and others were drinking coffee. There was but trifling resistance. Nearly 500 prisoners were taken, including eight officers. The reason for the relinquishment of Brie was that the terrible and persistent fire from the forts rendered it nearly untenable.

WORK FOR THE GERMANS.

What this advantage represented was simply that Brie gave them a footing (so to speak) on the Saxon main land, while Champigny formed a key to the peninsula of the Marne. The object of the day on the side of the Germans was to dislodge the French from Brie and Champigny. This task fell to the lot of the Saxons, Würtemburger, and a brigade of the Second corps. The Saxons engaged consisted of the Second division of the Royal Saxon Army, under the command of General Von Nehrhoff.

A PATRIOTIC SERGEANT.

The prisoners looked sturdy fellows and anything but ill fed. They were hearty and good fighters to judge from their expression. The sergeant bade me *bon jour* and told me cheerily if an one indulged in the anticipation of the speedy capture he was extremely out of his reckoning. "Food is plentiful," he said, with a laugh; "and the programme is sorties every day and in every direction." The prisoners were escorted back to Chelles, where, late in the day, I saw them penned up in a yard at the mairie.

THE FRENCH COLUMNS IN SIGHT.

As the Prussians from Brie finished filing through Noisy an ominous sight met my eye in another direction as I peered through the loophole I had contrived there. On a gradual slope of the further bank of the Marne, under the wing of Fort Nogent and extending right and left along the Chamont Railway were dense columns of French infantry. How they came there I know not. It was as if the spectacle had sprung up by magic.

A HALT.

Now they stood fast closing up as the fronts of battalions halted. Then there was a slow movement forward till the head of the column disappeared out of sight between the village of Nogent and the river. Then there seemed to be a final halt of the dense masses. They stood, their bayonets glittering in the sun, as if the men had come out as spectators; but little by little there was a gradual trickling on down to the bight of the river. Between Nogent and Brie there was the railway bridge and lofty viaduct, but a gap in one of the arches rendered it useless.

A GENERAL ADVANCE.

Presently on the plain to the south of Brie became visible a knot of red breeches that grew denser and denser every moment. Simultaneously the whole sprang into life. From the farm buildings about Tremblay and from St. Maur and Johnsville poured out vast bodies. The French troops were deploying at double line, which seemed to extend from the right athwart to the neck of the loop. What happened at Champigny, I knew not from personal observation, but I have been informed that the Wurtembergers after desperate fighting had driven the French out not long after eight, to be in turn subjected to a violent attack and partial expulsion. The tirailleurs dashed into the thickets lining the foot of the rise and scrambled through the vineyards.

HOW THE FRENCH CROSSED THE RIVER.

Troops behind them followed in serried columns. Whence had they come? They had crossed during the night and occupied the loop. Their bridges must have been between Johnville and Nogent, and the nullification of Brie enabled them to use at a later hour another bridge somewhere between Brie and the railway viaduct.

MOVEMENT TOWARDS VILLIERS.

The Bois de Grace, lying in front of the Champs afforded a favorable cover for a detour into the rear of Villiers, which was evidently the point for which the French advance was intended. That force (I refer exclusively to the section which threatened Villiers) must have been at least 20,000 strong. How large was the force with which the Wurtembergers had to deal towards Champigny, I have no means of knowing. In these dense columns standing in support under Nogent, there could not have been less than 20,000 men, and in front of these were 20,000 of the left advance, with whom 10,000 Saxons had to cope, and not with them alone, but with those terrible projectiles, a storm of which incessantly dashed into the upper ground, where stands Villiers, and into the glades behind.

ASPECT OF THE FRENCH LINE.

The French skirmishers came up with as much regularity as if the day's work had been a peaceful parade. The deployment sprang up with immense rapidity and seeming discipline, but there appeared considerable looseness in formation and a total want of interval, and, indeed, in some places, an overlopping of battalions. Had there been nothing else to do by the Saxons but repulse an assault on Villiers, directed solely against it, the task would have been comparatively simple and not very bloody. Notwithstanding an artillery fire by the French threatening, as it did, to sweep to right, on overlapping Villiers, up to the space between that place and Noisy, and so get through upon Champs, which could only serve as a position on which to lean the Saxon left.

COUNTER-ADVANCE BY THE SAXONS.

It became necessary to meet the French in open field. From behind Villiers several regiments came out to the right front, under a shell fire. As the French came up there was general activity. The guns of the forts continued playing without interruption. So narrow was the margin that I question much whether a a shell or two did not find its billet in the French ranks. I stood by the 108th regiment. As it quitted the position in which it found some shelter two Lieutenants gaily shook hands with the hussar aide-de-camp, who had just ridden up with an order, as they passed him to go out into the battle. On went the regiments, in their dense columns of companies, shells now crashing into the ranks, and now exploding at intervals. A line was formed in the rear, files marching up in double, and in a twinkling less than fifty yards separated the combatants. First came a volley, then followed the venemous file firing. The French broke and gave ground only back to the next dip, to let the guns of the fort go to work again. The Saxons had to find what cover they could. When the regiment came back—they had not been gone twenty minutes—thirty-five out of forty-five officers had gone down. Neither of the blithe lieutenants was to the fore. Now came a lull in the musketry, as a few minutes before there had been a lulling of the cannonade. The Saxons could not get their artillery into action with advantage. The ground itself was unfavorable, while the fire from the forts must have speedily silenced by the field guns. Therefore, this great advantage was lost to them.

THE LAST FIGHTING.

All this took place before noon. After a little the artillery fire from the forts slackened considerably. The French infantry made no demonstration on the German left. However, about Champigny it was evident that hard fighting was going on. About one P. M. the French made another advance, having received considerable reinforcements. The Saxon infantry confronted them with the old result; but a different policy was this time to be adopted, it was plain, if they only escaped from the thunderbolts that fell in their way in getting into close quarters with the French infantry, unless, indeed, a retrograde movement was to be made, and that was not to be thought of. So, when the French fell back, the Saxons followed, as if they wanted to settle the question with bayonets. It was the old motto, *Forwarts, immer forwarts.* But the forwarts was very slow.

A DRAWN BATTLE.

What happened in the next hour I could only guess by the constant crackling of small arms. The forts confined themselves seemingly, for the most part, to firing into and over Champagny and Villiers. At length the French were slowly, but stubbornly, falling back across the north side of the neck, the Saxons pushing them hard, and the French ever and anon rallying. On the plain south of Brie there was a prolonged struggle; the Saxons were striving to get at and cut the pontoon bridge, but this was an impossibility, when Fort Nogent went to work again with devilish accuracy, of which the short range admitted.

The combatants parted about three o'clock, both sides falling back; but the fire from the fort continued for some little time longer, what shall I say of the result? Not much have the Saxons gained. Was there much to gain? The Wurtembergers held one end of Champigny. Brie stands empty and desolate. There were French in it this morning, and later there were Saxons. That is all.

But look at one bloody side of the picture. The number of dead I cannot ascertain. The number of German wounded is over 1,000. The French if they lost fewer in killed and wounded, lost a thousand prisoners. Had it been possible to hold Brie, the French advance would have been impossible. Its flanking fire would have prohibited the breasting of the slope towards Villiers. The French had mitrailleuses somewhere on the plain. At any rate, the day's work was a final failure of the French hopes. The German line stood everywhere unbroken, and Paris was no more free than before.

REPUBLICAN FRANCE.

Correspondence Relating to the Recognition of the French Republic.

The Policy of the United States—The Desire for Peace—Strict Neutrality—Mediation—Exempting Private Property from Seizure on the High Seas—Sealed Packages Refused—Precedents.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1870.

Accompanying the President's Message to Congress was a large mass of documents from the Department of State, including correspondence of United States Ministers in Europe on the Franco-German war, from which the following points are extracted. Acting Secretary of State, Davis, on September 6, telegraphed Minister Washburne at Paris as follows:—

It the provisional government has actual control and possession of power, and is acknowledged by the French people so as to be in point of fact the *de facto* government, of which you will be able to decide by the time this reaches you, you will not hesitate to recognize it.

On the same day Assistant Secretary Davis telegraphed:—

It appearing by your last despatch that the new government is fully installed, and that Paris remains tranquil, you will recognize it as soon as the situation, in your judgment, shall justify it, and tender the congratulations of the President and people of the United States on the successful establishment of a republican government.

On the 7th of September Davis further telegraphed:—

Berthemy asks, under instructions from Favre, whether the public sentiment in America has changed since the change of government in France, adding, on his part, that until now the public press in this country has expressed strong sympathy with Germany. I replied:—"The government maintains a strict neutrality and will continue so to do. That he cannot wonder the people have little sympathy for a dynasty which countenanced giving aid to the rebels during our war, and tried to establish a monarchy on our southern borders. That, in my judgment, the feeling to which he alluded was not against France or the French people, of which he is as competent to judge as I; and that the disposition of this government is shown in the order of the President, already given, to recognize the new government."

Washburne, under date of Paris, 7th of September, informs Secretary Fish as follows:—

About two o'clock P. M. yesterday M. Jules Favre called upon me in person to thank my government, in the name of that of the national defence, as well as in his own behalf, for its prompt recognition of the republic and the tender of its felicitations. He again desired that I should transmit to the President and Cabinet at Washington the profound acknowledgments of the Government of National Defence. I then communicated the despatch of Mr. Davis in relation to his conversation with M. Berthemy, which I had just received. M. Favre smiled at the allusion to the attempt of the Emperor to found a monarchy on the southern borders, and replied that nothing could be more satisfactory than Mr. Davis' telegram. It was all he could desire. He then said he had answered my letter of the day before, and that it would be sent to me in the course of the afternoon. It was duly received, and I have the honor to send herewith a copy of it in the original French, together with a translation thereof.

On September 9 Secretary Fish telegraphed to Minister Washburne:—

The request of Favre to instruct you to join the other Powers in efforts for peace received. It is not the policy or the interest of the United States to act jointly with European Powers on European questions. I have instructed Bancroft to ascertain whether Germany desires the good offices of the United States, but not to tender them without the assurance that they will be accepted. The President strongly desires to see peace restored between the two great Powers now at war, with each of whom the United States has so many traditions of friendship.

Secretary Fish, in subsequent despatches to Washburne, compliments him on his prudent and discreet conduct, which has received the approbation of the President. On the 4th October Fish wrote Washburne:—

This government desires and intends to maintain a strict neutrality between the two Powers now unfortunately engaged in war. It desires also to extend to both the manifestation of its friendly feeling in every possible way, and will allow to the vessels of war of each Power equally the hospitality of its ports and harbors for all proper and friendly purposes.

Minister Motley wrote Secretary Fish, August 11, that on the 9th he sent a telegram in these words:—

It is an authentic fact that the French government telegraphed to London yesterday to know if General Lee is here or whether he is expected. The supposition is that a military command is to be offered him. I am not aware that General Lee is in London or that he is expected here. The fact, however, that the French government should show such anxiety to obtain military talent from so distant a quarter would seem to argue some want of confidence in the government of their armies.

Secretary Fish, on September 9, telegraphed to Minister Bancroft:—

Minister Washburne telegraphs that France requests the United States to join with other Powers in an effort for peace. It has been the uniform policy and is the true interest of the United States not to join the European Powers in any interference in European questions, yet the President strongly desires to see the war arrested and the blessings of peace restored. If Germany also desires to have the good offices of the United States interposed, the President will be glad to contribute all and in his power to secure the restoration of peace between the two Great Powers now at war, and with whom the United States has so many traditions of friendship. Ascertain if North Germany desires such offices, but without making the tender thereof unless assured they will be accepted.

On September 11 Minister Bancroft telegraphed Secretary Fish:—

No time now for America to intervene. Germany rejects all foreign interference. Every other Power holds back. America would stand alone and be unable to accomplish anything. Our interest and dignity require us for the present to stand aloof.

On the 30th of September the Secretary of State wrote to Mr. Bancroft:—

The reasons which you present against American intervention between France and Germany are substantially among the considerations which determined the President in the course and policy indicated to you in the cable despatches from this office on the 4th inst., and in rejecting all idea of mediation, unless upon the joint request of both of the warring Powers. It continues to be the hope of the President, as it is the interest of the people of this country, that the unhappy war in which France and North Germany are engaged should find an early end. This government will not trespass any opinion as to the terms or conditions upon which a peace may or should be established between two governments equally sharing its friendship; but it is hoped that the prolongation of war may not find its cause either in extreme demands on one side or extreme sensitiveness on the other side. So far as you can consistently, and without any official interposition of advice or of counsel, it is hoped you will lose no proper opportunity to indicate the wishes and hopes of the President and of the American people as above represented, and to contribute what you may to the presentation of such terms of peace as suit the greatness and the power which North Germany has manifested, and as shall not be humiliating or derogatory to the pride of the great people who were our earliest and last ally.

On the 18th of October Fish wrote Bancroft as follows:—

SIR—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 4th instant, No. 147, in which, referring to my letter of the 2d of July last to Baron Gerolt, you state that Mr. Delbruck informs you that when the time shall come for negotiating a peace with France one of the conditions to be proposed and insisted on will be the recognition of the principle of exempting private property on the high seas from seizure. You inquire whether you will be authorized to propose, on your part, a recognition, in the pending treaty, relating to consulships and inheritances between the United States and the North German Union? In reply you are informed that you are authorized to obtain the recognition of the principle of the exemption of private property of citizens or subjects of either of the parties from capture on the high seas by either privateers or public vessels of the other.

On the 11th of November the Secretary sent the following to Mr. Bancroft:—

SIR—The refusal of the German authorities at the investment of Paris to allow the United States Minister there to send a messenger to London with a pouch with despatches from his legation, unless the contents of the pouch should be unsealed, must be regarded as an erroneous proceeding which cannot be acquiesced in by the government. Blockade by both sea and land is a military measure for the reduction of an enemy's fortress by preventing the access of relief from without and by compelling the troops and inhabitants to surrender for want of supplies. When, however, the blockaded fortress happens to be the capital of a country, where the diplomatic representative of a neutral State resides, has the blockading force a right to cut him off from all intercourse by letter from the outer world, and even with his own government? No such right is either expressly recognized by public law or is even alluded to in any treaties on the subject. The right of a Legation, however, is fully acknowledged, and as incident to that right the privilege of sending and receiving messages. This privilege is acknowledged in unqualified terms. There is no exception or reservation looking to the possibility of a blockade of a capital by a hostile force. Although such blockades are not of frequent occurrence their liability to happen must have presented itself to the mind of the writers on public law; and if they had supposed that the right of sending messengers was merged in or was subordinate to the belligerent rights of the assailant, they certainly would have said so. Indeed, the rights of Legation, under such circumstances, must be regarded as paramount to any belligerent right. They ought not to be questioned or curtailed unless the attacking party has good reason to believe they will be abused, or unless some military necessity, which, upon proper statement, must be regarded as obvious, shall require the curtailment. The condition upon which the sending of messengers was offered was humiliating, and could not be accepted by any diplomatic agent with any self-respect. The correspondence between those officials and their governments is always more or less confidential, and it is unreasonable to suppose that its inspection by the blockading force should be permitted. Indeed, the requirement of such a condition must be regarded as tantamount to an imputation both upon the integrity of the Minister and the neutrality of his government. You will consequently remonstrate against the exercise of authority adverted to as being contrary to the paramount right of legislation which every independent nation ought to enjoy, and in which all are equally interested. Prussia has heretofore been a leading champion of rights of neutrals on the ocean, and she has even during the existence of this war made acknowledgments of her sacrifices to her faith and consistency in that respect. The course of her arms on land does not seem to warrant or require any enforcement of extreme belligerent claims in that quarter as against neutrals. Analogous privileges of legation were upon several occasions unsuccessfully asserted by this government during the late war between Brazil and her allies on one side and Paraguay on the other. Mr. Washburne, the United States Minister to Paraguay, applied for a permit to take him through the hostile lines to Asuncion, his destination. The application, though at first rejected, was ultimately granted. Application was subsequently made for leave for General McMahon, his successor, to pass the same lines, and for the vessel which carried him to bring back Mr. Washburne. This also, though at first refused, was ultimately granted. There is reason to believe the course taken by this government on these occasions was approved by other governments. It is probable that other governments would sanction the claims of the United States in this case.

HAMILTON FISH.

NAPOLEON.

Imperial Hopes at Wilhelmshohe.

Chances of a Restoration—A New Pamphlet—"1856 and 1866"—Bonaparte's Services to Prussia—England's Diplomacy Against Germany—How It was Neutralized from Paris—Royal Appeal from Berlin—Bismarck's Confidence in the Good Faith of the Tuileries—Visitors to the Prisoner.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Dec. 9, 1870.

A special telegram for the HERALD, dated at Wilhelmshöhe on the 5th inst., in the evening, reports as follows:—

A general impression has prevailed since last week in circles likely to be accurately informed on the subject that the chances of a restoration of the Emperor Napoleon to supreme power in France are steadily improving.

The argument used in favor of a restoration is the prospect of the near advent of most ruinous consequences in many of the most poverty-stricken sections of Germany in case of a much longer protraction of the war with France.

IMPERIAL MISSIVE FROM RUSSIA.

It was asserted yesterday that an autograph letter had arrived from the Emperor Alexander of Russia, addressed to Napoleon at Wilhelmshöhe. My informant, who is well posted on all matters appertaining to the affairs of the exiled dynasty, would not go beyond the point of starting. "Nobody knows exactly what may occur."

THE NEW PAMPHLET.

Having had an opportunity of looking over the sheets of the Emperor Napoleon's forthcoming pamphlet, on the subject of the relations of France to Germany, by the Marquis de Grieourt, who has been chosen by his Majesty as the author (supposed), I am enabled to telegraph a few extracts for the use of the HERALD:—

THE DIPLOMACY OF 1856—PRUSSIA'S OPPORTUNITY.

In the chapter headed "1856" I find:—"But it was not only England's and Russia's friendship which, by his sincere, open-hearted action, the Emperor had gained in 1856, but it was also the gratitude of Prussia through the readiness with which he complied with the wishes of her King. Only the belligerent Powers, Russia, England, France, Turkey and Piedmont, had been called to meet in the Paris Congress. The King of Prussia, who felt in his heart the very highest degree of emotion on the subject, was invited to join the conference by the exertions of the Emperor, and the peace of Europe was then secured. England opposed the admission of the representative of Prussia energetically. Prussia showed herself extremely nettled at the political course of the English Cabinet. This produced a Prussian ministerial telling of indignation, and during the entire campaign Prussia never concealed her sympathies for Russia.

The brother of the present King Frederick William the Fourth wrote at this epoch a letter to the Emperor Napoleon, in which was reflected the deep grief which he experienced at the exclusion of Prussia from the conference assemblage, an act which was received in Berlin as equal to an insult.

Counting fully in the justice and friendship of Napoleon, he requested him to remove England's opposition, and added he would be happy and thank him for his admission to the congress, considering it as a service personally rendered, for which he would be always grateful.

IN 1866.

In 1866 the Prussian Ambassador in Paris, Count Von der Goltz, was commissioned to sound the intentions of the Emperor of France, and several conversations concerning the matter referred to took place between them.

In the beginning of 1866 the King of Prussia wrote with his own hand to Napoleon to tell him that, with a view to events then in preparation, he had instructed his ambassador to learn the Emperor's intentions and arrive at an understanding with him.

The Emperor Napoleon replied that the King could without difficulty foresee the results which were impending—an outbreak and conflict between the European Powers—but that both sovereigns of France and Prussia had calculated upon their reciprocal *bona fide* wish to preserve under all circumstances the most friendly relations.

The negotiations were continued nevertheless.

France declared her neutrality.

This neutrality was so favorable to Prussia that it permitted him to commence the campaign.

At that epoch the confidence which was felt in Berlin with regard to the kindly feeling of France was so strong that Count Bismarck remarked to Benedetti, the French Minister, "Our trust in the good faith of your government is so firm that we don't have a single soldier left on the bank of the Rhine."

IMPORTANT EVENTS AT HAND.

Important movements are, evidently, on the tapis here at Wilhelmshohe. "Distinguished guests," whose names are kept secret, are journeying backward and forward, to and fro, and some one or other of them is constantly closeted with the Emperor.

OBITUARY.

Rev. Dr. Welch.

A telegram from Albany reports that the venerable Rev. Dr. Welch died at his residence, near that city, Thursday night, aged seventy-six years. He had been nearly fifty years in the ministry, and for more than thirty years past a Baptist preacher in Albany. He was one of the best known and most eloquent clergymen in the Baptist denomination, and was universally esteemed. His funeral will take place from the First Baptist church in that city on Tuesday next, at eleven o'clock. Many of the most eminent clergymen of the denomination will be present.

RUSSIA.

Turkey Agitated but Vigilant Against a Sudden Assault.

War Preparations of the Sultan, Military and Naval.

Russia Working in the Field but Peaceful in Her Cabinet Assurances.

Austria Diplomatizing and Arming, yet Hopeful of a Congress.

France Accepts the Congress Unconditionally.

TURKEY VIGILANT.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Religious and Political Agitation—Naval and Military Preparations—Opinion of American Commanders—Reports of Russian Armaments—Russian Ministerial Assurances.

PERA, Dec. 6, 1870.

Ministerial councils are held nightly during the Feast of the Ramazan, by order of the Sultan.

Every preparation has been made in anticipation of serious contingencies which may be caused either by religious fanaticism or politics.

The Turkish fleet is kept under orders to be ready for immediate service, and a marine force for the use of torpedoes and new projectiles has been organized.

The American Generals Sheridan and Forsyth express themselves well satisfied with the efficiency of the Ottoman army.

From Odessa comes to-day reports of extensive war preparations by Russia.

At Kertch a formidable extension of earthworks has been undertaken and is already nearly completed.

A considerable number of Russian agents are very active among the Slavonic sympathizers of the Czar's empire.

The Greeks still hold aloof from the growing complications.

Very great diplomatic activity is observable to-day.

General Ignatieff, Russian Minister to the Porte, asserts, however, that there will be no rupture of the existing relations between Russia and Turkey.

General Ignatieff has persuaded Gortchakoff that Turkey was wholly prepared for war.

IN THE PROVINCES.

The public opinion of Servia in favor of Prussia at the beginning of the war is now turned to the side of the French republic.

Another Russian circular has been issued.

AUSTRIA'S POSITION.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

A Cabinet Crisis—The Russian Circular Read to Premier Von Beust—Hopes of a Peace Congress—National Preparation for War

LONDON, Dec. 7, 1870.

The Eastern budget to the 7th inst. has been received here. The ministerial crisis at Vienna continues, the result depending on the debates of the delegations.

The Russian reply to Austria was read by Minister Novikoff to Von Beust on Sunday. The note, with the verbal explanations of the Ambassador, promises a satisfactory basis for the conference.

WAR PREPARATIONS.

The Austrian Minister of War states that Austria has now in stock 900,000 rifles and 700,000 army uniforms, and that it will require from one to two months to place the army on a war footing.

CLOSER TO ENGLAND.

The Pesth *Lloyd* says that the present events are simply the fruit of plans made between Prince Gortchakoff and Bismarck at Ems last June, and that "the fate of Europe rests with Beust and Granville."

THE QUESTION OF THE DANUBE.

In addressing the delegations at Pesth, Premier Beust said that "Austria seeks a conference; but, while abandoning the neutralization of the Black Sea, the freedom of the mouths of the Danube must be secured before then."

REPUBLICAN FRANCE.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Congress Accepted Unconditionally.

LONDON, Dec. 7, 1870.

The French acceptance of the conference for the settlement of the Eastern question is unconditional.

MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.

The Result of a Quarrel On the Morro Castle—Cut On the Head with a Tumbler—Left to Die In a Boarding House—Escape of the Assailant.

The police of the Twenty-second precinct were last evening informed that a man was lying dangerously hurt at a boarding house at No. 95 Washington street. Inquiry elicited the fact that his name was John Crohan, and he was apparently twenty-eight years old. He stated when visited by the officers, that he was assistant cook on board the steamer Morro Castle, plying between Havana and this city. About a week ago, on the voyage to this city, he quarrelled with the chief cook, whose name he did not know, the latter being the aggressor. His assailant seized a tumbler and struck him a heavy blow on the head, inflicting a deep cut. When the vessel arrived in this city he was conveyed to the house, where he is now lying.

Dr. Shine was summoned, who, after examining the wound pronounced it mortal, and said the man had not long to live.

The name of the other cook could not be ascertained, as the steamer sailed for Havana on Saturday with the assailant on board.

At two o'clock this morning a HERALD reporter visited the dying man, at the boarding house, No. 95 Washington street. Two tall and very good looking Irish women admitted him saying, "the Priest has just left. Passing through a long, narrow basement room a side room was entered, also long and narrow. It contained three beds. In two of these two men in each were sleeping, and in the third lay the dying man. He answered every question by monosyllable "Yes," and his mind was weak and wandering. To the questions of the priest he had returned only this answer. It was a wretched place in which to die, with half brutalized laborers lying about, and the staring, glazed eyes of the wounded man were bright full of this feeling. Yet the two women sisters, gave a kindly cast to it all, and rendered the scene less gloomy than it might have been.

CITY POLITICS.

The Republican Primaries—"Going Back" on Horace.

In his paper yesterday Horace "begged leave" to urge the republicans to elect to their new General Committee "no person who holds any office or government position whatever." This was given in Italics and double leaded, so that it could not be missed and must be impressive. The primary elections were held last night, and passed off very quietly; but it was evident that Horace's urging was of no avail, as almost every officeholder in the local parties who hold any offices, State, city or national, was elected to serve on the General Committee. Thus that party will have the same old crowd as its representative committee.

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THE PAPACY.

Grand Demonstration by the Catholics in Buffalo.

A Protest Against the "Usurpation of Italy."

PIUS IX. FREE AND INDEPENDENT.

Impressive Scene in St. Joseph's Cathedral.

Speeches by Bishop Ryan and Others.

BUFFALO, Dec. 8, 1870.

It does not often happen that Buffalo has a chance to revel in the luxury of a big sensation, although she does try hard in many ways successfully to ape the whims and fantasies of the metropolis. To-day, however, whether it was to her taste or not, she had a sensation of the very biggest kind. I do not refer to the Board of Trade Convention, which opened its twaddle valves a day or two ago, and took particular pains on the occasion to stick upon the breast of each of its gaseous members a sickish blue or green badge which every good Fenian about the town took as a personal compliment to his individual self, but to the grand demonstration of sympathy with Pope Pius IX. by the Catholics of the city. New Yorkers last Sunday contented themselves with endorsing a protest against the invasion of the Papal territory, which was read for the purpose in each parish church; but this kind of thing was altogether too conventional to suit the enthusiastic impulses of the Buffalo Catholic heart. With this sympathy demonstration the clergy, it is said, had nothing whatever to do as far as setting the preliminary wheel in motion was concerned, and every arrangement about it was started, nursed and brought to full growth by the laity, unaided by aid from within the sanctuary. They certainly did their work well, for a more

IMPOSING DISPLAY

was never seen in this city—or, for that matter, in New York. I say imposing, not because the men were in dazzling uniforms, for they were not; or because each band of music was better dressed or more numerous than even that of the metropolitan Grafulla, or the banners that were borne in triumph at the head of each society were more costly or more attractive than have been seen in processions elsewhere in the State, but simply because of the immense number of persons in the line of march and the enthusiastic manner in which, despite all difficulties—aye, even low muttered threats of people whose bigotry got the better of their good sense—they publicly stood up and proclaimed their faith in "the right of the Pope to his own dominions." The weather was as unpropitious as could have been desired by the most ardent hater of "Papist shows." It had half rained, half snowed all the forenoon, and at two o'clock, the hour fixed for the procession to start, the streets were muddy as only Buffalo streets can be, and a cutting wind swept round the corners in a way that made the most

HOT-BLOODED SPECTATOR

seek for shelter within doors, every once in a while awaiting the word march to be given. The processionists were in no wise put out, however, and punctual to the minute the various divisions began to form in line on the square. Every one of the eight immense divisions was on hand with banners and flags ... in the wind, and the word march was about to be given when it was discovered that an important element of the procession was wanting—the French Catholics. What could the matter be? Did not Monsieur This-and-That tell Monsieur Somebody else only an hour before that they would be the first on the field? Yet they were nowhere to be seen. The marshals looked at one another for an explanation without becoming any the wiser for their looking, when of a sudden the cause of the whole thing was revealed. One of the German leaders—for be it known the greater bulk of the processionists were Germans—rode up, and, with face flushed with anger or disappointment, it was hard to tell which, cried out, "The Frenchmen will not march because the Germans are in the line." Oh, ho! that was it, was it? So off galloped a man on horseback, and then another and another. A parley was had. Some of the good-natured Germans, who unfortunately wore their society mottoes on scarfs representing

THE COLORS OF PRUSSIA,

talked German to the French, and the French talked French to the Germans. Gesticulation in the most improved style, beseeching that would have made even a Turco go down on his knees and promise to be civilized for the balance of his natural life; long phrases and short phrases, fierce words and soft words, with the name of the Pope intermingled every once in a while as a forcible reminder were the order of the hour; but it was all of no avail; the French could not walk in the same procession as the Germans. In fact, it was out of the question. They loved the Pope; they could die for the Pope; nay, they could live for the Pope, but go side by side for his sake with a Prussian, ugh! the thought was too much for good nature—of the French standard. So the French from their heart of hearts, as a body, prayed heartily for the temporal power, and, in curses that the French language no doubt made refined, yet all-reaching, consigned, from the same depths of ardent feeling, Victor Emmanuel to a place which, even in French, sounds harshly to pious ears. A few, a very few, of them gave no heed to the voice of the majority and joined the procession, but they evidently felt that they were not as comfortable as they might have been had they staid home altogether. It should not be understood, however, that this display of patriotic feeling on the part of the Frenchmen was made in a spirit either of insult or bravado. Far from it. They did not forget, even though they did not feel inclined to mingle in public with the Prussians, that it is as natural for every Frenchman to decline an honor with words of true politeness as it is for him to accept one with grace and good feeling. Strange to say, the Irish found no objection to their German associates. The Pope's cause was evidently to them something above the petty squabbles of mere earthly powers, and they, doubtless, believed that for Catholics on an occasion like the one they had assembled to do honor to, nationalities had no meaning.

THE PROCESSION.

The procession finally started, each division falling into line when its proper time came. The sidewalks all along the line of march were crowded with spectators, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed in many quarters where the Catholics were the most thickly congregated. There was evidently an under current of opposition to the idea upheld so publicly by the processionists, and which occasionally manifested itself here and there in the crowds in the comments made from time to time on the significance of the inscriptions on certain banners. One of them bore a likeness of Pius IX., and as it was turned toward the sidewalk by the violence of the breeze a loud voice shouted out, "There's the picture of the scoundrel he——." What else the fellow would have said was

CHOKED DOWN WITH HIS BREATH,

as if a strong hand had clutched him about the throat. There would have been a row as a sequence had it not been for the interference of the friends of both parties; but the man who had given utterance to the uncomplimentary remarks about Pope Pius at once left for a more congenial breathing spot, feeling, doubtless, that it was a good thing to be frank in what one says, but that it depends sometimes a great deal on the place one says it in. This was the only disturbance of any kind that took place along the line of march. The procession numbered fully 25,000 men, with no small boys thrown in, after Gothamite fashion, to swell the thing. The men had a hard time of it, for the mud in many of the streets was almost impassable; but they waded on cheerfully, the presence of the large crowds of their sympathizers on the sidewalks no doubt infusing a courage into their souls that the drizzling rain overhead and the wretched walking would have otherwise kept in abeyance. Flags were hung from many private houses in streets through which the men passed, and in a few instances appropriate mottoes on banners were displayed from front windows. At half-past four o'clock the procession reached the Cathedral—a stately pile, very much resembling Trinity church internally—and at once filed in by the middle and side entrances. A great gathering of women had assembled on the sidewalk and with their usual recklessness as to consequences when the doors were opened made a rush to get in; but the sacristan had had the foresight to put guards in the aisles, who, regardless of the pitiful appeals of the pious females to be allowed "even a wee bit of a corner," politely shoved them back to the sidewalk with the admonition "Only men allowed in to-day." And certainly if the vast edifice had not been reserved for men only there would have been but a poor chance for even an eighth of the processionists to have forced their way in. As it was in a very short time every seat and aisle was crowded while there yet remained outside a vast crowd who contented themselves by getting as near the high windows as possible to be within ear shot of the proceedings inside.

THE SCENE WITHIN THE CHURCH,

from the altar steps was certainly an imposing one. The gas jets gave but a faint glimmer of light, and as the capricious wind without, in its anxiety to get in and see what was going on, crept through crack and crevice, making the lights flicker and flame up betimes, the shadows of the pillar and arch and nave that moved to and fro, gave to the vast sea of upturned faces beneath an appearance quite startling. The absence of female dress colors and the uniformity of the black coats of the processionists, relieved by scarfs of red, white and blue, with a banner raised high in air here and there from some distant few, added to the weird solemnity of the scene. Indeed, everybody appeared so impressed by the surroundings that, as Bishop Ryan, with a large number of priests, came out into the sanctuary and took their seats, a silence of death reigned throughout the building, broken occasionally but by the low, shuffling sound of one of the banners that stood beside an open window. After everybody who could enter had got in and the doors were closed, Bishop Ryan came forward and said:—

BISHOP RYAN'S ADDRESS.

I will allow myself but a few minutes to state as briefly as possible the object of our gathering together in the Cathedral this evening. We will dispense with many of the formalities usual on an occasion of public assemblages, and I may mention at the beginning that I am well pleased to see here such numbers—though there was no pressure exerted, no outside attractions held forth, though, indeed, some of the public papers here asserted that we expected archbishops and bishops from other places. Let me say that we neither expected nor invited any. It is, as it were, a spontaneous

IMPULSE OF CATHOLIC HEARTS,

this gathering of men together on this occasion, and no matter what others assert, we tell you we are glad you followed your own taste and your own judgment rather than the judgment or the taste of others who may please to volunteer their opinions regarding matters and principles concerning you and which you alone are fitly prepared to judge. This is a quiet, peaceable Catholic demonstration, in order to express the views of the Catholics of Buffalo regarding a great event, to which we cannot be strangers; nor need it be insinuated to us that elsewhere incidents might occur that would need a record. We propose as peaceable and orderly citizens, meeting on our own ground, to express our opinion in regard to matters which concern ourselves, and we hope because we happen to be Catholics that we have not lost, by that fact, any of our rights as independent citizens of a free and beloved country, for then will they be rebuked who assert that we should be excluded from walking in public procession through the streets. As I said in the beginning, I will now allow myself only to state the object of this meeting, reserving further remarks I have to make for the close. I need no apology for this gathering or for allowing you to assemble within the sacred precincts of the holy temple of God. We have, it is true, removed the blessed sacrament from the altar, for we wished, as it were, to give a little more freedom to-night to the proceedings which are to take place; still, the cause which draws you together is a holy one, and

A HOLY PLACE BEFITS THE CAUSE.

If we had had a more central hall we would have wished you to have assembled there; but in coming here for the purpose you do we deem it no desecration. The object of your assembling to-night is to give expression to the sentiment of the Catholic people—for this is not a clerical demonstration, but a demonstration of the people—at the violation of the sacred rights of the Pope, the usurpation of the territory which belongs to the Church, by the King of Italy, and as to the outrages and wrongs perpetrated against our common father, the Pope. The gentlemen who will speak to you will express their own sentiments.

The Bishop then appointed as a committee to draw up resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting fourteen gentlemen, one from each parish in the city.

A LAYMAN'S VIEWS.

When the committee had retired for consultation Mr. Hartnell, one of the audience, mounted the rostrum and addressed the gathering. He said that at this time, when the eyes of nations were fixed upon Rome, it was eminently fit that the Catholics of Buffalo should come together and give an emphatic expression of their sentiments of love and devotion to the Sovereign Pontiff and of their deep sympathy with him in his troubles. Pius IX. was the sovereign of two hundred millions of Catholics, yet he was a prisoner in his own palace. As sovereign prince his dominion had been wrested from him and he himself taken captive, and only under the shallow pretext that the

PUBLIC OPINION OF THE ITALIAN NATION

demanded that Rome should be the capital of united Italy. What was this "public opinion?" It was the opinion fomented by Mazzini and his infamous co-workers—an opinion which Rome of Peter and his [illegible] Italian King to Rome? Simply the claim of a nation that could not count as many years of existence as the sovereignty of the Pope in Rome could count centuries. How gladly the cry now went up from thousands of bigots "The Papacy is dead" every man knew who read the papers. They piously rolled the whites of their eyes and held up their hypocritical hands to heaven, thanking it, forsooth, because it had put an end to the reign of the "scarlet woman." Yet how often during eighteen centuries had not this same cry of exultation from the narrow-minded enemies of the Church gone up around it when, to human belief, it seemed tottering to its fall! The enemies of the Papacy had been given many an occasion to yell with delight over its "final death," yet no one ever lived to see its burial. The barbarians conquered Europe, and when they came in contact with the Papacy they were converted and made its children. It went through the strifes of the Middle Ages, outlived nations and thrived vigorously while thrones were overturned, dynasties were uprooted and races of men were blotted from the face of the earth. What the Papacy had done in the past it could and would do again. Let the Pope be dragged into captivity—it would be only a repetition of the trials and sufferings of his predecessors, for the victory would come in the end. The cause of the Pope was the cause of God, and it could not but prevail forever. Did not the present Pope in 1848 utter the words, "To-morrow I will go to the catacombs if the interests of God require it." Sooner or later the avenging hand of God would be laid heavily upon the good old man's persecutors, for the most superficial reader of history could not deny the fact that every prince or king that ever dared to

LAY SACRILEGIOUS HANDS ON THE PONTIFF

had been in some way or other terribly punished by God for his offence. The condition of Europe at the present time had prepared the Italian nation for the outrage they had committed. No fixed principles ruled there now; nothing but "modern ideas," which meant cunning, deceit and treachery. Might there now was the same thing as right. Civil society, by reason of this fact, was now reeling on the brink of a precipice over which it might stumble any moment. When the state of society, following its present natural downward course, would heed its legitimate effects, in disorder and social chaos, then, as of old, nations would be found clinging about the Papacy for safety, for the Rome of the Cæsars destroyed nations, while the Rome of the Pontiffs ever recognized and propped them up in hours of danger. The charge that the Papacy was opposed to progress was false. It was always in favor of real progress, but it was not in favor of that progress of the age which leads to a godless barbarism. The Church of Christ is not of this world, but it is on this world. The Pope was God's vicar, his representative on earth, and whoever interfered with him in his rights

INTERFERED WITH GOD.

The temporal power was essential to the independence of the Pope. The speaker then went on to argue why the Pope, as the spiritual head of the Church, should be the subject of no earthly king, and closed by calling the world to witness that at no time in the history of the Church were the Catholics of the world so devoted to the Pontiff as they are at present.

Mr. WAKEMAN then delivered an address in German, after which

Mr. JOHN MCMANUS came forward. After alluding to the festival of the Immaculate Conception celebrated that day he denounced the forcible occupation of Rome as an act which called for the execration of the entire civilized world. There was no excuse for it whatever on any principle of justice. The Pope's government was one of justice and mercy and he himself was a sovereign to whom the lowliest subject could go with his grievances. The people in his dominions had few burdens to bear, and what they had were light; prosperity under his rule was general and he was beloved by his people. Yet he had been shorn of his power, despoiled of his possessions and made a prisoner in his own palace. The government of Florence had been recreant to every sentiment of honor and right. Taking advantage of the difficulties of France it had broken its solemn pledges, and like a thief taken possession of what did not belong to it. Yet while this injustice was being done, while an infidel press howled with delight and Christian nations looked on without an emotion, one of the great Powers of Europe announces that she will no longer be bound by a certain treaty, although she was one of the contracting parties. Instantly all the continental Powers are in

A BLAZE OF INDIGNATION,

and the members of the press, who sang pæans of glory at the "downfall of Rome," became horrified at the situation and profoundly impressed with the sacredness of treaties. Quickly Cabinets get together, consultations are held, emissaries flit from nation to nation, and all Europe gets ready for war! And what for? Because the Treaty of 1856 had been threatened with violation. What principle of justice could Russia violate in breaking that treaty that Victor Emmanuel could not in breaking a treaty with France, powerless to enforce it. What principle was it, Catholics would like to know, which was saved in one treaty and not in another? It was not, then, because of the crimes of the Papal government—for it had committed none—that this government of the Holy Father was despoiled, but because it was the government of a priest. The exultation of bigots proved this; the silent shake of the head of the fair-minded Protestant when spoken to about it showed it to be a fact. Some people denied the Pope was not free at present to do as he willed as a spiritual head of the Church. Yet what could be the meaning of the fact that his letters were taken from the Post Office and read; that persons leaving him after a visit were searched, and that his private palace, his books and papers, had been seized. It couldn't mean liberty. Could anybody after this doubt that the temporal power was indispensable to the Pope's independence? Firmly convinced of this truth, the Catholics of Buffalo had come together to protest with all the energy of their souls against the acts of sacrilege by which he had been despoiled of his rights. Catholics should not be discouraged by the clouds that hovered over the Church. The end was not yet. Though wrong seemed to triumph over justice it would be but for a time. It was all for our own good. The Pope would again be made free, not by force, but by God, who rules the world.

Mr. JAMES MOONEY, of the Committee on Resolutions, appeared at the close of Mr. McManus' remarks, and read the following preamble and resolutions:—

MOST HOLY FATHER—Your children in the diocese of Buffalo, in the United States of America, although far removed in distance from the Eternal City, are nevertheless near in love and veneration for their well beloved father. As the cruel persecution of our Saviour cast a gloom of sorrow over his followers and drew closer the bonds of love and sympathy, so also do the hearts of your children become filled with grief and sorrow at seeing you in captivity. Our love and veneration for our holy Church knows no bounds in the willingness we submit to her decrees and teachings, for in her we recognize the will of God. When the Church is in grief we are in grief; when the rights of the Church are denied or invaded we cannot, if we are true to ourselves, remain idle spectators. They are our rights; they are yours, most Holy Father. They are the rights of God himself, and we characterize as a sacrilegious violation of divine right the outrage done to the Pontifical throne. Vouchsafe, most Holy Father, to accept, as a consolation in this the hour of your sorrow and captivity, the respectful homage of our faith and filial love, and in the spirit of faithful children you will find this feeble, but earnest, protest which we, your children, assembled within the sacred walls of our Cathedral, and being mindful of the blessings conferred upon us by the Allwise Ruler of the universe, in being citizens of a country of absolute religious freedom, whose constitution and laws recognize the liberty which the Church has enjoyed as an inalienable right from Almighty God, and while thus assembled we are reminded of violations of religious freedom and rights of conscience which have been perpetrated in the desecrated name of liberty in the invasion of the rights of the Church in the person of its head through the forcible occupation of Rome by the King of Italy; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we here make an avowal of the most sincere homage and obedience to the See of Peter, of filial affection and spiritual allegiance and devotion to you, most Holy Father, as the legitimate successor of the Prince of the Apostles and Vicar of Christ upon earth, and sympathy in the afflictions and outrages to which your august person and the Church are at present subjected.

Resolved, That we repudiate and condemn the lawless injustice perpetrated in the malicious and wanton invasion of your legitimate dominion, and that we solemnly denounce and condemn the sacrilegious violence by force of arms which has brought under captivity your sacred person.

Resolved, That we protest against the invasion of the liberty of the Church and subjecting to captivity its recognized head both as an outrage against the sacred prerogatives of your Holiness as Supreme Pontiff and as a violation of a right which we as Catholics possess of being governed by a chief completely exempted from and independent of all civil power.

Resolved, That we promise continued faithfulness, obedience and homage to the see of Peter, and that we still recognize, and shall continue to recognize, you as the lawful King of Rome, and that we pledge our hearty co-operation in any movement of the Catholic world that has for its object the maintenance and integrity of your sovereignty.

THE BISHOP AGAIN.

Bishop RYAN then arose and said:—Having already occupied your attention so long, I do not wish to trespass on your time, for if I did so I fear I might mar the effect of the beautiful, touching and eloquent words you have already heard. Still, as we are making a protest not so much against a particular fact as against a false, immoral and demoralizing principle, which we hear uttered, preached and freely expressed, it is well for us to understand that as Catholics we recognize no right in any people to throw off their allegiance to their sovereign save under certain conditions, one of which is tyranny or oppression of the people; and certainly no intelligent man believes that the government of the Holy Father was either tyrannous or oppressive. He neither destroyed vested rights nor made conquest by the sword; and I leave you to judge of what kind are the title deeds of Victor Emmanuel to the dominions he has usurped—dominions to rule over which Pope Pius the Ninth over twenty-four years ago was selected lawfully, regularly, as had been selected the line of Pontiff-Kings which came down to us for upwards of eighteen centuries. Long have

THE ENEMIES OF THE CHURCH

been plotting against the temporal power of the Church in order to destroy the spiritual power. They have apparently succeeded. They have at last occupied Rome, and under the pretence of protecting the Holy Father and to relieve him from the presence of what they called "hireling foreign soldiers." Never were calumnies baser or pretences falser, and here, before you and the whole world, fearing no contradiction and appealing to the experience of thousands from every country of Europe, I declare that there could not be found on the face of the earth a better governed country, with a more peaceful, tranquil and quiet people. Only let me ask you to go to the grand plaza of the grandest temple of the world on Easter Sunday, where you will see fifty thousand or sixty thousand people in a dense mass before the Prince of Peace as he raises his hands in blessing over them; or on the night of the same day find your way to the same grand square, which you will find actually crammed to behold the illumination of the dome of St. Peter's; or go the next night to the plaza Del Popolo, and if you can, thread your way through the densely crowded streets; or on another night to witness the grand illumination on the ... of the anniversary of the day in which the Sovereign Pontiff was crowned. Go into these vast crowds, I say, on these grand occasions, and I assert you will not find such order in any city of the world—no wrangling,

NO CURSES, NO BLASPHEMOUS WORD,

no rowdyism. There you will find the plebeian and the prince, the priest and the monk, the bishop and the cardinal, the gentleman and the common workman all commingling in beautiful harmony. Such a scene could not be witnessed in any other place in the world, and this fact of itself, I think, is a sufficient refutation of the assertion that the Romans were a downtrodden, helpless people under the bondage of priestly rulers. Well, then, how explain, say you, the welcome which the invading army received on entering Rome? On Monday, the 20th of September, the heavy siege guns of Victor Emmanuel's army battered against the old walls of Rome. For five consecutive hours they poured their deadly fire against them, and finally opened breaches through which passed sixty thousand to seventy thousand of an army, with a vile, repulsive rabble, estimated from ten thousand to twenty thousand, in the wake, and under the protection of that same invading army, to desecrate that soil consecrated by so many holy titles. The prison doors were thrown open and the convicts were let loose. I will not deny that there were not to be found among the Roman people a few who felt that they would be benefitted by the city's becoming the capital of united Italy; that there were in the community men mean and venal enough to be bought for a consideration to shout vivas as the army marched in; that their cries of welcome might be exaggerated by the press, entirely

DEVOTED TO THE PARTY,

into a sort of popular welcome to the invaders; but, I say, even if they were welcomed by the people, it was unlawful. Rome did not belong to that rabble, neither did it belong to the Piedmontese, or to the Neapolitans. If you were in Rome at the time those men entered it you would have seen the banners of all nations floating over them as a protection against the invading army and you would have found on going into the institutions of learning that they belonged to the world. The flag of our own beloved country floated over the residence where I was and spared me from many intrusions and nocturnal visits to which others were subjected who, less fortunate than myself, had not the same guarantee against outrage and insults. Rome, I repeat, belongs to the Catholic world, and as a true great man who is a great man still, M. Thiers said on a certain occasion in the French Legislative Chamber, in 1849, "Ages have assigned that territory to the Popes, and all generations have combined to maintain it." The Pope can be free only as sovereign prince. The greatest statesmen, the greatest minds in Europe, in language strong and unmistakable, have again and declared that for the Pope there was no freedom whatever save in absolute sovereignty. Who, let me ask, has a right to divest him of that right? We, my friends, Catholics, can use all the legitimate means in our power to

AFFECT PUBLIC OPINION

on this great matter, and we would gladly see among us those who differ from us in faith, for we have not come here to-day solely to pray. Prayer, I know, is our strength; but we have the right to use other means.

The Bishop then closed by announcing that copies of the resolutions would be sent to all the parishes to be signed, and that subscriptions would be taken up for the Pope, that the Italian King might not have it to say that he had offered a "gilded chalice" to the Holy Father's lips by contributing to his support—a support which he had never accepted, and never would.

This ended the ceremonies of the day. The vast crowd of men filed slowly into the street and endeavored to find their respective bands (for it was now quite dark), and an hour afterwards the sound of music had entirely ceased and the demonstration of the Catholics of Buffalo had come to an end.

THE POPE'S TEMPORAL POWER.

Lecture of Archbishop Spalding Last Night.

Why the Sovereign Pontiff Should Be an Independent Prince—Review of the Growth of the Pope's Temporal Power—The Sins of the Napoleons and Their Punishment.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9, 1870.

Archbishop Spalding, of Baltimore, lectured this evening at the Academy of Music, before a crowded audience, on the "Temporal Power of the Pope." Having been introduced, he spoke as follows:—

Let us begin by having a clear understanding of what is meant by the temporal power of the Pope. By this term we mean simply and only that visible head and supreme pastor and teacher of the whole Church. It is proper that he should not be a subject of any other government, but should be independent of all others, and should have a small territory set apart for him, where he may reside free and unmolested, over which he may rule as sovereign, and from which he may, without let or hindrance, carry on the spiritual government of the Church, scattered over all nations and embracing all peoples. To employ an illustration familiar to all of us Americans, we mean that in the great United States of Christendom, as in these United States of America, there should be a small, independent territory set apart as the seat of the general government—a sacred District of Columbia—independent of all State influence and control, where the visible executive head, with all the other branches and departments of the spiritual government, may freely conduct the general business of Christendom for the common good. And, in fact, this very feature of our own government seems to have been borrowed by our own wise and sagacious forefathers from one precisely analogous in the Catholic Church, dating back about eleven centuries.

The Archbishop then entered upon an exhaustive historical review of the origin and gradual growth of the temporal power, showing that it virtually dated back to the days of Constantine, immediately after the Church had triumphed over the persecutions of the Pagan ages, and tracing it forward through mediæval times to the present day. The Popes had he claimed, alone rescued the Italian people from slavery of the most debasing character, and he quoted Gibbon, the skeptic, in support of the statement. He then proceeded to discuss as follows the utility, importance and necessity of maintaining the temporal power of the Pope in future, as visible head of the Church, embracing two hundred millions of Christians, scattered over all nations of the earth, and all of them looking up to him for spiritual direction and guidance. The Pope must necessarily be free and independent in his action and unrestricted in his communication with his spiritual children throughout Christendom. Now, the experience of ages has proved, what a very brief reflection of the very nature of things would lead us to believe, that the Pope cannot be free and independent in discharging his high spiritual office, world-wide in its extent, while he is the subject of any particular local government. Even if he were not placed in positive durance, as has been and would generally be the case, his action would be variously hampered and impeded by his condition as a subject. He would be expected to favor his own government, and would be severely punished if he dared in anything oppose its measures. His actions would be jealously watched, his correspondence with the outside world be examined and intercepted, the Catholics of other governments would be filled with mistrust, especially in case of his own government being in a state of war with any other. It would be impossible for him to preserve that even-handed and paternal impartiality, as among different nations and governments, which is an effectual adjunct of his high office. He could not take, for example, the noble stand which Pius VII. took when urged by the first Napoleon to join his projected Continental League, and at least virtually to declare war against England. He replied that the common father of Christians could not declare war against any of his children. Rome is nothing without the Popes; it is everything with them. The whole world goes to Rome to see the Pope and to witness the grand solemnities which cluster around him. The Pope away or in prison, Rome retires into its ancient isolation and monumental solitude. It becomes the city of the dead rather than of the living—of the past rather than the present. Its grand music is hushed, and the sublime *miserere* no longer is heard. It becomes a city of tombs, and seems to have been stricken with an interdict. The Romans have already suspected this, and they will yet find it out still more to their cost. Catholics will not visit Rome while the Pope is in durance or in exile. The great pecuniary resource of the city will be thus dried up, and all will see and feel the striking difference between real and false liberty. Even at present those who have liberated Rome take special care to curb or suppress the freedom of the press while openly encouraging its utmost licentiousness.

This whole question of the temporal power was fully discussed, chiefly from a political standpoint, in the great European Congress of Vienna, in 1815, and it was speedily resolved by the great Powers then assembled that the restoration of the Pontiff to his territory, of which he had been despoiled, was a political necessity, and that there could be no solid European peace without this necessary measure. Protestant England and Prussia and schismatical Russia cheerfully united with Catholic Austria and France in this conclusion. I know it is said by men more plausible than solid that the Roman people have a right to select and change rulers at will, like all others. To this I answer, first, that the late change was clearly made, not by the Roman people themselves, nor on their demand, but by a foreign Power, and by overwhelming force of arm. The Romans were simply forced by bayonets to accept one ruler for another, and the *plebiscite*, or popular vote, which followed this violent revolution, was manifestly a farce and a sham, enacted under the influence of their new masters, at the head of their victorious battalions. Every observer of recent events in France and Italy is well aware of the manner in which these *plebiscites* have been managed. They deceive no one except those who wish to be deceived. I answer, secondly, that, even if they really willed it—which they did not—the Roman people had no more right to vote away a territory which clearly belongs to the Catholic Church, as the consecrated residence of its chief, to all the united States of Christendom, than have the people of the District of Columbia to vote away to one or more of the States a territory belonging to the whole United States of America as the seat of their general government. In both cases the soil is necessarily neutral ground and property of all, and it cannot justifiably be alienated without common consent. Supposing the barbarous inhabitants on the borders of the Isthmus of Suez should attempt to vote away that great international canal, or assume to themselves the right to administer its commerce for their own advantage, would England, would France, would any nation of Christendom, submit to the outrage? Private convenience and local claims must yield to public good and to vested right. I know it is not an article of faith that the Pope must absolutely and of necessity be endowed with a certain definite sovereign civil power, and that God might so dispose of events as to enable him to exercise without it the primacy divinely entrusted to him; but this power is at least relatively necessary, and God's providence has already for eleven hundred years ordained this power as the means by which his earthly Vicar might freely govern the whole flock of sheep and lambs committed to his charge; and under this time-honored disposition of His all-wise providence we maintain the necessity of the temporal power under existing circumstances. The example of the first ages of the Church, when the Pope was a temporal sovereign, cannot be reasonably pleaded against this conclusion, for, as I already took occasion to remark, those were abnormal ages of persecution and of fearful struggle, intended to show forth the divine character and energy of the Church in its infancy. The state of things was not meant to be continued when the Church had once secured a firm foothold in the whole world—when the child had matured into the man and the Church had become extensive with the world. Then other provisions were made by Divine Providence to meet the altered circumstances, and this new state of things has continued uninterruptedly for eleven centuries, and we have no doubt but it will continue to the end of the world. A condition of things in which every Pontiff was doomed to martyrdom by a hostile sovereignty was surely not destined to continue to the end of time. Christ Himself, the Divine Founder and great invisible Head of the Church, suffered martyrdom, but Christ rose, again to die no more. His Church, which is His spouse without spot or wrinkle, was assimilated to Him in martyrdom, but was destined to share also with Him the glory of resurrection. She was to be one with Him in joy as in sorrow. During the period of its continuance of the temporal power of the Popes has been assailed time and again; but it has always come out of the fiery ordeal brighter and stronger than ever. Some forty-five Popes have been imprisoned and driven from their sees, but either they or their successors invariably returned thereto. The forty-sixth is now virtually a prisoner in his own palace, and if there be any truth in principle or virtue in precedent we may fairly conclude that the forty-sixth—the venerable, amiable, saintly and beloved Pius IX.—will be again rescued from durance and restored, not only to his see, but to all the possessions which his predecessors have held for so many ages. Even Napoleon, though he made the Pope a prisoner and dragged him into France, knew well that he was committing a grievous sin, as his words in a former part of his career abundantly testify, and no sooner had he departed from the promptings of his own conscience than his light began to fade and disasters began to thicken around his hitherto victorious career. Moscow, Leipsic, Waterloo and St. Helena, were the burning commentary written by the finger of God on his downward course after he abandoned these principles. His son, whom he made King of Rome after he had dethroned the Pope, never came to this or any other throne, and he died at an early age. His nephew, Napoleon III., after having been at first apparently deeply affected by the sad fate of his uncle, and instinctively impressed with what had been its prime cause, like him soon forgot the impressive lesson, and after having, ten years ago, basely connived at the robbery of the Pope, finally consummated his guilt by abandoning him into the hands of his enemies. After the first act of treachery came the Mexican expedition and the German war, ending with Sadowa. Then came Sedan. Why will not men profit by the lessons of history? Why will not the rulers of the earth at length learn wisdom?

In conclusion, I can say a single word on the great Vatican Council chiefly in its connection with the temporal power of the Pope. As a temporal sovereign, having a home to offer to his brother bishops throughout the world, the Pontiff invited them to meet him in Rome. It was the children meeting in their father's house—a family meeting, but at the same time the great Congress of Christendom, the General Assizes of the Church. They met in peace and in joy. They conducted their deliberations in freedom and without molestation. Soon, however, the storm came which was to drive them violently back to their distant homes and place their father and leader in prison in his own house. Without a declaration of war, without any decent pretence even for the high handed robbery and sacrilege, the modern descendants of the Mediæval Lombard and the inheritors of their treachery, if not of their fierce valor, availing themselves of the embarrassment of their ancient ally, France, to whom they owed all they had, and pounced down upon Rome, assailed in overwhelming force a venerable, but feeble old man, robbed him of all he held in trust for all Christendom, and then triumphantly throw their guards around the only palace they vouchsafed to leave him. This is the whole story in a few words. Of course the continuance of the Vatican Council became henceforth, for the time at least, a simple impossibility, and it was suspended; but only for a time. God will soon arise up and judge His own cause. When this time will come let his enemies tremble. "Why have the nations raged and the peoples devised vain things? Why have the kings risen up and the princes convened together against the Lord and His anointed? He who dwells in the heavens shall deride them, and the Lord shall laugh them to scorn."

ENGLAND'S ALARM.

The Eastern War Excitement in Great Britain.

Counting the Allies—The Foes of the Nation—Outside and Internal Dangers—Minister Motley's Recall—The Alabama Claims—American Influence on the National Destiny—The Army and Power of Defence—Popular Opinion of the Gladstone Premiership.

LONDON, Nov. 25, 1870.

Long before this you will have learned that the great Franco-Prussian war is no longer the predominant, the one absorbing topic in England, or indeed on the European Continent, if we except the two countries actively engaged; and even they, you may rest assured, are far from ignoring the new question which within a day or two has arisen to divert men's minds from a war which they were tiring of and anxiously wishing might end.

To one of the belligerents, to France, this new, absorbing complication—it is needless to say I refer to the Russian manifesto anent the treaties of 1856—comes as the one great hopeful feature of the present campaign. It is not saying too much that Frenchmen generally, and French statesmen and members of the French government particularly, welcome Gortchakoff's note with even greater warmth than they have bestowed on their first military success against the Germans.

AT HOME.

It is not this feature, however, which I intend analyzing. My thoughts, like those of every Englishman, are turned to England's state and readiness for offence and defence; to the probable attitude of the English Ministry, to the alliances England may hope for and expect, and to the adversaries she may find arrayed against her. On some of these questions you will be better informed when you receive this letter than I can be while writing it; but on the subject of England's army and navy, with regard to the probable steps for increasing the former and preparing the latter for sea, I believe I can give information that will be new, even when it reaches you, as there are matters which, important though they be, are not often dealt with by telegraph.

As I have said, the one subject which has occupied men's minds to the almost complete exclusion of all others, since last Wednesday, has been the Russian note and the possibility of a renewal of the conflict imperfectly ended fourteen years ago. The snake was "scotched," not killed, and that party which, in 1856, in England, expressed its dissatisfaction at the terms granted to Russia, and loudly declared that the war was too hastily concluded and the peace a patched up one, make good use of the proverb just quoted, and triumph in the realization of their prophecy. Again, I repeat, it is the topic of the hour. Versailles, Orleans, Paris, Bazaine, Von der Tann and Gambetta no longer monopolize every corner of our papers, every line of our news posters. From Vienna, Berlin, Florence, Constantinople to London, and from each of those cities to each of the others, messages of explanation, of confirmation, of addition and of denial, flash all day, all night long; but no longer about France and Frenchmen, Prussia or Bismarck. Gortchakoff now is the monarch of the hour. In this statement there is no exaggeration. Until four days, even three days ago, "the war" occupied the most prominent position in every part of our newspapers, as it did everywhere the attention of the public. Now the telegraphic summary is headed "Treaty of 1856," "Russia," &c. The first "leader" of every journal is devoted to that subject. However, all this is but a repetition of what I have already said—that Russia and her new claims have monopolized the position hitherto accorded to the great war.

PUBLIC OPINION.

The English press, almost without an exception, is in favor of a steady refusal to listen to the Russian demands, and prefers war to the knife to the loss of prestige. England would undoubtedly suffer were she to submit patiently to the Russian request, certainly while couched in its present form. All papers do not agree as to their grounds for opposing these claims, though most of them do it on the grounds of the immorality and want of political faith shown by Russian statesmen in repudiating a treaty not half a generation old, and especially at the moment chosen for so doing. Two letters in this day's London *Times* will do much mischief, I fear. One is written by Mr. Anthony Froude, the historian, the other by John S. Mill, two well known, highly estimable and intellectual men. People away from London might by these letters be inclined to think England far from belligerently inclined, and rather desirous of settling the question quietly and amicably in the peace-at-any-price style. This I am sure is not the case. Could responsible Englishmen over the whole kingdom be polled on this question I am satisfied that an overpowering majority would be in favor of resisting Russia to the bitter end, and by every fair, or, if necessary, foul means. Indeed, the extraordinary unanimity which prevails on this subject is very striking. There are very few questions, indeed, which in England will bring together majorities so enormous as quite to swamp the minority and drown its dissent cry beyond hope of hearing. Parliamentary government and many other things, and lately reform and union leagues, have so inclined men for discussion and opposition that, as I say, few are the questions which in England—I mean Great Britain—do not find a pretty fair number of exponents on both sides. Of course there are majorities and minorities; there never will be an exact division; but on all and every subject, on every proposal, bill or resolution there is a respectable minority; strong, large and loud enough to make itself heard. On this question I maintain there is not, and, considering the short time it has been on the *tapis*, it is doubly extraordinary; and Messrs. Froude and Mill's letters are mischievous and not founded on facts when stating that a large number of Englishmen desire a calm, dispassionate discussion of the Russian proposals. On the contrary, no one will hear of a discussion of it. It is not a subject to be discussed. It might have been had Russia stated she found the provisions of the treaty too irksome to bear under the altered circumstances of the present day. Had she, addressing the other signatories of the treaty, asked for its revision, this would assuredly have been granted her. But when she coolly states she cannot abide by its restrictions and intends to set parts of it aside, assuredly no one can discuss the question with her.

This I maintain to be the general sentiment, and in this particular it singularly differs from the many-sided opinions prevalent before the breaking out of the Crimean war. Men's minds may change; but up to the present there is great unanimity.

NATIONAL ALLIES AND THE NATION'S FOES.

I must now turn to other phases of the great topic. Naturally all are anxious to learn what Prussia's or rather Bismarck's intentions may be. Is there, as some maintain, a secret understanding between Russia and Prussia? If so, the moment chosen is very inauspicious for the latter, who already has her hands full; or, on the contrary, has Russia chosen this moment when her neighbor and perhaps rival is too busy to protest and resist? To settle this very momentous question Mr. Odo Russell, late Minister to Rome, has been sent to Versailles to discover.

But this matter, important as it is, still cannot be called the uppermost thought in Englishmen's minds. Certainly to be pitted against Russia, a Power five times as strong as she was when, some few years ago, backed by France, the great European Power, England found herself almost matched, is a serious thing.

LOOKING TO AMERICA.

To be obliged to fight with such allies as we can get—the Russia of to-day, plus Prussia and her victorious army—sounds rather appalling; but there is still, looming in the back ground, a doubt which appears still more threatening. Men remember the *entente* that has existed between Russia and America for the past ten or more years, and now ask themselves what will be the attitude of the great men at Washington. I fancy it is generally feared that even if at the very outbreak of hostilities America does not demand a prompt, immediate and favorable settlement of the Alabama and other questions, and thus bring on enmity and hostility—even, I say, if this do not happen, it is feared that such a cloud of privateers will be formed in American ports as entirely to neutralize, if not destroy, British commerce, and ultimately lead to a quarrel with the great West. That this consideration will play an immense, preponderating part in the councils of the nation is certain. Perhaps I am not going too far in saying that great confidence of success, almost a certainty of it, would be felt if allowed to settle our quarrel with Russia and her allies on the European Continent; but when it is remembered that America, who has so long waited her opportunity, may strike in, a certain doubt creeps over the calculations, hopes and prophecies.

Here I must mention that the message recalling Mr. Motley and ordering him to leave the Embassy in charge of the Secretary, which message was known here a week ago, is connected here with this Russian business. It is said, with what truth you will know, that the American government, informed before the rest of the world of Russia's intentions, informed Mr. Motley of what was impending, and desired him at the right moment, that is, a day after the receipt in London of Gortchakoff's note, to press the Alabama claims for settlement. That Mr. Motley, possessing strange scruples, declined to be made the intermediary of such a request at such a moment, and was peremptorily recalled. It is, I suppose, known in New York that a telegram reached London only a few days ago stating that Mr. Motley had been recalled in the manner I have stated.

All this I doubt. But it is nevertheless a matter of general conversation here, and the persons who believe that America will not lose the opportunity are few in number. It has always been understood in England that, as a pendant to the Monroe doctrine, which precludes the establishment of monarchical principles with foreign assistance on the American Continent, or, at least, the Northern half of it, the government of the United States intended strictly to follow a policy of non-intervention in European conflicts. But it is also remembered that something very like a threat to bide their time has been enunciated by the American people when they found England refused to settle the Alabama claims according to American wishes. And although no American government has expressly said so, in so many words, it is here firmly believed that should the opportunity for retaliation arise, and the English nation still refuse to entertain the American idea of the Alabama claims, retaliation on a very large scale may, nay, will be, inaugurated. It is believed that even should the present American government decline to use the opportunity, it would be forced to do so by the unanimous voice of the country. Now, it is not too much to say that the English people will not listen to such claims urged at such a time and in such a manner. An attempt at compulsion would only strengthen their present disinclination for a settlement.

THE LOGIC OF FACTS.

The reasoning that follows is clear:—A war with Russia gives the American nation the opportunity it has patiently waited for—they press their claims; claims are rejected, and war with Russia becomes war with America also; than which I can imagine no more serious threatening for the future or dangerous combination. It is thought in England that the British nation no longer exercises the influence it used to do, and still should do; in fact, that a serious loss of prestige has followed England's late policy. To knock under to Gortchakoff's imperious manifesto would entail an immense loss of prestige. To agree to terms with America which were rejected when peace seemed assured, now that we are threatened, would be a still greater loss of prestige, and, though the nation is not very belligerently inclined, no ministry could stand twenty-four hours who proposed to submit the country to this abasement. Gladstone's Ministry, which has been steadily going out of favor of late, could stand least of all. Hence I think that unless Russia withdraws her claims and apologizes, than which nothing can be more improbable, England will ere long find herself involved in a more gigantic war than she has yet had to sustain.

FRIENDS.

With regard to England's probable alliances, should matters take a turn necessitating the contraction of alliances, you will be far better informed than I can be. I shall merely observe that it is generally supposed Austria and Turkey, and perhaps Italy—but the latter very doubtful—may join together; that the Viceroy of Egypt may lend his fleet, and that Belgium, even being subsidied and guaranteed all expenses, may add a powerful contingent.

THE POWERS FOR WAR.

Next to the question of war or peace the topic of universal interest here is England's want of readiness, materially speaking, for immediate hostilities, and the steps that she must necessarily take to place the country itself in anything like a position for successful defence; to provide for an effective military force to fight out of the country, and the position and amount of her navy actually prepared for instant action.

I propose briefly here to give an account of England's exact military strength, the steps that must be taken to create an offensive force, and those necessary for providing against an attempt at invasion.

At home, actually ready for active service, the English army does not number 80,000 men, and it can be thus divided—71,000 infantry, including the brigade of Guards, the reserve forces liable to foreign service and the regiments of the line. The cavalry numbers about 11,800 men, but has certainly not more than 8,630 horses, and while there are about 13,000 or less artillery men the horses do not amount to 7,000 in the aggregate. The engineers and army service corps go to make up the 80,000 I have given as the total strength. As at present constituted the militia at a stress could furnish under 96,000 men (the latest figures given three months ago mention 93,800), all of whom are liable to active foreign service, but are improperly equipped, and do not possess a hospital corps, or service of supply and transport equal to the emergencies of 30,000 troops.

The volunteers imperfectly organized and badly officered do not now number 175,000, although five years ago nearly 400,000 were enrolled "on paper." It would be difficult to make an effective force of them under two months, as the simple material, clothing, ammunition and arms could not be provided in less time.

There is every possibility, every probability, in fact that in the case of the breaking out of hostilities some measure of compulsory service will be passed, including all men between certain ages, say between twenty and thirty or thirty-five years, with permission to buy off liability to serve for a certain fixed sum. This would not be a permanent measure, only a temporary one to meet the necessities of the moment, while steps were taken to overthrow the old system of recruiting by bounty and creating something analogous to the Prussian system. Up to the present moment nothing has been done, and the system of reductions inaugurated by Mr. Cardwell at the War Office is daily lessening the country's power of resistance. Very vigorous measures indeed will have to be taken to place England in anything like a proper state of defence. For the present her army is totally unfit for offence. The navy is the only power she can use to that end.

THE CABINET.

It is much feared that the men at the helm just now are not at all the men for vigorous measures. It will astonish no one to see the complications brought about by the Russian business cause the overthrow of the Ministry. That they may be followed by more active and efficient leaders is the hope of many influential persons of all classes.

The country is tiring of the Gladstone ministry. Granville is the only efficient man of the lot.

NEW YORK CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building, corner of Ann street:—

	1869.	1870.		1869.	1870.
3 A. M.	36	41	3 P. M.	[illegible]	48
6 A. M.	37	40	6 P. M.	38	42
9 A. M.	35	42	9 P. M.	35	40
12 M.	37	50	12 P. M.	34	39

Average temperature yesterday ... 42¼

Average temperature for corresponding date last year ... 35¾

County Clerk, Mr. Charles E. Loew, administered the oath of office yesterday to Sheriff elect Matthew T. Brennan, and Coroners Patrick H. Keenan, Nelson W. Young and Gershom N. Herrman.

Yesterday Superintendent Kelso detailed picked men from the police force and assigned them to stationary posts at the doors of four notorious abortion establishments. It is the intention of the Superintendent to station an officer at the door of every place of a similar character in the city, and, if possible, break up the business in which so many are engaged.

The remains of an unknown woman, about seventy years of age, were found in Fifty-ninth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, by officer Anderson, of the Nineteenth precinct. She wore a black apron and dress, brown calico sack and black woollen hood, laced boots and cotton stockings. The body was removed to the Morgue and Coroner Schirmer notified.

In the Tombs Police Court yesterday the following named conductors of the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad were held in $300 bail each to answer on a charge of embezzling fares:—Timothy Fitzpatrick, John H. Reilly, Dennis F. Murphy, William Smith and Francis McKenna. Some days since eleven others of the conductors on this road were held in bail to answer on a similar charge, but as yet nothing has transpired in regard to the complaints.

The First Ward School Association will meet again this evening, at half-past seven o'clock, for the purpose of completing their organization. The committee to visit Mr. Foulke, the former principal of the school, waited on him on Thursday evening, and obtained from him permission to use his name in the title of the organization. Mr. Foulke received the committee graciously, as is his wont, and freely granted the permission sought. The meeting this evening is expected to be quite large, and the association, when perfected, will be as strong in numbers, as influential, as truly representative of the growth of the metropolis as any similar organization in existence.

According to the report of Fitzgerald Tisdall, Jr., director of the free night classes of Cooper Union, for November, there have been 209 new admissions, 22 to the School of Science and 186 to the School of Art. The average attendance in the School of Science has been 311; in the School of Art, 657, making a total of 968. Average attendance in the School of Telegraphy, 31, and average audiences in the School of Science 574, making a grand total of 1,573. The whole number of persons instructed in the school is 1,754. The decrease in attendance has been all in the elementary classes of algebra and natural philosophy; but of the remaining classes eleven show an actual increase of attendance. As a rule, the conduct of the students, as also their progress, is very good.

AN IMMIGRANT COMMITS SUICIDE.

Among the passengers on the emigrant train at the depot of the New Jersey Railroad, in Jersey City, last evening, was a man whose name it is believed was William Brennan. He had in his possession a through railroad ticket to California. About eight o'clock he deliberately walked out on the platform, and, drawing out a pistol, shot himself through the head. Death was instantaneous. The body was taken in charge by Coroner Wandle, who will hold an inquest. There was no person with the unfortunate man to give any statement as to the causes which led to the suicide.

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